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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 31st December 1872.

No. 4836.—Captain H. S. Jarrett, Secretary, Board of Examiners, has obtained privilege leave of absence for a period of three months, with effect from the 18th proximo.

No. 4838.—Lieutenant Colonel E. St. George, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Examiners, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Captain H. S. Jarrett, or until further orders.

The 3rd January 1873.

No. 5.—Mr. Nobin Chandra Banerjya, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, has obtained furlough for one year from the 20th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 7.—The services of 1st Class Apothecary W. A. Kidd are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 30th December 1872.

H. V. Bayley, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at ...ined privilege leave of absence for two months in lieu of the ...to him in Notification No. 2094, dated the 25th ultimo.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Fort William, the 3rd January 1873.

No. 5.—Lieutenant Colonel G. F. Pearson, Conservator of Forests, North-Western Provinces, and Officiating Inspector General of Forests, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Class of Conservators, with effect from the 1st December 1872.

No. 9.—Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, is posted to the Survey Branch of the Forest Department, under the orders of Captain F. Bailey, R. E., Superintendent of Forest Surveys and working plans.

No. 11.—Mr. M. J. Slym, Deputy Conservator of Forests in British Burma, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of Deputy Conservators, with effect from the 2nd January 1873.

No. 13.—Captain H. C. T. Jarrett, Deputy Conservator of Forests in Mysore, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of Deputy Conservators, with effect from the 1st January 1873.

SURVEYS.

The 3rd January 1873.

No. 6.—Mr. G. Dobbie, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd Grade of Assistant Superintendents, with effect from the 1st June 1871.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY.

Fort William, the 3rd January 1873.

No. 1*M.*—PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions are made in the Mhairwarra Battalion, with effect from the 1st of November 1872:—

Jemadar Heera to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Kessura, invalided.
Havildar Chunda to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Heera, promoted.
Havildar Budda, 1st, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Dhooda, invalided.
Havildar Budda, 2nd, to [illegible] Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Khooma, invalided.
Havildar Sunkur Lall [illegible]r, *vice* Jemadar Kulla, invalided.

POLITICAL.

1st December 1872.

No. 2445*P.*—Mr. H[illegible] has resumed charge of the Swedish and Norwegian Consulate at Calcutta from [illegible] VanCutsem.

No. 2448*P.*—Mr [illegible]hold has resumed charge of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate at Calcutta from M[illegible]anCutsem.

The 3rd January 1873.

No. 4*P.*—[illegible]ernor General of India in Council hereby notifies the fact that the villages menti[illegible]e Schedule here below appended were, on the 1st of February 1866, ceded to the [illegible] Bhownuggur:—

SCHEDULE OF VILLAGES.

BHOWNUGGUR TALOOKA.

Bhow[illegible]	Malunka.	Hathub.
Wu[illegible]	Bhootesur.	Khudsulioo.
R[illegible]	Bhoomlee.	Bhudbhudioo.
[illegible]	Rutunpur Joona.	Alapur.
[illegible]ra.	Rutunpur Nuwa.	Thulsur.
[illegible]nia.	Koliak.	Lakhunka
Ju[illegible]ra.	Kobree.	Sultanpu
Phoolsur.	Bhuree.	Wavree.
Kurmudioo.	Bhundarioo.	Rampu
Soorka.	Chooree.	Bhe
Turuk Palree.	Sankrasur.	J[illegible]
Naree.	Bhadolee.	
Boodhel.	Nagdhuneeba.	

SEHORE TALOOKA.

Seehore.	Rutunpoor, near Tana.	Rajpura.
Obsrud.	Wudioo.	Khakhrioo.
Ugialee.	Wulawud.	Kurdej.
Tana.	Megwudur.	Soorka.
Bordee.	Ghanglee.	Jambaloo.
Kajawudur.	Nesra.	Kuchotioo ... } Waste.
		Chirora ... } Waste.

NEW VILLAGES.

Goondee.	Bupara.	Deogana.
Mandwa.	Panchpeepla.	Thordee.
Sosia.	Rajpura.	Khudurpur Mitiverdee.
Panialee.	Peethulpur.	
Trapuj.	Khanturee.	

ENAM VILLAGES.

Wurtej.	Phuriadkoo.	Kalvee, waste.
Sidhsur.	Sodwudra.	
Sampura.	Sedhawudur.	

DHUNDOOKA PURGUNNA.

PATNA TALOOKA.

[illegible]	Rutunwow.	Sumundeala, 1.
Shurbheer.	Keria.	Karianee.
Chukumpur.	Jumrala.	Latheedhur.
Surwuee.	Oojulwow.	Welawudur.
Jhinjhawudur.	Jotingra.	Veerdee, or Rajghur.
Pattee.	Sheerthulee.	Sujelee.
Keria, near Patee.	Dheekwalee.	Oteria.
Bhambhun.	Wujelee.	Sandhera.
Sumundeala, 2.	Loondra.	Nagulpur.
Tajpur.	Dantretia.	Malpur.
Kanootulao.		

RANPUR PURGUNNA.

BOTAD TALOOKA.

Botad.	Danknia.	Kaniad.
Hurdur.	Khankhoee.	Rajpura.
Seerwanioo.	Toorkha.	Juria.

GENERAL.

The 30th December 1872.

No. 2641*G.*—The services of Captain C. Wodehouse, Bombay Staff Corps, Acting Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The 31st December 1872.

No. 2666*G.*—Mr. L. S. Saunders and Captain H. M. Repton, respectively, received and delivered over charge of the office of Commissioner of Ajmere and Mhairwarra on the forenoon of the 16th October 1872.

No. 2667*G.*—Captain H. M. Repton and Captain C. Shuttleworth, respectively, received and delivered over charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere and Mhairwarra on the afternoon of the 16th October 1872.

No. 2668*G.*—Captain C. Shuttleworth and Lieutenant J. T. Watling, respectively, received and delivered over charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate at Nusseerabad on the afternoon of the 17th October 1872.

No. 2670*G.*—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. J. Ramaiya Naidoo, Assistant Superintendent, 6th Class, in List B of Notification No. 1635 G., dated the 8th August 1872, to be Assistant Superintendent, 5th Class, in that list.

No. 2672*G.*—Kristna Rajoo and Hemajee Rao to be Assistant Superintendents of the 6th Class in the Mysore Commission.

No. 2674*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Kesree Singh to be Extra Assistant Commissioner in Ajmere, *vice* Lalla Bunsee Lall, transferred to Oudh.

No. 2676*G.*—LEAVE.—Major F. P. Luard, 3rd Assistant to the Agent of the Governor General for Central India, is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days, from the 16th December 1872, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta to appear before a Medical Board, preparatory to obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate.

The 3rd January 1873.

No. 3*G.*—PROMOTIONS.—Consequent on the departure on furlough to Europe of Major J. T. Bushby, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following temporary promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 3rd October last:—

Captain H. C. A. Szczepanski, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate in the 1st Class.

Mr. C. Hordern, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Captain D. W. Laughton, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate in the 1st Class.

Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate in the 2nd Class.

No. 9*G.*—The under-mentioned Officers of the Hyderabad Commission have passed the prescribed examination as noted below:—

HIGHER STANDARD.

In Law and Procedure.

H. B. Knowlys, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Captain Thompson,* Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

* Has still to appear in Mahratta for the Higher Standard.

LOWER STANDARD.

In Mahratta.

H. B. Knowlys, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

A. J. Dunlop, Esq., Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

No. 11*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 2455G of the 12th December 1872 Colonel J. A. Wright, Cantonment Magistrate at Morar, will officiate as Political Agent a Gwalior, in addition to his other duties, until relieved by Major Impey.

No. 12*G.*—Colonel Wright assumed charge of the Gwalior Agency on the afternoon o the 30th November 1872.

No. 14*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 2455G of the 12th December 1872, th following temporary transfers are made:—

Major C. K. M. Walter, Political Agent, from the Eastern States of Rajpootana t Marwar and Jeysulmere.

Captain E. R. C. Bradford, Political Agent, from Baghelcund (Rewah) to the Easter States of Rajpootana.

No. 18*G.*—With reference to the Notifications noted on the margin, Lieutenant an Adjutant O'Moore Creagh officiated as Commandant of the Mhairwarra Battalion from 29th September to 7th October 1872, in addition to his other duties.

No. 2250G, dated 17th Oct. 1872.
No. 2374G, dated 5th Nov. 1872.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 31st December 1872.

No. 4770.—Mr. F. C. Barnes joined the office of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, on the forenoon of the 14th November 1872.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 2nd January 1873.

No. 17.—In supersession of the orders in the Notifications of this Department noted in the margin, the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following rule:—

No. 3205, dated 22nd October 1868.
" 1131 " 15th June 1869.
" 4252 " 26th October 1869.
" 2876 " 8th December 1871.

For the interval between giving up charge of office, and commencement of furlough out of India, and between the end of furlough out of India, and the resumption of charge of office, a Military Officer in Civil employ shall be allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding in each case thirty days. During subsidiary leave, his allowances shall be calculated as in the case of general leave taken in India. Provided always that if a Military Officer in Civil employ shall, under the action of the leave rules, have lost his lien on his appointment, he shall, during subsidiary leave, draw allowances under the rules of the Military Department applicable to his case.

This rule regulates allowances during leave subsidiary to furlough of any description, and is applicable to all Military Officers in Civil employ whether on consolidated salaries or on staff salaries.

The 3rd January 1873.

No. 21.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that officers and men of the army, who may serve in any of the Civil Departments of Government, must abide, for the period of their Civil employment, by the rules of the Department under which they are actually serving, both as regards Military pay and Civil pay and allowances.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 31st December 1872.

No. 4791.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 26 of the "Court Fees Act, 1870," the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that on and after 1st February 1873, the use of impressed stamps in Mysore for the purpose of denoting fees chargeable under the said Act shall be discontinued, and that on and after the said date such fees shall be denoted by Mysore Court Fees Adhesive Stamps only.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

CUSTOMS.

The 4th January 1873.

No. 41.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Act XVIII of 1870, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt wheat exported from British India from the duties of customs to which it is liable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1871, with effect from this date.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 28th December 1872.

No. 1345 *of* 1872.—Under the authority of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has great satisfaction in publishing to the Indian Army the following regulations, which are designed to secure suitable provision for the widows and orphans of officers of the Indian Staff Corps, officers of the Indian Medical Department, and Chaplains on the Indian Establishment not being subscribers to the late Military and Medical Funds.

Such pensions and compassionate allowances as are, by Royal Warrant, granted to the widows and families of British military officers, are already granted, from Indian revenues, to the widows and families of military officers in the service of the Government of India, who are excluded from the advantages of the late Military and Medical Funds; and it is to be clearly understood that the Government of India does not intend, by these present supplementary

regulations, to sanction any further expenditure for this object from the Indian revenues. On the other hand, the Government of India does not, of course, wish that the Indian revenues should, in any way, profit by these regulations.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has reserved to himself the absolute right to regulate, from time to time, the contributions to be required from officers, in accordance with these principles, under these regulations, and to make any alterations in the regulations themselves that may appear to him equitable: provided always that the scale of pensions fixed thereby shall not be reduced in the case of actual incumbents. The Secretary of State in Council will endeavour to adjust the contributions to be levied from officers exactly, so that they shall neither be too large, nor too small, to supply the pensions provided for by these regulations. But if it should appear on experience that they have been fixed too low, the Government will not require any supplementary retrospective payments; and if they are found to have been fixed too high, no claim to refund will be admitted.

No insurance fund is established by these regulations. The contributions will be credited, and the pensions charged, directly to the Indian revenues as military receipts and charges. But, in order to adjust the rates of contribution, from time to time, to what is necessary to supply the pensions provided for by these regulations and no more, a separate *pro formâ* account will be kept of all contributions levied, and all payments made, under these regulations, and of the interest which would have been allowed upon such contributions if a mutual insurance fund had actually been established.

In accordance with the principle announced in this notification, that the Government does not intend that the pensions provided by these regulations shall be any charge to the Indian revenues, the rates of interest and of exchange with England, to be allowed in this *pro formâ* account, will be the rates which may be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of State in Council upon a consideration of the market rates of the day. For the present the rates to be used are 4½ per cent. interest, and 1*s.* 11*d.* per rupee exchange; and the contributions now prescribed have been calculated at these rates.

All needful statistics of ages, births, deaths and marriages will be carefully registered, and these statistics, with the *pro formâ* accounts, will be submitted at such periods as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council to such actuary or actuaries as he may select, with instructions to investigate and ascertain whether the rates of contribution are such as will, at the rate of interest and exchange then to be re-considered and re-fixed, supply the pensions payable under these regulations, and no more. The expense of such actuarial enquiries and reports shall be debited in the *pro formâ* accounts reported upon.

Upon the report of the actuary or actuaries, the Secretary of State in Council will order any necessary alterations in the rates of contribution.

The report of the actuary or actuaries, with the orders of the Secretary of State in Council thereupon, shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and any alteration ordered in the rates of contribution will take effect from the beginning of the month following the date of such publication. No retrospective adjustments will be made.

The rates of contribution fixed for immediate adoption have been calculated by Major-General Hannyngton, and approved by Mr. Samuel Brown, F. R. S. A. The reports of these gentlemen and the tables compiled by General Hannyngton will be furnished to any officer who desires to see them. The regulations will come into operation from the 1st of January 1873.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROVISION OF PENSIONS FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MILITARY, MEDICAL, AND ECCLESIASTICAL OFFICERS IN THE SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1. Pensions will be provided under these regulations for the widows and orphans of the following officers on the Indian Establishment, not being entitled to the benefits of any of the late Military and Medical Funds :—

Officers of the Staff Corps.

Officers of the Indian Medical Department.

Chaplains.

2. Any officer who has entered the service before the 1st of January 1873, may provide pensions for his family under these regulations, or not, at his option. (*See Appendix, Form A.*)

3. Every officer who enters the service on and after the 1st January 1873, must, as a condition of his appointment, provide pensions for his family under these regulations.

4. Any officer with whom, by Regulation 2, it is optional to provide pensions for his family under these regulations, but who does not, before the 1st July 1873, intimate his intention to make such provision, will thereafter be allowed to do so only on production of a medical certificate of sound bodily health. An officer who does not, before the 1st July 1874, announce his intention to provide pensions for his family under these regulations, will not be allowed to do so, save under the special order of the Governor General in Council.

5. For the purposes of these regulations, officers are classed as follows :—

Class I.—General Officers, and Inspectors General, Medical Department.

" II.—Lieutenant-Colonels, Archdeacons, Deputy Inspectors General, Medical Department, and Surgeons-Major.

Class III.—Majors, Senior Chaplains, and Surgeons.
" IV.—Captains, Junior Chaplains, and Assistant Surgeons who have served the Government of India for more than six years.
" V.—Lieutenants and Assistant Surgeons who have served the Government of India for less than six years.

6. The pensions provided under these regulations are payable, monthly in India, and quarterly in England, and to date of death.

7. The amounts of the pensions provided are as follows, in addition to any pensions or compassionate allowances granted under Royal Warrant :—

Table I.—Pension to a widow during widowhood, according to the class of her husband at time of his death.

	Class of husband at death.				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
	£	£	£	£	£
Amount of pension of widow ...	160	130	100	70	40

Table II.—Pensions to the orphan children of all classes alike.

	From birth till age of 6 years.	From age of 6 till age of 12 years.	From age of 12 till age of 21 years	To females only from age of 21 years for life, or till marriage.
	£	£	£	£
Amount of pension to each orphan	10	20	30	45

8. The pension of a minor orphan will be paid to his or her mother, or other duly appointed or recognised guardian.

Contributions.

9. The contributions for pensions under these regulations, and the pensions of widows, will be regulated by the class of the contributing officer. An officer cannot secure a higher pension for his widow by contributing as if he belonged to a higher class.

10. Contributions will be deducted by paymasters or other disbursing officers from the pay abstracts of officers contributing.

11. *Donations* may be paid in one sum, or in twelve equal monthly instalments. If a donation be paid in instalments, interest on the unpaid portion will be levied at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. The balance of any contribution due at an officer's death will be recovered rateably, without interest, from the pensions of his widow and orphans, in twelve monthly instalments in India, or four quarterly instalments in England.

12. The following are the rates of donations and monthly contributions prescribed for the present :—

Table III.—Donation on Marriage.

Class of contributor.	On entering the service of the Government of India, married, or on marriage, or re-marriage.		On promotion to a higher class.	
	In India.	In Europe.	In India.	In Europe.
	Rs.	£	Rs.	£
Class I	4,000	384	750	72
" II	2,000	192	375	36
" III	1,000	96	250	24
" IV	500	48	125	12
" V	250	24	...	...

Disparity of Age.

If the age of the wife be less than the age of the husband by twelve years or more, then the donation on entering the service of the Government of India, married, or on marriage, or re-marriage, shall be regulated by the following table :—

Table IV.—Donation of an officer entering the service of the Government of India, married, or on marriage, or re-marriage, when the age of the wife is less than the age of the husband by twelve years or more.

Age of husband.	Classes IV and V.		Class III.		Class II.			Class I			
	Wife younger than husband by										
	12 years and not more than 15 years	more than 15 years.	12 years and not more than 15 years.	more than 15 years.	12 years and not more than 15 years.	more than 15 years and not more than 20 years.	more than 20 years	12 years and not more than 15 years.	more than 15 years and not more than 20 years	more than 20 years and not more than 25 years.	more than 25 years
29	258										
30	305										
31	356										
32	411										
33	470										
34	533	333*									
35	600	437									
36	671	543									
37	746	651									
38	825	761									
39	908	872	1,143	1,091							
40	995	986	1,273	1,258							
41	1,086	1,101	1,409	1,428							
42	1,180	1,218	1,551	1,601							
43	1,279	1,337	1,698	1,777	2,110						
44	1,382	1,458	1,850	1,995	2,305	2,377					
45	1,488	1,580	2,009	2,136	2,530	2,691	2,707				
46	...	...	2,173	2,320	2,824	2,984	3,047				
47	...	...	2,343	2,507	3,087	3,256	3,365				
48	...	...	2,518	2,696	3,320	3,508	3,660				
49	...	...	...	...	3,521	3,737	3,933				
50	...	...	...	...	3,692	3,947	4,183	4,499	4,813	5,100	5,136
51	...	...	...	...	3,832	4,135	4,410	4,559	4,973	5,300	5,390
52	...	...	...	...	3,941	4,302	4,615	4,638	5,144	5,513	5,655
53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,735	5,324	5,738	5,931
54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,850	5,515	5,976	6,218
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,984	5,715	6,226	6,515
56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,136	5,925	6,489	6,823
57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,307	5,146	6,764	7,142
58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,495	6,376	7,052	7,472
59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,702	6,616	7,352	7,813
60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,928	6,866	7,665	8,165

* The fine is less in this case, and in some other cases when the disparity of age is greater, owing to the increased probability of the second marriage of the wife

Examples.—A Captain, aged 37, marries a lady aged 22 : the difference of age is 15, and the marriage donation is Rs. 746.
A Colonel, aged 54, marries a lady aged 29 : the difference of age is 25, and the marriage donation is Rs. 5,976.

Table V.—Donation on the birth of a child and, on entering the service of the Government of India, for each child then living.—By all classes alike.

	In India.	In Europe.
	Rs.	£
For a son	156	15
For a daughter	250	24

Table VI.—Monthly contribution by every officer according to his class.

Class of contributor.	By each married officer.		By each officer who is unmarried or a widower.	
	In India.	In Europe.	In India.	In Europe.
	Rs.	£ s.	Rs.	£ s. d.
Class I	50	2 10	25	1 4 0
" II	40	2 0	16	0 15 4
" III	30	1 10	12	0 11 6
" IV	20	1 0	7	0 6 8
" V	10	0 10	4	0 3 10

Table VII.—Additional monthly contribution for each child living on the first day of the month. —By all classes alike.

	In India.	In Europe.
	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.
For each son	1 0 0	0 2 0
For each daughter	2 8 0	0 5 0

13. If a contribution or donation be not paid at due date, interest will be levied thereon at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.

Reports of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

14. A married officer admitted into the service must report the fact of his marriage at the time, or of his marriage thereafter, or of the birth of a child born in wedlock, or of the death of a wife or child, within three months of the occurrence to the Controller of Military Accounts of the Presidency in Forms B, C, D, and E annexed to these regulations.

15. The birth of every child born alive must be reported; but if a child die before it is thirty days old, no payment in respect to it will be required under Regulation 12.

Posthumous Child.

16. A pension will be granted to a posthumous child on payment of the donation prescribed in *Table V*, which may be recovered by twelve monthly instalments in India, or four quarterly instalments in England. The report of the birth of a posthumous child must be made in Form D, the last sentence being omitted.

Commutation of Contributions.

17. An officer who desires to complete his payments during the term of his service in India, so as to be exempt from contributions after his retirement, will be permitted to do so at rates to be determined by the tables appended to General Hannyngton's report, dated London, 7th June 1870, or by any other tables that may be hereafter substituted therefor by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

18. An officer may, at any time, commute his future payments into a single payment, the amount of such payment being regulated by the same tables.

Duration of Pensions.

19. If a widow re-marry, her pension will cease during coverture; but if she again become a widow, she will become entitled to pension again as widow of her first husband, or, if her later husband have been a contributor, then at her option, as the widow of her last husband. A widow can only receive one pension.

20. The pension of a male orphan is payable until he attains the age of 21 years.

21. The mother or guardian of a male orphan who has completed the age of 16 may, at any time thereafter (on application in Forms F to H annexed to these regulations), have the residue of his pension commuted into a single payment, for the due application of which the mother or guardian is held responsible. The following table gives the commuted values of such pensions:—

Table VIII.—Showing the present value of the pension of a male orphan according to his age.

Years.	16	17	18	19	20
Months.	£	£	£	£	
0	129	106	81	56	28
3	123	100	79	49	21
6	117	94	68	42	14
9	111	87	62	35	7

22. The pension of a female orphan continues until her marriage, and then ceases absolutely. It does not revive on widowhood.

Good Conduct.

23. The pensions provided under these regulations shall, in all cases, be held during good behaviour only, and will be withheld if any pensioner is found to be leading an immoral life, or on proof of any gross misconduct. The order of the Secretary of State for India in Council in any such case shall be final and conclusive.

Alienation of Pension.

24. A pension paid under these regulations may not be transferred or assigned, or in any way alienated, from the pensioner to whom, or for whose benefit, it is payable.

Passage Money.

25. An officer may, by a special contribution, provide passage money from India for his widow and orphans. The amount so secured will belong to the officer's estate, but will be primarily applicable to the provision of passage money and outfit for his widow and children.

NOTE.—*The particular rules under which this benefit can be secured will be hereafter notified.*

Transfer to Her Majesty's Corps.

26. Officers who may be transferred from the Indian Staff Corps to Her Majesty's Line Regiments will be entitled to receive back the amount of their contributions, after deduction of a sum equivalent to the risk borne by the fund during their membership.

Half Pay.

27. Married officers placed on half pay may receive back such portion of their contributions as is in excess of the risk borne by the fund during the term of their membership, or they may continue to subscribe at Indian rates for full benefits, or at lower rates for reduced benefits. In the event of their return to full pay, they shall, in addition to the subscription of their rank, be required to pay such donation as the circumstances of the case may demand.

Retired Officers.

28. Married officers who retire from the service on the pension of their rank may continue to subscribe in that rank, or they may withdraw from the fund, receiving back such portion of their contributions as is in excess of the risk borne by the fund during the term of their membership; but the usual subscription will be deducted from the pension of all such officers until they shall have intimated in writing their intention of withdrawing.

Dismissed Officers.

29. An officer who is dismissed the service by sentence of a court-martial, or by other competent authority, will cease, *ipso facto*, to be a contributor under these regulations, and will have no claim to any refund. His family will not be entitled to any pensions under these regulations.

Certificates.

30. Certificates of survival, of continued widowhood, and of the survival of children must be furnished annually in the annexed Forms I to N, to the office from which pensions are drawn.

APPENDIX.

NOTE.—*In England all reports must be made to the Secretary of State for India, Military Department.*

Form (A) of a letter from an officer with whom it is optional under Regulation 2 to contribute under these regulations, announcing his intention to do so.

To—THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF

SIR,—I have the honor to announce my intention of contributing for pensions for my family under the regulations published with the Notification by the Government of India, in the Military Department, No. 1315, dated 28th December 1872.

I agree to be bound in every respect by the said regulations, and by any orders in modification thereof that may be hereafter passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

My age is

My wife's age is

We were married on the 18

A certified copy of the register of our marriage is herewith transmitted.

The names and birthdays of my children are as follows :—

Form (B) of a letter from an officer reporting his having joined the service of the Government of India, married. (See Regulation 14.)

To—THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF

SIR,—With reference to the Family Pension Regulations published with the Notification by the Government of India, in the Military Department, No. 1315, dated 28th December 1872, I have the honor to report that I was admitted to the service of the Government of India, married, on the 18

My age is

My wife's age is

We were married on

A certified copy of the register of our marriage is herewith submitted.

The names and birthdays of my children are as follows :—

Form (C) of a letter reporting marriage. (See Regulation 14.)

To—THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF

SIR,—With reference to the Family Pension Regulations published with the Notification by the Government of India, in the Military Department, No. 1315, dated 28th December 1872, I have the honor to report my marriage on the 18

to Miss

A certified copy of the register of our marriage is herewith transmitted.
I was born on the . My wife was born on

Form (D) of a letter reporting the birth of a child. (*See Regulations* 14 *and* 15.)

TO—THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF

SIR,—I have the honor to report the birth to me of a male/female child on the and I request that the name may be entered in the pension register kept under the regulations published with Notification by the Government of India, in the Military Department, No. 1315, dated 28th December 1872, and that the deductions thereby prescribed may be made from my pay.

Form (E).—Report of death. (*See Regulation* 14.)

TO—THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF

SIR,—I have the honor to report the decease on the of my son/daughter born on the (or of my wife) A burial certificate is herewith transmitted.

Form (F) of application for the commuted value of the pension of a male orphan over 16 *years of age.* (*See Regulation* 21.)

SIR,—I, A. B., being the mother (or guardian) of C. D., son of E. F., late a in the service of the Government of India, having now an opportunity of placing my son (or ward) in a suitable position, request that the commuted value of the remaining portion of his pension may be granted to me, under my guarantee for its proper application to his use.

The age of my son (or ward) is now years, months, and I submit herewith a certificate of his health.

Form (G).—Medical certificate to be furnished by mother or guardian applying for commutation of a male orphan's annuity. (*See Regulation* 21.)

We do hereby certify that we have carefully and personally examined into the state of the health of C. D., son of the late E. F., and that we consider him free from any disease likely to prevent his attaining the age of twenty-one years.

(Sd.) G. H.,
" I. K., } M. D.

Form (H).—Mother or guardian's receipt for commuted value of a male orphan's annuity. (*See Regulation* 21.)

I, A. B., mother (or guardian) of C. D., son of the late E. F., do acknowledge to have received the sum of , being the commuted value of the pension receivable by the said C. D, from till he attain the age of 21 years; and I hereby bind myself to account, if called on by the Secretary of State for India, for the due application of the said sum for the use and benefit of the said C. D.

Form (I).—Certificate of survival of widow and of continued widowhood. (*See Regulation* 21.)

This is to certify that A. B., widow of E. F., late a in the service of the Government of India, is living in the parish of in the county of , and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, she has not contracted marriage since the death of the said E. F.

Dated at
This day of 18 . } Minister, Church-Warden, *or* Magistrate.

Form (J).—Certificate to be furnished by a widow without minor children. (*See Regulation* 30.)

I, A. B, widow of E. F., late a in the service of the Government of India, do hereby solemnly declare that I am still unmarried.

Form (K).—Certificate to be furnished by widow having a minor child or children.

I, A. B., widow of E. F., late a in the service of the Government of India, do hereby solemnly declare that I am still unmarried, and that my minor children, namely, C. D., &c., for whom I receive pensions, are living on this date.

Form (L).—Certificate to be furnished by the guardian of an orphan who is under the age of 21 *years.*

I, A. B., guardian of C. D., son/daughter of E. F., late a in the service of the Government of India, do hereby certify that the said orphan was living on the

Form (M).—Certificate to be furnished by a female orphan who is of the age of 21 *years and upwards.*

I, L. M., daughter of E. F, late a in the service of the Government of India, do hereby solemnly declare that I am unmarried and have never been married.

Form (N).—Certificate of survival of a female orphan who is of the age of 21 *years and upwards, and that she is still unmarried.*

This is to certify that L. M., daughter of E. F., lately a in the service of the Government of India, is living in the parish of in the county of , and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, she is not married, and has never been married.

Dated at
This day of 18 . } Minister, Church-Warden, *or* Magistrate.

The 30th December 1872.

No. 1316 *of* 1872.—The furlough in India on private affairs granted to Lieutenant Colonel G. Murray, of the Bengal Staff Corps, in G. G. O. No. 1134 of the 6th December 1870, and extended in G. G. O. No. 1144, dated 29th December 1871, is further extended to the 10th April 1873 on the same account without pay.

No. 1317 *of* 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Captain John Goodeve Barlow, of the late 54th Regiment of Native Infantry,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

The 31st December 1872.

No. 1318 *of* 1872.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 830 of the 22nd September 1871, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the supply of enamelled-ware as an article of Camp Equipment for Hospitals, to be issued only in replacement of lost or destroyed articles of crockery now in use.

No. 1319 *of* 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Strangways, of Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Major Charles Frederick Packe, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 1320 *of* 1872.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

9th Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Wasawa Singh to be Rossaidar from 21st October 1872, *vice* Ummer Singh, deceased.

Duffadar Shaikh Wazir Ally to be Jemadar from 21st October 1872, *vice* Wasawa Singh, promoted.

No. 1321 *of* 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Assistant Surgeon R. H. Stevens, M. B., of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 1238 of 1872,—*Singapore*, 11th December 1872.

Surgeon J. Browne, of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 1213 of 1872,—*Rinaldo*, 22nd December 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. Verner, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1102 of 1872,—*Godavery*, 24th December 1872.

No. 1322 *of* 1872.—The following military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 226. *London, 4th December* 1872.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

PARA. 1.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been permitted to return to duty, *viz.* :—

Colonels H. W. H. Coxe, C. Dumbleton, S. F. Macmullen, and W. Fullerton.

Lieutenant Colonels C. L. Brown, H. P. Babbage, M. Hunter, F. W. Peile, R. E., G. B. Fisher, J. K. Couper, C. J. Godby, G. M. Battye, A. C. Plowden, P. Wheeler, J. B. Smyly, G. B. Malleson, C. S. I., P. H. P. Gill, and H. N. Hodgson.

Majors W. Jackson, H. H. Godwin-Austen, E. P. Gurdon, J. V. Hunt, J. T. Harris, A. W. Montagu, A. R. D. Mackenzie, W. Musgrave, R. Y. Chambers, and J. B. Saunders.

Captains C. E. Salkeld, F. M. Newbery, R. Beavan, W. M. Molyneux, F. C. W. Drummond, P. W. Smith, H. C. E. Ward, T. Dayrell, P. L. N. Cavagnari, C. T. Lane, H. W. Clarke, R. E., A. O. Cumberlege, J. N. Steel, A. Landon, A. F. P. Harcourt, J. H. Broome, G. Stewart, C. O. W. Apperley, and W. E. Forbes.

Lieutenant A. Conolly.

Surgeon Majors A. C. C. deRenzy and R. Cockburn.

Surgeons R. Bird, F. P. Bellew, G. Henderson, J. J. Clarke, and C. Hatchell.

Conductor P. Carr.

Sub-Conductors E. Gleeson and W. Arnold.

Assistant Apothecary D. Duffy.

Apothecary R. D. Logg.

2. The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, *viz.*:—

Major General W. T. Hughes, C. B.	6 months.
" J. L. Vaughan, C. B.	1 year.
Colonel B. R. Lloyd	6 months.
Lieutenant Colonel R. Stewart	6 "
" G. Delane	6 "
" H. P. Babbage	2 "
Major D. W. Wise	4 "
" J. H. Tyler	6 "
Captain C. H. Cantor	3 "
" H. P. Peacock	4 "
" A. P. Samuells	1 year and 6 months.
" G. R. Hennessey	6 months.
" A. F. Jones	3 "
" H. B. Swiney	6 "
" J. E. Waller	6 "
" A. D. C. Inglis	3 "
" W. M. Molyneux	1 month.
" G. R. Gibbs	1 "
" G. Atkins	6 months.
Lieutenant S. A. Swinley	3 "
Surgeon J. Duncan	4 "
" C. Hatchell	2 "
Surgeon Major J. Irving	4 "
Conductor J. H. Senior	6 "

3. With reference to my despatch No. 148 of the 25th July 1872, I have to inform you that the under-mentioned Officers have elected to remain in Europe on the terms specified in my despatch No. 120 of the 20th June 1872, paragraph 21, from the dates given:—

Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Cambridge, 5th December 1872.
Colonel J. P. Clarkson, 28th October 1872.
" R. Ouseley, 21st December 1872.

4. The under-mentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, *viz.*:—

Captain B. H. Russell, 24th October 1872.
" E. H. Curtis, 8th November 1872.

No. 1323 *of* 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers, having elected to reside in Europe on the terms laid down in paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 797 of the 1st August 1872, are permitted to proceed thither, with effect from the date of their embarkation:—

Lieutenant Colonel S. C. D. Ryder, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant Colonel C. Andrews, Bengal Staff Corps.

No. 1324 *of* 1872.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 241, *dated* 18*th November* 1872.—Confirming the Regimental order issued to the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated the 25th October 1872, directing Captain J. Jacob, Officiating 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, Lieutenant F. T. Goad, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Captain A. R. Oakes, Officiating Wing Subaltern, to act, in addition, as Adjutant, consequent on the departure to Bombay on preparatory leave of absence of Major Macquoid, Commandant, and directing Lieutenant F. T. Goad, Officiating 2nd in Command, to assume command of the Regiment during the absence on privilege leave of Captain Jacob.

No. 1325 *of* 1872.—With reference to the General Orders issued by the Government of Bombay, Nos. 812 and 825, dated, respectively, the 9th and 12th December 1872, permitting Captain John Francis FitzGerald Cologan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and Captain William Heathcote Unwin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern, 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion), Punjab Frontier Force, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, these Officers are granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1326 *of* 1872.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify the addition of a Sergeant Pioneer to the Establishment of each Regiment of British Infantry serving in India; the complement of Non-Commissioned Officers in the service companies of such Regiments, as prescribed in G. G. O. No. 594 of 3rd June 1870, being thus increased to 66 in number.

Pending further orders, the pay to be allowed to Sergeant Pioneers will be that of a Regimental Sergeant.

No. 1327 *of* 1872.—The services of First Class Apothecaries J. Farnon and J. H. Lockwood, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 1328 *of* 1872.—The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.—*To be Captain.*

Lieutenant John Edward Paget Mosley, Bengal Staff Corps,—29th December 1872.

No. 1329 *of* 1872.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed :—

No. 810, *dated 9th December* 1872.—Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the under-mentioned Officer :—

Major Frederic Brine, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Department Public Works, Punjab,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 1330 *of* 1872.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 830 of the 22nd September 1871, prescribing a scale of Hospital Equipment, opposite to "Blankets, English," and "Counterpanes," under the head "Bedding," in the column of remarks—

For	*Read*
* "Deputy Inspector General to pass additional blankets and counterpanes in emergencies not exceeding 50."	*Deputy Inspectors General are authorized to pass additional blankets and counterpanes in emergencies not exceeding* 25 *per cent. of the number in use.*

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 1331 *of* 1872.—With reference to paragraph 3 of despatch published in G. G. O. No. 938 of the 6th September 1872, the following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 202, dated the 30th October 1872, is published for general information :—

PARA. 2.—Captain Brander* has been allowed to retire on half pay from the 18th July 1872.

* Captain J. B. Brander, Bengal Staff Corps.

No. 1332 *of* 1872.—With reference to G. G. Os. noted in the margin, it is hereby notified that for the present, and until further orders, Captains appointed to be Second Subalterns will hold those appointments as substantive appointments in every respect, with the single exception that they will vacate them when they proceed on furlough.

No. 75, dated 25th January 1872.
No. 822, dated 8th August 1872.

The 2nd January 1873.

No. 1 *of* 1873.—In modification of paragraph 5 of G. G. O. No. 550 of the 5th June 1868, it is hereby notified that Hospital Purveyors will in future consist of two classes, who will be apportioned, as far as practicable, as follows :—

1*st Class at Rs.* 50 *per mensem.*—To Divisions and Brigades of Artillery, Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, large Convalescent Depôts, Wings of Regiments, and a Force of Artillery consisting of two Batteries.

2*nd Class at Rs.* 40 *per mensem.*—To separate Batteries of Artillery, and to all Detachments of European Cavalry and Infantry with which Hospitals are established under Medical Officers.

The 3rd January 1873.

No. 2 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1*st Punjab Cavalry.*

Captain J. C. Stewart, 3rd Squadron Officer and Officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major E. P. W. Ripley, or until further orders.

2*nd Punjab Infantry.*

Major J. J. Boswell, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major H. Tyndall, or until further orders.

Captain G. N. Money, 2nd Wing Subaltern and Officiating Commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, *vice* Major Boswell. Captain Money will continue officiating as Commandant of the 5th Punjab Infantry until relieved by Captain J. W. McQueen, Commandant of the Corps.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Major F. T. Bainbridge, Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, and Officiating Commandant, 4th Infantry, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel J. Cockburn Hood, who vacated, having exceeded the prescribed period of furlough to Europe.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Major B. R. Chambers, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to be Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel W. D. Hoste, deceased.

No. 3 *of* 1873. ERRATUM.—In G. G. O. No. 477 of the 30th April 1872, appointing Captain W. E. Chambers to officiate as Wing Subaltern, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, after the words "Bengal Staff Corps" insert "*1st Wing Subaltern, 10th Regiment of Native Infantry.*"

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 4 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Matthew Longmore, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 3rd January 1873.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 12th to 31st December 1872:—

CORPS.	RANK AND NAMES.	DATE OF DECEASE.	PLACE OF DECEASE.	TESTATE OR INTESTATE.	REMARKS.
5th Lancers ...	Lieutenant C. H. Baines ...	Sept. 16, 1872	Sealkote.		
Royal Artillery ...	Lieutenant R. G. Fitzgerald	Nov. 27 "	Hurripore, near Abbottabad.		
Staff Corps ...	Lieutenant M. N. Gubbins...	Dec. 1 "	Lucknow ...	Intestate..	*Next-of-kin*, mother, in England; name and address not known.
Staff Corps ...	Major R. H. Wall ...	" 9 "	Mozuffergurh.		
Subordinate Medical Department.	Assistant Apothecary J. W. Andrews.	" 4 "	Meean Meer.		

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 3rd January 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers, as specified in the Statements published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors, against the respective properties of the deceased, are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice :—

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's British Military Service 1st and 2nd January 1873.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of donation batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.		
												In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
	Commissioned Officers.													
2nd Jan. 1873	(a) Samuel Stephen Bomford.	Lieutenant ...	Royal Horse Artillery	...	22nd Aug. 1872	Intestate	1,870 2 3	...	1,870 2 3					
" " "	(b) Frederick Young Wetherall.	Captain ...	2nd Bn., 1st Foot ...	...	22nd Apl. "	Testate	138 4 0	...	138 4 0					
" " "	Charles Harman Baines ...	Lieutenant ...	5th Lancers ...	...	16th Sept. "	...	3,534 1 1	...	3,534 1 1					
						TOTAL ...	5,542 7 4	...	5,542 7 4					

(a). Father, Mr. George Bomford, Oakley Park, Kells, County Meath, Ireland.
(b). Widow, Mrs. Susan Jane Wetherall; Child, Frederick Spencer Wetherall; Administrator General administering.

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service during 1st and 2nd January 1873.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of donation batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of: Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
	Commissioned Officer.													
2nd Jan. 1873	(a) The Hon'ble William Murray Fraser.	Major ...	Staff Corps	...	22nd Sept. 1872	Intestate	558 2 10	.....	558 2 10					
						TOTAL...	558 2 10	.....	558 2 10					

(a). *Next-of-kin*, brothers, Lord Alexander Saltoun, 45 Prince's Gate, London; Colonel The Hon'ble David Fraser, C. B., Royal Artillery, Ferozepore.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 30th December 1872.

No. 671.—Mr. M. W. Mulville, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Central India, is granted twelve months' leave to Europe on medical certificate under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 672.—Private J. B. MacMinnies, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, Military Works Branch, is remanded to military duty.

No. 673.—In continuation of Government of India Notification No. 500, dated 6th September 1872, Ram Turren Bose, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from Central India to the Military Works Branch, with effect from 1st April 1872.

The 31st December 1872.

No. 674.—Mr. W. R. Hussey, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, Holkar (State) Railway, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 675.—Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern Railway, is granted leave to Europe on medical certificate for twelve months, under Section 7, Chapter III of the Civil Leave Code; also thirty days' subsidiary leave under Section 15, Chapter V, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 676.—Lieutenant J. C. Barker, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Holkar (State) Railway, is transferred to Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

No. 677.—Mr. T. Allen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Holkar (State) Railway, on return from furlough is transferred to the North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch.

No. 678.—Mr. B. P. Milsom, temporary Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 679.—Captain H. Doveton, R. E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, is appointed an Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces, Provincial Branch.

The 3rd January 1873.

No. 1.—Mr. J. Weber is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as a Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 2.—The under-mentioned Accountants are transferred to the office of the Controller of Accounts, Military Works:—

Mr. R. T. Albert, Accountant, 1st Grade, from Mysore.
Mr. E. T. Anthony, Accountant, 3rd Grade, from the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

No. 3.—Mr. G. E. Abbott is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

No. 4.—Baboo Aughore Nath Mookerjee is appointed to the Public Works Department on probation as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to Bengal, Provincial Establishment.

No. 5.—Mr. G. A. Laval, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from British Burmah to the Military Works Branch.

No. 6.—Mr. W. Willcocks is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch. This cancels so much of Notification No. 540, dated 4th October 1872, as relates to Mr. Willcocks.

No. 7.—In continuation of Notification No. 662, dated 19th December, Mr. H. Leonard will continue to officiate as Chief Engineer, 1st Class.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1872.

Commencing with the present number, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta every Saturday, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be addressed to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.* To all subscribers, therefore, who shall not have paid in advance for 1873 by the 31st December next, the *Gazette* will be discontinued.

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT--Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th December 1872.

No. 34.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department, Military Works, Notification No. 13, dated 29th October 1872, for "Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade," read "Mr. M. R. Lackersteen, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade."

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 26th December 1872.

No. 2.—Colonel C. Dumbleton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred to the Military Works Branch in Government of India Notification No. 613 of 23rd November 1872, assumed charge of the Bareilly Division on the forenoon of 1st instant.

No. 3.—Privilege leave of absence for six weeks, from the 13th instant, has been granted to Conductor J. Modget, Barrack Master, Bareilly Division.

L. RUSSELL, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

6th Circle.

Allahabad, the 30th December 1872.

No. 8.—Private F. J. Percy, Overseer, 1st Grade, on probation, is transferred from the 2nd Allahabad Division, Military Works, to the Fyzabad Division, Military Works.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 6th Circle, Military Works.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Candidates have passed the First Examination in Arts :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Srishchandra Mukhopadhya	...	Presidency College.
2	Nandakrishna Basu	...	Ditto.
3	Nilkanta Sarkar	...	Ditto.
4	Haridas Chattopádhyáy	...	Ditto.
5	Raghunath Das	...	Ditto.
	Mahendranath Gupta	...	Ditto.
7	Ásutosh De	...	Ditto.
8	Matilal Chattopádhyáy	...	Ditto.
9	Mahendranath Sen	...	Ditto.
10	Ramanath Ghosh	...	Ditto.
11	Suryyakumar Adhikari	...	Ditto.
	Bidubhushan Bandyopádhyáy	...	Ditto.
13	Jogendranath Ghosh	...	Ditto.
14	Beniprasad Bhattachargya	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
15	Harachandra Chakravarti	...	Dacca College.
16	Jogendranath Sarkar	...	Presidency College.
17	Mulraj	...	Lahore College.
18	Abhayacharan Mitra	...	Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

	Abul Hosen	...	Bareilly College.
	Baleswarprasad	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Bandyopadhay, Chandmohan	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	" Mahendranath	...	Presidency College.
	" Nivarnchandra	...	Ditto.
	" Tinkari	...	Hooghly College.
	Barál, Manikchand	...	Presidency College.
	Basu, Binadvihari	...	Ditto.
	" Jadunath	...	Ditto.
10	" Khudiram	...	Free Church Institution.
	" Rakhalchandra	...	Hooghly College.
	Bhairavprasad	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Bhattachargya, Kailaschandra	...	Dacca College.
	" Kaliprasanna	...	Presidency College.
	Biswas, Bhuvanmohan	...	Ditto.
	Chakravarti, Jogendranath.	...	Ditto.
	" Loknath	...	Ditto.
	Chandra, Dinanath	...	Ditto.
	" Priyanath	...	Free Church Institution.
20	Chattopadhyay, Ganapatinath	...	Presidency College.
	" Kedarnath	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	" Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
	" Srikrishna	...	Cuttack High School.
	" Suryyanarayan	...	Presidency College.
	Dás, Gnanendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
	Datta, Asminikumar	...	Presidency College.
	" Bhuvanmohan	...	Dacca College.
	" Girischandra	...	Patna College.
	" Mohananda	...	Dacca College.
30	" Nityalal	...	Free Church Institution.
	" Rajendranath	...	Presidency College.
	David, I.	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	De, Makhanlal	...	Serampore College.
	" Matilal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Deviprasad	...	Bareilly College.
	Gangopadhyay, Kalikrishna	...	Kishnaghur College.
	" Mahendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
	" Sureschandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Ghosh, Avinaschandra	...	Presidency College.
40	" Satkarichandra	...	Free Church Institution.
	Gupta, Durgadas	...	Medical College.
	Gwyther, H. T.	...	La Martiniere College.

	Gyaprasad	... Bareilly College.
	Jagannath	... Ditto.
	Kar, Harischandra	... Presidency College.
	Karmakar, Bhushanchandra	... Ditto.
	Ladharam	... Lahore College.
	Lahiri, Asutosh	... Kishnaghur College.
	Maitra, Bijaykrishna	... Berhampore College.
50	„ Bipinvihari	... St. Xavier's College.
	Mitra, Biharilal	... Presidency College.
	„ Haricharan	... Ditto.
	„ Mohanchand	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Upendranath, No. 1	... Presidency College.
	Moreswar, Bhavegovinda	... Saugor High School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand	... Presidency College.
	„ Kálidhan	... Ditto.
	„ Rajnarayan	... Ditto.
	Narayanprasad	... Patna College.
60	Ráy, Avinaschandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Devendranath	... Patna College.
	„ Harinath	... Kishnaghur College.
	„ Priyanath	... Presidency College.
	„ Satischandra	... Ditto.
	Rees, J. C.	... Licentiate in Civil Engineering.
	Sadukhan, Khirodchandra	... Presidency College.
	Sarkar, Dharmadas	... Ditto.
	„ Rajendranarayan	... Ditto.
	Sen, Harinath	... Ditto.
70	Set, Brajalal	... Free Church Institution.
	Solomons, W. K.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Syamsundar Lal	... Agra College.
73	William, J. H.	... La Martiniere College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

	Abdul Aziz	... Queen's College, Benares.
	Abdul Farch, Syed	... Hooghly College.
	Abdul Hossain	... Presidency College.
	Acharyya, Upendranath	... Kishnaghur College.
	Ahmed Tuslimuddin	... Presidency College.
	Badriprasad, I.	... Delhi College.
	Badriprasad, II.	... Ditto.
	Bagchi, Gopalprasad	... Berhampore College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Banawarilál	... Cathedral Mission College.
10	„ Krishnachandra	... Kishnaghur College.
	„ Mahadev	... Presidency College.
	„ Rajkrishna	... Kishnaghur College.
	„ Rajkumar	... Delhi College.
	Basak, Jitendrakrishna	... Free Church Institution.
	Basu, Binadvihari	... Kishnaghur College.
	„ Harimohan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Priyanáth	... Presidency College.
	„ Syamacharan	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Bhattacharyya, Bamacharan	... Cathedral Mission College.
20	„ Banikanta	... Kishnaghur College.
	„ Gurucharan	... Dacca College.
	„ Harinath	... Serampore College.
	Bisvas, Dandadhari	... Free Church Institution.
	Chakravarti, Adityachandra	... Dacca College.
	„ Bharatchandra	... Free Church Institution.
	„ Biharilal	... Kishnaghur College.
	„ Chandranath	... Presidency College.
	„ Navinchandra	... Hooghly College.
	Chandra, Gourmohun	... Presidency College.
30	„ Jadavkrishna	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Chattopadhyay, Bamacharan	... Medical College.
	„ Bhutnath	... Serampore College.
	„ Haridas	... Patna College.
	„ Jogendrachandra	... Kishnaghur College.
	„ Jogendranath	... Teacher.
	„ Prabhatchandra	... Dacca College.
	„ Sasibhushan	... Free Church Institution

	Chattopadhyay, Siddhesvar	Presidency College.
	Chaudhuri, Kedarnath	Free Church Institution.
40	Cowasjee, Bomanjee	St. Xavier's College.
	Dás, Mahendrachandra	Presidency College.
	„ Prasannachandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Revatimohan	Presidency College.
	Datta, Avinaschandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Nandalal	Ditto.
	„ Taraknath	Free Church Institution.
	De, Gajendranath	Hooghly College.
	Dhar, Saratchandra	Dacca College.
	Dharm Sing	Lahore College.
50	Duba Nandlal	Saugor High School.
	Gangaprasad	Bareilly College.
	Gangopadhyay, Kedarnath	Free Church Institution.
	Gaurisankar	Patna College.
	Ghosh, Aughornath	Kishnaghur College.
	„ Biharilal	Presidency College.
	„ Binadvihari	Hooghly College.
	„ Mahendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Purnachandra	Ditto.
	„ Surendranarayan	Ditto.
60	Ghoshal, Rajkumar	Ditto.
	Gosvami, Harakumar	Serampore College.
	Govindacharan	Patna College.
	Guha, Revatimohan	Dacca College.
	Gupta, Haranchandra	Free Church Institution.
	Hajra, Gosaindas	Cathedral Mission College.
	Hasan, Syed	Presidency College.
	Kanhyálal	Bareilly College.
	Kotal, Umeschandra	Presidency College.
	Madhúnarayan	Delhi College.
70	Majumdar, Girischandra	Free Church Institution.
	Mallik, Devendra	Presidency College.
	„ Kasiswar	Ditto.
	Mathurprasad	Bareilly College.
	Mitra, Abhayacharan	Patna College.
	„ Amvikacharan	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Anukulchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Avinaschandra	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Bamacharan	Presidency College.
	„ Charuchandra	Ditto.
80	„ Gopendrachandra	Ditto.
	„ Jadunath	St. John's College.
	„ Jogunnath	Presidency College.
	„ Joychandra	Dacca College.
	„ Kshetramohan	Presidency College.
	„ Purnachandra	Hooghly College.
	„ Syamcharan	Patna College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Atulkrishna	Presidency College.
	„ Brajendranath	Ex-Student, Patna College.
	„ Joykrishna	Presidency College.
90	„ Kumadvandha	Serampore College.
	„ Nilalohit	Kishnaghur College.
	„ Rajanikanta	Hooghly College.
	„ Sivnarayan	Sanskrit College.
	„ Syamacharan	Presidency College.
	„ Trailokyanath	Patna College.
	Mustaphi, Chandragati	Presidency College.
	„ Gurudas	Kishnaghur College.
	Nathumal	Delhi College.
	Nathuram	Ditto.
100	Nirinjandas	Lahore College.
	Pál, Apurvakrishna	General Assembly's Institution.
	Pandé, Bisveswar	Joynarain's College.
	Pramanik, Ramesvar	Berhampore College.
	Ráy, Bijaysankar	Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Kedárnáth	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Kuladakinkar	Presidency College.
	„ Ramsundar	Ditto.
	„ Upendranath	Kishnaghur College.

	Reazuddin	... Bareilly College.
110	Sanyal, Mathuranath	... Kishnaghur College.
	Sarkar, Girischandra	... Patna College.
	Sen, Apurvakrishna	... Presidency College.
	„ Girischandra	... Kishnaghur College.
	„ Jogendranath	... Presidency College.
	„ Kalikisar	... Dacca College.
	„ Matilál	... Presidency College.
	„ Purnachandra	... Ditto.
	„ Radhanath	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Syamacharan	... Presidency College.
120	„ Syamlal	... Hooghly College.
	Sing, Ganga	... Saugor High School.
	„ Nehal	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Sinha, Kaliprasanna	... Hooghly College.
	Sivsaranlal	... Patna College.
	Som, Saradaprasad	... Hooghly College.
	Syed, Mohammed	... St. Xavier's College.
	Tiwari, Módhuprasad	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Watson, H.	... Serampore College.
129	Williams, Edward	... St. John's College.

The undermentioned Candidates have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

	Amjad Ali	... Queen's College, Benares.
	Ashraf Ali	... Ditto.
	Bagchi, Brajagopál	... Beauleah School.
	Baldwin, W. G.	... Doveton College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Avinaschandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Bindulal	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Gangeschandra	... Jessore School.
	„ Guruprasanna	... Serajgunge School.
	„ Harinath	... Hare School.
10	„ Kaliprasanna	... Noakhally School.
	„ Kartikchandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Sasibhushan	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Sasisekhar	... L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	„ Suryyakanta	... Kandee School.
	„ Taraprasanna	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Bardhan, Tarinikisor	... Pogose School.
	Bartholomeuz, J. D.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Basu, Asminikumár	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Asutosh	... Ooterparah School.
20	„ Bihárikrishna	... Hindú School.
	„ Gopalchandra	... Howrah School.
	„ Jogendrachandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jogendranath	... Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
	„ Kalipada	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Kunjavihari	... Bancoorah School.
	„ Mahendranath	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Rajanikanta	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Rajendranath	... Baraset School.
	„ Sasikumar	... Boys' Academy, Dacca.
30	„ Suratlal	... Konnugger School.
	Bhaduri, Lalvihári	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhattacharyya, Avinaschandra	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Chandrakumár	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kalidhan	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Meghnath	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Upendranath	... Ditto.
	Bhaumik, Dinavandhu	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Biswás, Amritalal	... Noral School.
	„ Rajendranath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
0	Chakravarti, Byomkes	... Serampore College.
	„ Devendranath	... Bancoorah School.
	„ Durgácharan	... Bullagurh School.
	„ Harakumár	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Champati, Avinaschandra	... Metropolitan Institution.

	Chattopadhyay, Bamandás	... Bullagurh School.
	„ Gopalchandra	... Gya School.
	„ Pratapchandra	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Rajanikanta	... Burrisaul School.
	„ Ramlal	... Hare School.
50	Chaudhuri, Prasannanarayan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Chobé, Dammeelal	... Agra Collegiate School.
	Claxton, E.	... Mussooree School.
	Daley, T.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Dán, Kasinath	... Rungpore School.
	Dás, Basantakumár	... Dinajpore School
	„ Devendranath	... Hindú School.
	„ Isvarchandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Navinchandra	... Jaggannath School, Dacca.
	„ Rámsaran	... Canning College, Lucknow.
60	„ Syamacharan	... Noral School.
	Datta, Akshaykumar	... Howrah School.
	„ Chandrakanta	... Furreedpore School.
	„ Ramlál	... Noral School.
	Davidson, W. H.	... Doveton College.
	De, Advaitaprasád	... Balasore School.
	„ Brajendralal	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Kshetramohan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Rajanikanta	... Pogose School.
	DeMel, A. W.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
70	Dindayal	... Agra Collegiate School.
	Durgaprasad	... Delhi Collegiate School.
	Fink, E. J.	... Doveton College.
	Fitzgerald, E.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Gangopadhyay, Mahendranath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Ganpatprasad	... Patna Normal School.
	Ghosh, Charuchandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Jogendranath	... Ditto ditto.
	„ Mahananda	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Manmathakumár	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
80	„ Nimáicharan	... Howrah School.
	„ Pratapchandra	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Umeschandra	... Hare School.
	Goswami, Kisarilal	... Hindú School.
	„ Krishnadhan	... Howrah School.
	Grant, H. E.	... Mussooree School.
	Granville, H.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Gupta, Gopalchandra	... Burrisaul School.
	Guruprasad	... Cawnpore Zillah School.
	Gwyther, W. B.	... La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
90	Gyaprasad	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Hariharnath	... Sarun School.
	Housden, C. E.	... Mussooree School.
	Jagannath	... Bareilly College.
	Johnson, T. G.	... Mussooree School.
	Kalkaprasad	... Barabanki High School.
	Karmakár, Hariprasanna	... Jagannath School, Dacca.
	Kerr, R. A.	... Teacher.
	Kundu, Ramkumár	... Oriental Seminary.
	Láhá, Kenaram	... Metropolitan Institution.
100	Lahiri, Benimadhav	... Santipore Eng. School (New.)
	„ Dharanidhar	... Ooterparah School.
	„ Harimadhav	... Hindú School.
	Lalbahadur	... Bareilly College.
	Laville, B.	... Free Church Institution, Nagpore.
	LeFeuvrè, E. A.	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Majumdar, Bhairavchandra	... Midnapore School.
	„ Kripánáth	... Furreedpore School.
	„ Kunjavihári	... Sridharpore School.
	Makkar, Goshtavihári	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
110	Mallik, Baláichand	... Hare School.
	„ Biharilal	... Hindú School.
	„ Prasad Das	... Hooghly Branch School.
	Manaharlal	... Bareilly College.
	McHatton, M. A.	... La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
	Misr, Makhanlal	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Mitra, Charles Hiralal	... General Assembly's Institution.

	Mitra, Jogendrachandra	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Purnachandra	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Rammohan	... Dacca Collegiate School.
120	Moffet, G. E.	... La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
	Mohanlal	... Delhi Collegiate School.
	Mohanlal Katcha	... Bareilly College.
	Moizuddin	... Bengal Academy.
	Molakram	... Delhi Collegiate School.
	Monks, M.	... St. Xavier's College.
	„ W.	... Ditto.
	Moung Shway Boo	... Doveton College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Bamacharan	... Beerbhoom School.
130	„ Benimadhav	... Hindú School.
	„ Binadvíhári	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Brajagopál	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Gangadhar	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Haranchandra	... Hindú School.
	„ Hariprasanna	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Hiralal	... Bullagurh School.
	„ Nripendrachandra	... Hare School.
	„ Purnachandra	... Midnapore School.
	„ Purnachandra	... Bullagurh School.
140	„ Sasibhushan	... Ooterparah School.
	„ Satunath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Upendranath	... Hindú School.
	Murlidhar	... St. John's College.
	Nág, Haradhan	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Syámákanta	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Nandi, Sambhuchandra	... Hare School.
	Norman, W.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Panioty, J.	... Ditto.
	Patnaek, Madanmohan	... Cuttack School.
150	Raghunathprasad	... Allygurh Zillah School.
	Rakshit, Mahendranath	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Ráy, Gangadhar	... Hindú School.
	„ Nagendranath	... Hazaribag School.
	„ Ramdayal	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Sivaprasad	... Dighapatia School.
	„ Ugrakanta	... Burrisaul School.
	„ Umacharan	... L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
	„ Umeschandra	... Jessore School.
	Sahây, Nagwant	... Gya School.
160	Sarkár, Bankavihari	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Chandrasekhar	... Bancoorah School.
	„ Nalínvíhári	... Hare School.
	„ Natavar	... Kuchiakole Rajgram School.
	Scott, G. W.	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Sen, Biharínath	... Bullagurh School.
	„ Bipinvíhári	... Burrisaul School.
	„ Devendranath	... Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Hemchandra	... Hazaribag School.
	„ Rakhaldás	... Hooghly Branch School.
170	„ Srinath	... Hare School.
	„ Sulapáni	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Sengupta, Harinath	... Howrah School.
	Sing, Baktáwar	... Bareilly College.
	„ Raghuvar	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
	„ Umrao	... Bareilly College.
	Sinha, Pramathkrishna	... Beauleah School.
	Som, Srilal	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Sukul, Badrinarayan	... Hurdui Zillah School.
	Vaish, Phakirchand	... Delhi Collegiate School.
180	Woodroffe, F.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
181	Wright, G. J.	.. Allahabad High School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

Abbay Sing	... St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Abdul Haque	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Acharyya, Jadunath	... Bhowanipore Union Academy.
„ Sasibhusan	... Metropolitan Institution.

	Acharyya, Sudhamay	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Aditya, Navinchandra	... Mymensing School.
	Adhikari, Banawarilal	... Beauleah School.
	„ Becharam	... Ilsoba Mondly School.
	„ Nilratan	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
10	Afzaluddin Ahmed	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Ajodhyaprasad	... Lukimpore High School.
	Akbar Ali	... Boys' Orphanage, Shajihanpore.
	Amiruddin	... Sarun School.
	Anthony, H. B.	... Allahabad High School.
	Azamali Khan	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Badri Alum	... Calcutta Mudressa.
	Badriprasad	... Bareilly College.
	Badrudiya	... Rungpore School.
	Badruddin	... L. M. High School, Benares.
20	Baishnav, Brajanath	... Santosh Jahnavi School.
	Baishya, Ishanchandra	... Mymensing School.
	Bakshi, Kunjavihari	... L. M. School, Midnapore.
	Bandhu, Radhaprasana	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Banriamall	... Ludiana Mission School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	... Mahespore School.
	„ Annadraprasad	... Hindú School.
	„ Avinaschandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Bagalacharan	... Mihirpore English School.
	„ Bankimchandra	... Calcutta Training Institution.
30	„ Bipinvihari	... Jeypore Moharaja's College.
	„ Bisveswar	... Noral School.
	„ Chandranath	... Tumlook Hamilton's English School.
	„ Jagannath	... Cutwa School.
	„ Jogendranath	... Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Kamakshyacharan	... Gya School.
	„ Kedarnath	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Krishnachandra	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Kshetranath	... Navadwip A. S. School.
	„ Nagendranath	... Nebodhiya A. S. School.
40	„ Narsingchandra	... Hindú School.
	„ Nithurmay	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Prankrishna	... Howrah School.
	„ Purnachundra	... Konnugger School.
	„ Rasiklal	... Noral School.
	„ Sailendrachandra	... Kalipara School.
	„ Tinkari	... Bancoorah School.
	Bariar Sing	... Teacher.
	Barkatullah Khan	... Bareilly College.
	Basak, Haralal	... Calcutta Training Institution.
50	„ Madunmohan	... Banglabazar School.
	Basu, Abhaycharan	... Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
	„ Adaityacharan	... Monghyr School.
	„ Avinaschandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Baranasi	... Ula School.
	„ Bipinvihari	... Hare School.
	„ Girischundra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Jagopal	... Hare School.
	„ Jogendrachandra	... Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Kulachandra	... Pogose School.
60	„ Lalitchundra	... Bengal Academy.
	„ Lutvihari	... Santipore English School (Old).
	„ Nagendrachandra	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Narayan Das	... Howrah School.
	„ Priyanath	... Midnapore School.
	„ Sikharkumar	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Tarakchandra	... Barripore School.
	Battulal	... St. Peter's C. M. School, Allahabad.
	Beglar, F. D.	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Bena, Dwarkanath	... Tumlook Hamilton's English School.
70	Bhagawan Sahay	... Behar School.
	Bhar, Kshetramohun	... Oriental Seminary.
	„ Rajkrishna	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Bhat, Kisavram	... Behar School.
	Bhatta, Harinath	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Bhattacharyya, Grijabhusan	... Santipore English School (New).

	Bhattacharyya, Kisarilal	... Howrah School.
	„ Kumadnath	... Serampore College.
	„ Purnachandra	... Salkea School.
	„ Srishchandra	... Culna Moharaja's School.
80	„ Syamacharun	... Sanskrit College.
	Bhaumik, Mahimchandra	... Banglabazar School.
	Bhowaniprasad	... Saharanpore Mission School.
	Biswas, Chintumani	... Harinavi A. S. School
	„ Gopalchandra	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	„ Kailáschandra	... Commillah School.
	„ Krishnavihari	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Nilmadhav	... South Baharoo School.
	Brittain, J. J.	... Private Student.
	Brohmo, Annadacharan	... Garden Reach School.
90	Brown, E.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Cashman, H. S.	... La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
	Chakravarti, Akshaykumar	... Khajah Abdool Gunny's School.
	„ Avinaschandra	... Intally Institution.
	„ Harachundra	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Jogendranath	... South Baharoo School.
	„ Jogendranath	... Bancoorah School.
	„ Madanmohan	... Pubna School.
	„ Madhavchandra	... Seal's College.
	„ Manmohan	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
100	„ Matilal	... Howrah School.
	„ Mathurmohan	... Mymensing School.
	„ Prabhatchandra	... Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.
	„ Rajivlochan	... Khajah Abdool Gunny's School.
	„ Rajmohan	... Pogose School.
	„ Saratkumar	... Ditto.
	Chandiprasad	... Sultanpore Zillah School.
	Chattopádhyáy, Adharchandra	... Bancoorah School.
	„ Aghornath	... Cutwa School.
	„ Banawarilal	... Bhastara School.
110	„ Binodgopal	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Govindachandra	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Kalikrishna	... Hare School.
	„ Kamakshyaprasad	... Serampore College.
	„ Kshetranath	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Makhanlal	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Piyarimohan	... Hare School.
	„ Promodacharan	... Baraset School.
	„ Ramanath	... Bancoorah School.
	„ Sailajanandan	... Beerbhoom School.
120	„ Sirischandra	... Ootterparah School.
	„ Sripati	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Suryyakumar	... Queen's College, Benares.
	„ Syamacharan	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Taragoti	... Victoria School, Gazeepore.
	„ Upendrachandra	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	Chaudhuri, Akshay Kumar	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Bipinchandra	... Beauleah School.
	„ Isanchandra	... Bancoorah School.
	„ Mohinimohan	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
130	„ Nandalal	... Beerbhoom School.
	„ Nilkanta	... Beauleah School.
	„ Prasannachandra	... Ditto.
	„ Ramchandra	... Mymensing School.
	Chhotulal	... Ajmere Collegiate School.
	Dás, Anandomohan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Benimadhav	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Bishnuchandra	... Cutwa School.
	„ Dharmadás	... Serampore College.
	„ Ghanesyam	... Gowhatty High School.
140	„ Harischandr	... Noakhally School.
	„ Jogeschandra	... Burrisal School.
	„ Kamalanath	... Mogultolli School.
	„ Mahendranath	... Hindú School.
	„ Nimaicharan	... Chittagong School.
	„ Ramsundar	... Khajah Abdool Gunny's School.
	„ Rasiklal De	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.

	Dás, Saradakanta	...	Burrisal School.
	„ Saradakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Sidheswar	...	Oriental Seminary.
150	„ Tarinicharan	...	Commillah School.
	„ Umeschandra	...	Howrah School.
	Datta, Akshaykumar	...	Hare School.
	„ Amarchandra	...	Mymensing School.
	„ Annadaprasad	...	Dinajpore School.
	„ Girischandra	...	Barripore School.
	„ Gopal	...	Almora Mission School.
	„ Jogendrachandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Kalicharan	...	Ditto
	„ Kaliprasanna	...	Beauleah School.
160	„ Maheschandra	...	Cachar School.
	„ Mahinimohan	..	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Nagendranarayan	...	Hindú School.
	„ Nirmalchandra	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
	„ Phonibhusan	...	Hare School.
	„ Revatimohan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Sasibhusan	...	Pogose School.
	De, Akshaykumar	...	Ditto.
	„ Girischandra	...	Jonye Training School.
	„ Kedarnath	...	Hindú School.
170	„ Prasannakumar	...	Noakhally School.
	„ Syamlal	...	Oriental Seminary.
	Dev, Tarinicharan	...	Commillah School.
	Dikshit, Dwarkaprasad	...	Hurdui Zillah School.
	Dobson, E. F. H.	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Domanlal	...	Teacher.
	Dube, Bhaskar	...	Mirzapore Zillah School.
	„ Dewakar	...	Ditto.
	Durgaprasád Austhee	...	Unao High School.
	Dutt, C.	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
180	Fariduddin, Ahmed	...	Bareilly College.
	Farmer, H.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Gangopadhyay, Chandrakisar	...	Pogose School.
	„ Gangacharan	...	Midnapore School.
	„ Rajendrachandra	...	Devipore School.
	Garibdás	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Gauridyal	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Ghantaya	...	Free Church Institution, Nagpore.
	Ghatak, Madhavchandra	...	Mymensing School.
	Ghosh, Bholánath	...	Hare School.
190	„ Bidhubhusan	...	Santipore English School (Old).
	„ Biharilal	...	Andool School.
	„ Biharilal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Binadilal	...	Hare School.
	„ Bipinvihari	...	Burdwan Raja's School.
	„ Haradhon	...	Hazaribag School.
	„ Jadunath	...	Noral School.
	„ Jogendranath	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	„ Kunjavihari	...	Kuchiakol Rajgram School.
	„ Mathuranath	...	Beauleah School.
200	„ Nityananda	...	Cuttack School.
	„ Nivaranchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Ramchandra	...	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Rámchandra	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
	„ Ramlál	...	Noraí School.
	„ Sannyasicharan	...	Hare School.
	„ Saradaprasád	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	„ Saratchandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Sasibhusan	...	Garden Reach School.
	„ Surendranath	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
210	„ Surendranath	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Umeschandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Ghoshal, Saradaprasad	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Golam Ahmed	...	Teacher.
	Goswami, Gopalchandra	...	Navadwip A. S. School.
	„ Jogendranath	...	Ooterparah School.
	Guha, Basantakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Dwarkanath	...	Pakoor School.

	Guha, Radharaman	... Pogose School.
	Gun, Bhowaniprasad	... Mymensing School.
220	Gupta, Bhuvanesvar	... Pogose School.
	„ Nrityagopal	... Bhaugulpore School.
	„ Pyarisankar Das	... Burisal School.
	„ Priyanath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Purnachandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Hadryar Khan	... Bareilly College.
	Hamdar Rohim	... Kishnagur Collegiate School.
	Haribhatta Manikar	... Teacher.
	Harkarn Dás	... Delhi Collegiate School.
	Harvans Sahay	... Behar School.
230	Harvey, E. M.	... Doveton College.
	Hossain Ali	... Behar School.
	Hardeoprasad	... Saugor High School.
	Ihsan Ali	... Calcutta Mudressa.
	Iswardás	... Amritsar Collegiate School.
	Janakdharilál	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Jankiprasad	... Unao High School.
	Jognesvar Damodar	... City School, Nagpore.
	Jordan, G.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Jwalaprasad	... Bareilly College School.
240	Kanhyalál	... St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
	Kasiram	... Amritsar Collegiate School.
	Keogh, W.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Khunnilal	... Goonda High School.
	Knight, G. A.	... Bishop's School, Simla.
	Komaruddin Mohammed	... Rungpore School.
	Kshetri, Lakshminarayan	... Beersingha A. S. School.
	Kuar Bahadoor	... Bareilly College.
	Kumar, Sasibhusan	... Sanskrit College.
	Kundu, Amvikacharn	... Howrah School.
250	„ Bhuvanmohan	... Hindu School.
	Kulleeram	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Kunjaviharilal	... Queen's College, Benares.
	Lahiri, Durgadas	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Laird, W.	... Bishop's School, Simla.
	Lala, Babooram	... Ghazeepore Mission School.
	Lalchand	... Amritsar Collegiate School.
	Lincoln, H. C.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Livingstone, W.	... Ditto ditto.
	Lloyd, J. C.	... Ditto, Calcutta.
260	Madangopal	... St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
	Madanlal	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	Mahommed Aslum	... C. M. School, Peshawar.
	„ Azhar	... Calcutta Mudressa.
	„ Farraq	... Baptist Mission School, Monghyr.
	„ Hadi	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Hussain	... Ditto ditto.
	„ Imam	... Delhi Collegiate School.
	„ Inayat-ar-Rahmam	... Queen's College, Benares.
	„ Nasur-ul-Nasir	... Arrah School.
270	„ Yusaf	... Queen's College, Benares.
	Maitra, Kalipada	... St. Peter's C. M. School, Allahabad.
	„ Madhusudan	... Navadwip A. S. School.
	„ Piyarimohan	... Beauleah School.
	„ Priyanath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rajendranath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Syamacharan	... Beauleah School.
	„ Umeschandra	... Ditto.
	Majumdar, Binadvihari	... Kumercolly School.
	„ Dwarkanath	... Noakhally School.
280	„ Girindrachandra	... Hare School.
	„ Jasadanandan	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Nilmadhav	... Calcutta Training Institution.
	„ Ramchandra	... Beauleah School.
	„ Saratchandra	... Jaggannath School, Dacca.
	Malcolm, C.	... Armenian Phil. Academy.
	Mallik, Prakasnath	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Saratchanda	... Hindu School.
	„ Sivchandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.

	Mallik, Surathnath	... Beauleah School.
290	Manna, Umeschandra	... Midnapore School.
	Marwari, Nauranga	... Puruleah School.
	Maruti Kasinath	... City School, Nagpore.
	Mazeruddin Khan	... Pubna School.
	McKay, W. R.	... La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
	Merthrose, B.	. Jeypore Moharaja's College.
	Misra, Baburam	... Hurdui Zillah School.
	„ Devisahay	... Ditto.
	„ Mayasankar	... Queen's College, Benares.
	„ Ramdhan	... Goonda High School.
300	Mitra, Annadacharan	... Nizamut School, Moorshedabad.
	„ Biharilal	.. Hindu School.
	„ Chandicharan	... Howrah School.
	„ Charuchandra	... Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Chunilal	... Hindu School.
	„ Devendranath	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	„ Indrakanta	... Bhagulpore School.
	„ Kailaschandra	... Hindu School.
	„ Kalicharan	... Jaggannath School, Dacca.
	„ Kedarnath	... Metropolitan Institution.
310	„ Krishnaprasanna	... L. M. School, Midnapore.
	„ Matilal	... Hindu School.
	„ Navakumar	... Midnapore School.
	„ Sureschandra	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Trailokyanath	.. Moheshpore School.
	„ Umeschandra	... Konnuggur School.
	„ Upendranath	... Hindu School.
	Mohadevlal	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Mohanlal II.	... Bareilly College.
	Mohavirprasad	... Goonda High School.
320	Moreshwar Atmaram Jamdar	... Free Church Institution, Nagpore.
	Muhuri, Akshaykumar	... Kishnaghar A. V. School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	... Ootterparah School.
	„ Banikanata	.. L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Biharilal	.. Bancoorah School.
	„ Chundrasekhar	... Santipore English School (Old).
	„ Dayalchandra	.. Hindú School.
	„ Dwarkanath	... Santipore English, School (Old).
	„ Golakchandra	... Seal's College.
	„ Haripada	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
330	„ Mahendranath	... Furreedpore School.
	„ Narayanchandra	... Bhowanipore Union Academy.
	„ Nishikanta	... Pogose School.
	„ Rakhalchandra	... Baraset School.
	„ Ramchandra	... Bihala Mission School.
	„ Sachchedananda	... Bhowanipore Union Academy.
	„ Saradaprasad	... Govardangah School.
	„ Satyacharan	... Garden Reach School.
	„ Tinkari	... Seal's College.
	„ Umeshchandra	... Beerbhoom School.
340	„ Upendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Munalal	... Agra Collegiate School.
	Murlidhar	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Naick, Sudamcharan	... Cuttack School.
	Nag, Rajkumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Srekrishna	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Nandakumar	... Fyzabad School.
	Nandi, Rashvihari	... Hare School.
	Narayan Govinda Dandikar	... Free Church Institution, Nagpore.
	„ Jagannathprasad	... Hindú School.
350	Nehalchandra	... Queen's College, Benares.
	Nepal Pande	... Fyzabad School.
	Niogi, Lolitchandra	. Berhampore Collegiate School.
	O'Grady, G. R.	... St. Fr. DeSale's School.
	Ohdadar, Mahendra Nátha	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Oliver, C.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Pain, Iswarprasad	... Hare School.
	Pal, Aghornath	... Konnogur School.
	„ Binadvihari	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Brindavanchandra	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.

360	Pal, Gnanendranath	...	Barripore Ad. School.
	„ Gurucharan	...	Commillah School.
	Panda, Bhagirati	...	Cuttack School
	Pandit, Sibkrishna	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	„ Tribhuvannath	...	Sitapore High School.
	Parasdás	...	Private Student.
	Pattak, Devakinandan	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Payne, J. A.	...	Calcutta Free School.
	Pramanik, Harinath	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Nandalál	...	Santipore English School (Old).
370	Prasad, Raghunandan	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	„ Raghunandan	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Prasadilál	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Raghunath Rao Chandorekar	...	Saugor High School.
	Ramvhao Wasudev Pathak	...	Free Church Institution, Nagpore.
	Ramchandra Rao Narle	...	Ditto.
	Ramcharan Viharilál	...	Ditto.
	Rámlál	...	Allygurh Zillah School.
	Rámlál	...	Bareilly College.
	Ramnarayanprasad	...	Sarun School.
380	Ramratanlal	...	Balrampore School.
	Ramruplál	...	Private Student.
	Ramsarup	...	Allyghur Zillah School.
	Ramsaranal	...	Mozufferpore School.
	Rango Amritsant	...	Free Church Institution, Nagpore.
	Ray, Abhayananda	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Asutosh	...	Howrah School.
	„ Atulchandra	...	Pogose School.
	„ Avinaschandra	...	Ditto.
	„ Banikanta	...	Kandi School.
390	„ Girijasankar	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Gnanendrachandra	..	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Govindamohan	..	Jessore School.
	„ Harilál	...	Santipore English School (Old).
	„ Indubhusan	...	St. Peter's C. M. School, Allahabad.
	„ Manmathanath	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Nrityagopal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Prakas	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
	„ Prasannakumar	...	Chittagong School.
	„ Radhakrishna	...	Pakoor School.
400	„ Radhikanáth	...	L. M School, Khagra.
	„ Rajanikanta, No. 1	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Rajatsekhar	...	Beerbhoom School.
	„ Rajendranath	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Sailendravandhu	...	Baraset School.
	„ Saratchandra	...	Hare School.
	„ Saratchandra	...	Beauleah School.
	„ Saratchandra	...	Kustea School.
	„ Syamacharun	...	Mymensing School.
	„ Umeschandra	...	Dighapatea School.
410	Raychaudhuri, Avinaschandra	...	Burrisa School.
	Ridge, G. R.	...	Calcutta Boys' School.
	Rudra, Umacharan	...	Hare School.
	Saha, Anukulchandra	...	Howrah School.
	„ Chunilál	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Sankhdar Báldeoprosad	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Sanyal, Jogendranath	...	Serampore College.
	„ Kalidás	...	Muragacha School.
	„ Pulinchandra	...	Ditto.
	Sanvardás	...	Allahabad Zillah School.
420	Sarkar, Harádhán	...	Hazaribag School.
	„ Haricharan	...	Chinsurah Hindú School.
	„ Hemchandra	...	Serajgunge School.
	„ Jagatnarayan	...	Hazaribag School.
	Sarkar, Kalipada	...	Serampore College.
	„ Ramnarayan	...	Hazaribag School.
	Sarnakar, Huridas	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Schokman, G. P.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Sen, Akshay Chandra	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Ananto Kumar	...	Burrisal School.

430	Sen, Avalakanta	Govardangah School.
	„ Bisveswar	Pogose School.
	„ Chandranath	Burrisal School.
	„ Dakhinacharan	Sylhet Government School.
	„ Devendranath	Sanskrit College.
	„ Dwarkanath	Juggannath School, Dacca.
	„ Gungaprasad	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Haricharan	Pogose School.
	„ Hemchandra	Rungpore School.
	„ Hemchandra	Jeypore Moharaja's School.
440	„ Horidaynath	Furreedpore School.
	„ Jadunath	Jessore School.
	„ Jogendranath	Hazaribag School.
	„ Kalicharan	Jessore School.
	„ Muhimchandra	Pogose School.
	„ Paresnath	Burrisal School.
	„ Prasannakumar	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Rajanikanta	Burrisal School.
	„ Raseklal	Jessore School.
	„ Satischandra	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
450	Set Girischandra	Hindu School.
	„ Phakirchand	Ditto.
	„ Sasibhusan	Howrah School.
	Sexton, F.	St. Peter's College, Agra.
	Sheikh Emaroth	Beauleah School.
	„ Nizahutulla	Ditto.
	Shepherd, E.	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Shewbakhsh	Hurdui Zillah School.
	Shilstone, W. A. A.	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
	Sil, Ramnarayan	Hooghly Collegiate School.
460	Sinha, Bahadur	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	„ Bhaibaz	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Brahmaprasad	Bancoorah School.
	„ Chandrasekhar	L. M. School, Khagra.
	„ Haribaksh	Cawnpore Zillah School.
	„ Jogendranath	St. Peter's C. M. School, Allahabad.
	„ Lakshmicharan	Gorukpore Mission School.
	„ Makhanlal	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Maheschandra	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Ramkhelawan	Queen's College, Benares.
470	„ Ramnarayan	Ditto.
	„ Siddhigopal	Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Sivavaran	Queen's College, Benares.
	Sivnarayan	Goonda High School.
	Sivsahay	L. M. High School, Benares.
	Sohanlál	Muttra Zillah School.
	Som, Krishnachandra	St. John's College, Agra.
	Stark, J.	Serampore College.
	Sunderdas	Rawulpindee Mission School.
	Swami, S. Narayan	Free Church Institution, Nagpore.
480	Syed, Akbar Ali	Agra Collegiate School.
	„ Azhur Ali	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Haji Hosan	Agra Collegiate School.
	„ Ismail	Free Church Institution, Nagpore.
	„ Mohommed Fakhruddin	Arrah School.
	Talukdar, Syamacharan	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Tamizuddin	Calcutta Mudressa.
	Tewari, Badrinath	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Govindanarayan	Pogose School.
	Thakurdas	Amritsar Collegiate School.
490	Thomas, D.	C. M. S. High School, Jubbulpore.
	Thomson W. H.	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Todd, O.	Mussoorie School.
	Todarmal, Kanungo	Agra Collegiate School.
	Trivedi, Hurdyal	Hurdui Zillah School.
	Trivenilál	Delhi Collegiate School.
	Venkya	Free Church Institution, Nagpore.
	Vinayaknarayan	Ditto.
	Westroff, W. F.	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
499	Wilkinson, G.	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

	Abdul Samad, Sheikh	... Cuttack School.
	Abul Hosen	... Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
	Adya, Umacharan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Aikat, Dhankumar	... Muradpore School, Bankipore.
	Amanat-ulla, Sheikh	... Serampore College.
	Amjad Ali	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Asader Ali	... Sylhet School.
	Bagchi, Trailokyanath	... Sultanpore Zillah School.
	Baksi, Amarnath	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
10	Bandyopadhyay, Amvikacharan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Devendranath	... Calcutta Training Academy.
	" Durgacharan	... Chitpore Wesleyan Mission School.
	" Haramohan	... Bangla Bazar School.
	" Haranchandra	... Hazaribagh School.
	" Haridas	... Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.
	" Hemchandra	... Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	" Jogendranath	... Jonye Training School.
	" Jogueswar	... Culna Moharaja's School.
	" Navinchandra	... South Baharoo School.
20	" Nilmadhav	... Ajodhya School.
	" Piyarilal	... Ampta School.
	" Priyanath	... Culna Moharaja's School.
	" Priyanath	... Monghyr School.
	" Rakhaldas	... Patna Collegiate School.
	" Ramlal	... Howrah School.
	" Suryyanath	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Bansidharprasad	... Bhagulpore School.
	Bapuji Vishun Raikar	... Free Church Institution, Nagpore.
	Baral, Gaurkisor	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
30	Barat, Nityanandaprasad	... Cutwa School.
	Basu, Akshaykumar	... Takey School.
	" Bamacharan	.. Bhastarah School.
	" Binadvihari	... Monghyr School.
	" Bipinvihari	... Noral School.
	" Girischandra	... Barripore School.
	" Lutvihari	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	" Sasibhushan	... Furreedpore School.
	Batukprasad	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Bhattacharyya, Probhaschandra	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
40	" Priyanath	... Nobodhia A. S. School.
	" Umeschandra	... Sanscrit College.
	Bhunia, Sitanath	... Private Student.
	Binaekrao	... Saugor High School.
	Biswas, Hiralal	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	" Pramathanath	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Ramgati	... Gosai Durgapore School.
	" Sitikanta	... Bancoorah School.
	Bramesvarprasad	... Sarun School.
	Bujrung Biharilal Chowdry	... Mozufferpore School.
50	Calvert, P.	... St. Peter's College.
	Chakravarti Bamacharan	... Garden Reach School.
	" Birajnath	... Fyzabad School.
	" Chandrabhushan	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	" Dinanath	... Mymensing School.
	" Gangacharan	... Oriental Seminary.
	" Isanchandra	... Midnapore L. M. School.
	" Kalikumar	... Mymensing School.
	" Ramkumar	... Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Annadaprasad	... Serampore College.
60	" Annadaprasad	... Bancoorah School.
	" Asutosh	... Barrackpore School.
	" Brajanath	... Balgonah A. H. C. E. School.
	" Chandicharan	... Hare School.
	" Dhankrishna	... Beerbhoom School.
	" Durgadas	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	" Haranchandra	... Bhowanipore Union Academy.
	" Harinath	... Private Student.
	" Kaminikumar	... Ajodhya School.

	Chattopadhyay, Kumadnath	Bancoorah School.
70	„ Nandakumar	Beersingha A. S. School.
	„ Nilmani	Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Praneswar	Okersha School.
	„ Purnachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Tarinicharan	Gosai Durgapore School.
	Chobe, Parsottamdas	Agra Collegiate School.
	Daphadar, Pratapchandra	Serampore College.
	Dás, Adharchandra	Chitpore Wesleyan Mission School.
	„ Annadaprasad	Sulkea School.
	„ Bhuvanmohan	Behala Mission School.
80	„ Bisveswar	Pogose School.
	„ Girischandra	Khajah Abdul Gunny's School.
	„ Govindachandra	Sridharpore School.
	„ Gurucharan	Calcutta Training Institution.
	„ Kedarnath	Howrah School.
	„ Lalitkumar	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Mahendranarayan	Balasore School.
	„ Ramanath	Ditto.
	„ Rameschandra	Chittagong School.
	„ Saratchandra	Pogose School.
90	„ Umakanta	Burpeta School.
	„ Umeschandra	Pooree School.
	„ Upendramohan	Hindú School.
	Datta, Bhupendranarayan	Boroe School.
	„ Bipinvihari	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Girrajkisor	St. John's College.
	„ Hiralal	Hindú School.
	„ Nilmadhav	Hare School.
	„ Nitaicharan	Chinsurah Hindú School.
	„ Upendra	St. Xavier's College.
100	De, Arunchandra	Howrah School.
	„ Bamacharan	Bancoorah School.
	„ Jogueswar	Kuchiacole Rajgram School.
	„ Kailaschandra	Chittagong School.
	„ Phakirchand	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Devidatta	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Dube, Durgaprasad	Purneah School.
	Furzand Ali	Patna Collegiate School.
	Fuzlur Ruhman	Calcutta Mudrassa.
	Fermie, J.	Bengal Academy.
110	Gangopadhyay, Aghornath	Monghyr School.
	„ Haranchandra	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	„ Jivankrishna	Bishop Wilson's School, Chatra.
	„ Kamalakanta	South Baharoo School.
	„ Prankisan	Bullagurh School.
	Ghosh, Abhaychandra	Bangla Bazar School.
	„ Bansidhar	Piljung School.
	„ Bhuvanmohan	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Dayalchandra	Boys' Academy, Dacca.
	„ Jadavindu	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
120	„ Krishnalal	Bancoorah School.
	„ Ladlimohan	Bhagulpore School.
	„ Matilal	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	„ Matilal	St. Stephen's Mission School, Nyhaty.
	„ Nirdukhakumar	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Purnachandra	Pogose School.
	„ Rakhalchandra	Bhagulpore School.
	„ Rakhaldas	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Satkari	Ditto.
	„ Traílokyanath	Bengal Institution.
130	„ Trailokyanath	Hare School.
	Ghoshal, Avinaschandra	Howrah School.
	Golam Lilahi	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Guha, Annadacharan	Albert Institution.
	Gupta, Anandamohan	Commillah School.
	„ Nandalal	Patna Normal School.
	Hajra, Radhamohan	Pooree School.
	Haldar, Kedarnath	Barrackpore School.
	„ Syamacharan	Hooghly Branch School.
	Harjasray	Umritsur Collegiate School.

140	Hickie, W.	... St. George's College.
	Jagannath	... L. M. High School, Benares.
	Jogneswardayal	... Ranchee School.
	Jogneswar Ramchandra	... Free Church Institution, Nagpore.
	Kalicharan	... Hazaribagh School.
	Kamptaprasad	.. Joynarain's College, Benares.
	Kar, Amritalal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Karmakar, Haridas	... Chinsurah Hindú School.
	„ Mahendrachandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Mathurchandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
150	Kisanchand	... Loodianah Mission School.
	Kisanlal	... Jeypore Moharaja's College.
	Kolya, Manimohan	... Howrah School.
	Laeemun	... Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Laghata, Dhundiraj	... Saugor High School.
	Lahiri, Kalinath	... Bhagulpore School.
	„ Kánáilal	... Kustea School.
	„ Tarinicharan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Maitra, Brajalal	... Digaputia School.
	„ Lalmohan	... St. John's College.
160	Majumdar, Atulkrishna	... Intally Institution.
	„ Haricharan	... Mahespore School.
	„ Janakinath	... Pubna School.
	„ Kalidas	... Ditto.
	„ Satischandra	... Beauleah School.
	Makkaram	. Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
	Makundlal	... C. M. S. High School, Jubbulpore.
	Mallik, Akshaykumar	... Hindú School.
	Manna, Makhanlal	... Chinsurah Hindú School.
	Misra, Chandiprasad	... Monghyr School.
170	Misrilal	... Lakhimpore High School.
	Mitra, Amritalal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Jogendranath	... Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Kalikumar	... Mymensing School.
	„ Kisarimohan	... Midnapore School.
	„ Syamaldhan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Mohankisan Dur, Pandit	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abhaycharan	... Deogurh School.
	„ Badrikanath	... P. Gupinathpore School.
	„ Binadvihari	... Hindú School.
180	„ Haripada	... Hazaribagh School.
	„ Hemchandra	... Ilsoba Mondlye School.
	„ Jadunath	... Beersingha A. S. School.
	„ Kedarnath	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Kunjavihari	... Baraset School.
	„ Mahendranath	... Ditto.
	„ Nildhan	... Howrah School.
	„ Pundarikakshya	... Hindú School.
	„ Ramlal (senior)	... Kuchiacole Rajgram School.
	„ Sasibhushan	... Bulluttee School.
190	„ Sikharnath	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Umacharan	... Oriental Seminary.
	Nág, Girischandra	... Cachar School.
	„ Sitalhari	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	Najmuddin, Ahmed	... Calcutta Mudrassa.
	Nandi, Goshtavihari.	... Hindú School.
	Narasayah	... Free Church Institution, Nagpore.
	Nundy, G.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Pál, Bhagavanchandra	... Pogose School.
	„ Devnarayan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
200	„ Navadwipchandra	... Coomercolly School.
	„ Sasibhushan	... Ditto.
	Palit, Tarinigopal	... Hindú School.
	Pandé, Arjun	... Muradpore School, Bankipore.
	Pannalal	... Muttra School.
	Pannalal	... Sehore High School.
	Parthasarathi, C. R.	... Saugor High School.
	Patra, Bhajahari	... Midnapore School.
	Pragdas,	... St. Peter's C. M. School, Allahabad.
	Raghunath Gajanan Yewharay	... Free Church Institution, Nagpore.
210	Raghunath Vaman	... Ditto.

	Ramchandra	...	St. Stephen's College.
	Ramkisanlal	...	Behar School.
	Ramkisanlal	...	Teacher.
	Ramsahay	...	St. John's College.
	Rangaya, G.	...	Free Church Institution, Nagpore.
	Ráy, Asidhari	...	Kuchiacole Rajgram School.
	„ Avinaschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Ghanasyam	...	Serampore College.
	„ Jagatchandra	...	Deogurh School.
220	„ Kaliprasanna	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
	„ Karunakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Madhusudan	...	Pogose School.
	„ Navadwipchandra	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	„ Sitanath	...	Hindú School.
	Raychaudhuri, Mathuranath	...	Mohespore School.
	„ Niradnath	...	Ditto.
	Robertson, C.	...	Bengal Academy.
	Sahây, Raghunath	...	Arrah School.
	„ Sivsankar	...	Patna Collegiate School.
230	Sahu, Krupanidhi	...	Cuttack School.
	Samanta, Saradaprasad	...	Bancoorah School.
	Sanwal, Trilochan	...	Almorah Mission School.
	Sarkar, Atulchandra	...	Hare School.
	„ Bimanvihari	...	Garden Reach School.
	„ Dwarkanath	...	Hare School.
	„ Golaknath	...	Private Student.
	„ Kantilal	...	Santipore English School (New.)
	„ Krishnalal	...	Hindú School.
	„ Mahendranath	...	Chinsurah Hindú School.
240	„ Prabodhchandra	...	Bancoorah School.
	Sarma, Deveswar	...	Sibsaugor School.
	„ Ravichandra	...	Tejpore School.
	Sen, Benimadhav	...	Chittagong School.
	„ Dwarkanath	...	Pulwa Magurah School.
	„ Gurugovinda	...	Beauleah School.
	„ Haricharan	...	Seebpore Institution.
	„ Kailaschandra	...	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Kalikanta	...	Burrisaul School.
	„ Manmohan	...	Konnugger English School.
250	Siddhanta, Gaurchandra	...	Devipore School.
	Sigdar, Rasvihari	...	Pubna School.
	Sing, Sheogolam	...	Sarun School.
	Sinha, Sivsankar	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Som, Jadavprasanna	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Srinibas Prahlad	...	City School, Nagpore.
	Sur, Mahendralal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ukil, Kalikumar	...	Private Student.
258	Yusuf Ali	...	Calcutta Mudrassa.

The 24th December 1872.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

Wanted

For the Khanpoor Division, Indus Valley (State) Railway, a competent Draftsman. Salary Rs. 80 per mensem. No mere tracer need apply.

Also a Cashier. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem. Security required Rs. 2,500, cash or Government Promissory Notes. A knowledge of English required, and must be able to keep Cash Book according to the Code Rules.

Apply to

T. TENISON RYAN, *C. E.*,
Executive Engineer, I. V. S. Railway,
Khanpoor viâ Bhawulpoor.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 28th December 1872.

No. 116.—With reference to *Gazette of India* Notification No. 665, dated 20th December 1872, appointing Mr. W. Holloway, a temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, on this Railway, this subordinate joined his appointment on the Jhelum Bridge Division on the forenoon of the 25th November 1872.

No. 117.—With reference to *Gazette of India* Notification No. 655, dated 17th December 1872, transferring Mr. D. F. Hogarth, Executive Engineer, from the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Western Rajpootana (State) Railway, this Officer was relieved of his duties on the 19th instant by Mr. F. B. Walker, Executive Engineer.

No. 118.—With reference to *Gazette of India* Notification No. 594, dated 31st October 1872, transferring Lieutenant E. M. Larminie, R. E., from the Punjab Northern (State) Railway to the Western Rajpootana (State) Railway, this Officer was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 16th November 1872.

No. 119.—With reference to *Gazette of India* Notification (Part II) No. 112, dated 17th December 1872, Mr. F. M. Avern relieved Mr. Geoghegan of the charge of the Indus Tunnel Division on the afternoon of the 19th December 1872.

No. 120.—Mr. H. Clarke, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of the Deputy Controller of Accounts, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is allowed one month's leave on medical certificate with effect from the 10th December 1872.

No. 121.—Lalla Mungul Sein, Accountant, 2nd Grade, Office of the Deputy Controller of Accounts, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is allowed one month's privilege leave with effect from the 2nd January 1873.

A. GRANT,
Offg. Chief Engr., P. N. (S.) Railway.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Arthur Valentine, late a Civil Engineer of Lucknow, died 14th May 1872.

William Sanderson, late a Civil Engineer in the Punjab, died 13th May 1872.

Frederick Young Wetheral, late a Captain, 2nd Battalion, Her Majesty's 1st Foot, died 22nd April 1872.

Robert Loftus Tottenham, late a Major of the Royal Artillery, died 12th August 1872.

Sorabjee Pestonjee, late a Parsee Merchant at Peshawur, died 10th August 1871.

Richard N. Unkles, late an Assistant Engineer, attached to the Barrackpore Division, died 16th May 1872.

A. H. Westhorp, late an Assistant in the Calcutta Docking Company, Howrah, died 13th October 1872.

Nicol Macnicol, late a Ship-builder, of Norfolk Square, Paddington, Middlesex, died 20th May 1872.

Edward Wheatley, late an Engine Driver in the East Indian Railway Company, died 3rd October 1872.

Captain Mathew James Row, late of Cochin, a Mariner, died 6th July 1872.

Thomas Emerson Carter, late of the town of Calcutta, a Merchant, died 27th August 1872.

Frederick Ernest Laing, late of No. 44, Western Villas, Maida Hill, in the County of Middlesex in England, a Lieutenant Colonel in Her Majesty's Bengal Staff Corps, died 25th November 1871.

James Henry Lemon, late a Veterinary Surgeon in the Royal Artillery, died 8th June 1872.

Bhekaijee, late of Jullunder, widow of Kai Khoosroo Hormusjee, late a Parsee Merchant of the same place, died 21st April 1869.

George Davie, late a Boiler-maker in the service of the East Indian Railway Company, died 5th August 1872.

Edward William Eardley Howard, late a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, died 20th August 1872.

Frederick Jervois Ripley, late a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps, died 13th June 1872.

HIGH COURT;
CALCUTTA,
The 19th Dec. 1872.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st December 1872.

No. 15.—PROMOTION.—Mr. William Samuell Buttress, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to be Surveyor, 4th Grade, with effect from the 1st October 1872.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
December 23rd, 1872 ...	Holiday.	...	...	...	...
„ 24th „ ...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 25th „ ...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 26th „ ...	11,689	...	78,609	80,096	32,41,487
„ 27th „ ...	...	...	78,609	80,096	32,41,487
„ 28th „ ...	...	...	78,609	80,096	32,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 30th December 1872.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Mint Master.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the week ending 2nd January 1873.

PROVINCE.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS.		WITHDRAWALS.			BALANCE.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount, Principal.	Amount, Interest.	
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	49	50	6,513 4 0	19	1,442 14 6	0 0 0	3,09,893 0 0
N.-W. Provinces ...	13	7	660 0 0	4	1,143 8 0	12 8 0	86,270 1 1
Punjab	15	7	1,881 10 6	3	480 0 0	0 1 6	83,829 10 7
Oude	12	1	500 0 0	2	325 0 0	...	52,980 7 10
Central Provinces ...	5	...	0 0 0	...	0 0 0	...	55,691 5 11
British Burmah ...	9	14	652 0 0	7	856 0 0	7 14 0	25,259 5 3
Berar	2	4	610 0 0	2	613 3 9	8 12 8	15,116 9 8
India	3	1	100 0 0	...	...	...	27,590 5 6
TOTAL ...	108	84	10,916 14 6	37	4,860 10 3	29 4 2	6,56,630 13 10

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd January 1873.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd January 1873.

Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia,* will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 5th Instant, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Extra Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 8th Instant, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday the 10th January 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 9th Instant.

N. B.—The Letter-box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 11th Instant, at 7 P. M.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office for the week ending 28th December 1872.

Broadley, A. M., c. s.
Bissonath Chunder.
Cockburn, Capt., 6th Regt.
Hexter, H.
Kisto Chunder Ghose.
Langley, Capt. R. B.
Littlewood, H. R.
Morgan, J., Lieut.
Noor Mahomed Serang.
Stainton, G.
Simpson, J. N.
Wells, C. T.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Ali Abdoolah.
Agache, Mons. A.
Barrois, Monsieur.
Bonehil, T.
Broc, Mons Le Comte De.
Carrol, Miss M.
Clay, A.
Clark, Dr.
Clarke, Dr. W.
Collins, C. F.
Dorrogh, J.
Harrwood, W.
Hills, N. C.
Hacon, T. D.
Holmes, S.
Janson, Miss C.
Kisto Chunder Ghose.
Mackintosh, The.
Morgan, J., Lieut.
Morgan, R. J., Lieut.
Noor Mahomed Serang.
Shuldham, J.
Sowton, J. W.
Schmidt, F.
Stainton, G.
Wall, William M.
Wells, C. T.
Winch, E.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

Now ready, royal 8vo., stiff paper covers.

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price 1 Rupee; packing 2 annas.*

Bengal Army List—New Number.

Just published.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, corrected to 1st January 1873. Besides the latest corrected Civil List, this Number contains the whole of the War Services of Officers as furnished by themselves, the Regulations of the Bengal Military Fund, &c., &c. *Price Rs. 5; packing 2 annas.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Notice.

The partnership hitherto existing between Henry Claudius Smith and Frederick Tilt Brooks, carrying on business as Merchants and Agents, under the style of Samuel Smith, Sons & Co., has this day been dissolved by effluxion of time.

Mr. Frederick Tilt Brooks is authorized to receive all sums due to, and to pay all sums due by, the late Firm.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st December 1872.

H. C. SMITH.
FREDK. T. BROOKS.

With reference to the above, I hereby intimate that the business of the late Firm of Samuel Smith, Sons & Co. will be continued by me, under the style of Fredk. T. Brooks & Co.

1, CLIVE'S ROW,
CALCUTTA,
The 1st January 1873.

FREDK. T. BROOKS.

Mr. Charles Mowbray Connew is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

FREDK. T. BROOKS & Co.

Notice.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Thomas Rannie Grant in our Firm ceased on 31st December 1871.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st January 1873.

LYALL, RENNIE & Co.

Notice.

We have this day established ourselves here as Merchants and Commission Agents.

Mr. H. S. Howard and Mr. R. M. Cohen are authorised to sign our name.

CALCUTTA,
10, CLIVE STREET,
The 1st January 1873.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Notice.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. William Edward Carbery and Mr. George Mitchell Barton in our Firm ceased, by mutual consent, from this date.

MIRZAPORE,
The 1st January 1873.

HAMILTON, BROWN & Co.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost or Mislaid.

On the 28th ultimo, on the way to Bhooleswere to the Elphinstone Circle at Bombay, the 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 15993 of 1842-43 for Rs. 500. Due notice thereof has been given to the Public Debt Office, and all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating this Note in any way.

Whoever brings the same to the undersigned, or gives such information as shall lead to its recovery, will be rewarded.

BOMBAY,
The 6th December 1872.

PRANSHUNKER MAHESHWER,
Care of MESSRS. GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Firts Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellenc the Governor General on the 31st December 1872, and is hereby promulgated for gener information :—

ACT No. XXVII OF 1872.

An Act for postponing the day on which the Code of Criminal Procedure is to come into force in the Province of Sindh.

Preamble.

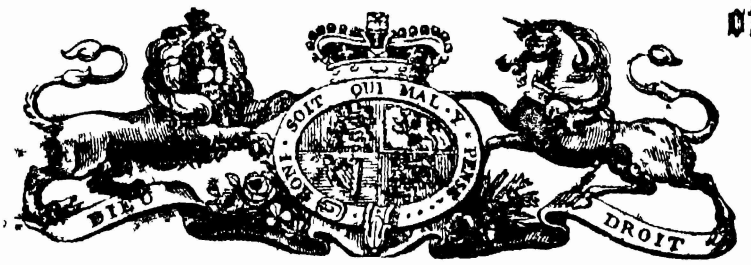
WHEREAS Act No. XVII of 1872 provides that the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act No. X 1872) shall come into force throughout British India on the first day of Januar 1873: And whereas the translation of the said Code into the Sindhí languag has not been completed, and it is therefore expedient to postpone the day on which the said Co shall come into force in the Province of Sindh; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Commencement of Code of Criminal Procedure in Sindh.

1. In the Province of Sindh the said Code shall come into force, not on t first day of January 1873, but on the first day of April 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 1 of 1873.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known*

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 31st December 1872.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman.
The Hon'ble R. Stewart.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis.

His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram made a solemn declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty, and that he would faithfully fulfil the duties of his office.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS took the oath of allegiance, and the oath that he would faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

POSTPONEMENT OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE IN SINDH.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said that, with the permission of His Excellency the President, he would first take the motions on the Supplementary List of Business, because there was a necessity for pressing on the passing of the Bill which stood first on that list. He would move for leave to introduce a Bill for postponing the day on which the Code of Criminal Procedure is to come into force in the Province of Sindh. The reason for that was, that the

Government of India had received a telegram from the Government of Bombay, the material part of which he would read to the Council:—

"Owing to the extraordinary conduct of the Superintendent of the Lithographic Press here, translations in Sindhí of the new Criminal Procedure Code have not been completed, and cannot be finished and circulated in Sindh for some time. It is therefore requested that the operation of the new Code in Sindh be postponed for three months more."

MR. HOBHOUSE supposed there would be no opposition to that proposal, because it seemed necessary that the people should know the law they were called upon to obey, and that they should also be able to understand exactly what the law was. He believed that was the only observation which it was necessary for him to make on this communication, and in moving for leave to introduce the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business to enable him to proceed with the Bill to its ulterior stages.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that the reason for the suspension of the Rules, namely, that the Code of Criminal Procedure would come into force on the first of January 1873, and that the translation into the Sindhí language had not been completed, appeared to him sufficient, and he therefore suspended the Rules.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Bill be taken into consideration. The Bill was of the very simplest nature, and he believed that it was in the hands of all the Members. It simply recited that the law at present provided that the Code of Criminal Procedure would come into force on the first of January 1873. Then it recited that the translation of the Code into the Sindhí language had not been completed, and that, consequently, it was expedient to postpone the day on which the Code should come into force in the Province of Sindh. The Bill then provided in a few words that, in the Province of Sindh, the Code should come into force, not on the first of January, but on the first of April 1873.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill be passed.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR asked whether His Excellency and the Government had considered whether this Bill was really necessary. HIS HONOUR'S own opinion was that it was not necessary; but if the Government thought that it was necessary to postpone the operation of the Code in the Province of Sindh, he had no further observation to make.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE had already observed that the people who were called upon to obey a law, ought to be able to find out what they were to obey, and unless the law was translated into their language they would not be able to do so. He thought, therefore, it was only reasonable that the operation of the Code should be postponed in Sindh until the translation had been completed.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS said another reason why it was necessary that this Bill should be passed was, that there were in Sindh many officers having to administer the law, who were unacquainted with any language other than their own vernacular, and they therefore could not know what they had to do, until they saw the Code in a form in which they could understand it.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR said, the effect of the Code was in reality little more than to enlarge the powers of Magistrates and Judges, and to make some alterations in the law, but not in any essential points. Otherwise, the Code was the same as it had been before. The consequence of the introduction of the Code into Sindh now would be that the Magistrates would not exercise the extended powers vested in them until they understood what those powers were. He believed that it would be perfectly safe for the Magistrates, in the meantime, to act under the old Code as far as it went. In Bengal, there were about

twenty different peoples, and there might be a good many nooks and corners in the province in which the Code had not been translated; and he might say that he would introduce the Code to-morrow morning into quarters where it had not been, and probably never would be, translated, and where no one would understand it if it were.

His Honour got an idea on this point from a gentleman who had much experience with regard to Railways. A Railway was advertised to open on a certain day. Some one said—"How can I open the Railway: the Railway Stations are not finished." The gentleman who informed him replied that he had great experience in regard to Railways; the only way to get a Railway completed was to open it, and to set trains running: and then those building the stations would finish them fast enough. Similarly, if His Honour had to consider the communication which had been referred to, he would say that it was much better to tell their people in Sindh "complete the translation of the Code as soon as you can, as we cannot postpone the operation of the law."

His Excellency the President said that it appeared to him that, considering the telegram from the Government of Bombay on this subject, and the necessity expressed by the Law Member of the Government that, before a law came into operation, the people subject to that law, and those who would have to administer it, should be aware of its contents, it was absolutely necessary that what was now proposed should be done.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MADRAS DISTRICT MUNSIFS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse also moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to District Munsifs in the Presidency of Fort Saint George be referred back to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a week. Honourable Members who had been present at Simla would remember that, at the last time this Bill was before the Council, they had just received a communication from the Madras Government proposing certain alterations in the Bill. Those proposals were considered in Council, and had been dealt with in various ways. Another communication had very recently been received from the Madras Government, to the effect that they were perfectly satisfied with what had been done on that occasion, but they again suggested some amendments. He had not himself as yet seen those suggestions, but he was told by the Secretary that they could best be considered in Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COURTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse also presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act No. VII of 1872 *(to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in British Burma)*.

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse asked leave to postpone the next entry in the List of Business, which was to introduce the Bill to consolidate the law relating to Oaths and Affirmations, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor had given formal notice that he would oppose the introduction of the Bill. Up to that time, it had been assumed that the Bill would be unopposed; but since notice of opposition had now been given, it appeared to him that it would be convenient that the Council should have some more time for its consideration. Mr. Hobhouse would undertake to give His Honour ample notice when it was determined to bring on the Bill again.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor wished to explain that, when he gave notice of opposition, he did not anticipate a postponement of the measure: he believed he had given fair notice that he should oppose it.

Leave was granted.

MADRAS DISTRICT MUNSIFS AND PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

To consolidate and amend the law relating to District Munsifs in the Presidency of Fort Saint George.

To consolidate and amend the law relating to the admission of appeals to Her Majesty in Council from judgments and orders of the Civil Courts.

He said, with regard to the second of these measures, the Select Committee was not very actively at work at present. It was proposed to extend the provisions of the Bill, and before that proposal could be carried out, it was necessary to refer to the home-authorities, because, in such a matter, harmonious action with the Judges in England was obviously necessary. But it was convenient that we should have a Select Committee to deal with questions that arose here out of the frequent communications received on the subject.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REGULATIONS AND ACTS LOCAL EXTENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Hon'ble Messrs. Bayley and Inglis be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the local extent of the general Regulations and Acts, and to the local limits of the jurisdictions of the High Courts and the Chief Controlling Revenue Authorities.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

To regulate Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage in Northern India.

To consolidate and define the law relating to the settlement and collection of Land-revenue in Oudh.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE asked leave to postpone the motion, which stood next in the List of Business, that the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis and the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate the law relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and the right to keep and use the same.

Leave was granted.

OBSOLETE ENACTMENTS REPEALING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that the Hon'ble Messrs. Chapman and Inglis be added to the Select Committee on the Bill for the repeal of certain obsolete enactments.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to District Munsifs in the Presidency of Fort Saint George—The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram and the Mover.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE gave notice that, at the next meeting of the Council, he would move for the appointment of a Committee to revise the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 7th January 1873.

CALCUTTA;
The 31st December 1872.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 2nd JANUARY 1873.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The account for the past fortnight is defective, the reports for Madras, British Burmah, West Berar, and Rájputána not having come to hand. In the remaining provinces prospects continue, on the whole, good, though rain is wanted in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Behar. In Bombay prices show a still further fall.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from Local Government or Administration.	State of Agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
MADRAS ...	No report.					
BOMBAY ...	*Sindh.*					
	Karachi ...	January 1 ...	...	January 2 ...	Crops good; fever prevalent in the district, and sickness amongst horses in Shah-bandar Division; locusts not left yet.	Prices unchanged in Sindh.
	Haidarabad ...	" 1 ...	...	" 2 ...	Hailstorm on 16th ultimo in Northern Division; slight earthquake on 15th in three north taluks; weather seasonable and healthy, except at Haidarabad; rabi good; Indus very low.	
	Shikarpur ...	" 1 ...	...	" 2 ...	Weather mild ...	
	Upper Frontier ...	" 1 ...	...	" 2 ...	Cold increasing; fever still prevalent; sowings of rabi crops continue; harvesting of kharif nearly completed; average rate of grain 13·9 sers.	
	Gujrat.					
	Ahmadabad ...	" 1 ...	...	" 2 ...	Weather cold; crops good; wheat 13·3; bajri 19·8.	
	Kaira ...	.....	...	.....	Cotton and rabi crops thriving; bajri 17·9 kilogrammes; rice 10·6.	
	Bharoch ...	.....	...	.....	Cotton slightly damaged by cloudy weather; other crops good; bajri 19 kilogrammes.	
	Surat ...	.....	...	.....	Cotton and late crops good; wheat 9 sers.	

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from Local Government or Administration.	State of Agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
BOMBAY—*contd.*	*Khandesh and Nasik.*					
	Khandesh	.....	...	.....	Crops good; bajri 17 sers.	
	Nasik	.....	...	.....	Late crops fair; rice 8; wheat 12.	
	Deccan.					
	Ahmadnagar	.....	...	.....	Late crops good; bajri 21·3.	
	Puna	.....	...	.....	Same as before; bajri 16·36.	
	Sholapur	.....	...	.....	Cotton and late crops good; jawari 24 sers 40 tolas.	
	Satara	.....	...	.....	Cotton and rabi good; kharif reaped; bajri 20 sers.	
	Southern Maratha Country.					
	Belgam	.....	...	.....	Weather fine; crops as before; jawari 19 sers.	
	Kaladghi	.....	...	.....	Early crops reaped, late thriving; jawari 27·8 sers.	
	Dharwar	.....	...	.....	Early crop harvest good; cotton and late crops progressing, though slightly blighted; jawari 18·5 sers.	
	Kattiawar and Gaekwar's Territory.					
	Rajkot	.....	...	.....	Bajri 14·7 kilogrammes.	Cotton and rabi crops good.
	Wadwan	.....	...	.....	Weather cold; bajri 16·5; wheat 13	
	Baroda	.....	...	.....	Bajri 15·5 sers.	
BENGAL	Bardwan	December 31	*Nil*	January 2	Weather fairly cold and dry. Crops,—aman-dhan is still being reaped; average yield expected to be 10 annas; winter crops promising.	*Public health.* Bardwan,—fever moderate, cholera increasing; 24-Parganas,—there is a good deal of fever in the Sudder Sub-Division, and cholera in a mild form prevails in the Sub-Division of Basirhat, Baraset, Bariepur and Dum-Dum; Patna,—health of the district good; Bhagalpur.—small-pox in Bhagalpur, Calgang and Chandan, fever in Madhupura and Sapul Sub-Divisions; Kamrup,—public health good.
	24-Parganas	" 31	"	" 2	Weather cold and fine. Crops,—the aman paddy harvest has well advanced, and sugar-cane is being gradually removed from the fields.	
	Dacca	" 31	"	" 2	Weather seasonable, cool and fair. Crops,—prospects of crops very good and favorable.	
	Patna	" 31	"	" 2	Weather fine and cold. Crops,—the rice crops have nearly been reaped; the rabi crops are flourishing, but want rain urgently.	
	Bhagalpur	" 31	"	" 2	Weather fine, but not so cold as it should be. Crops,—rice crops being rapidly gathered in, outturn generally better than was expected; rabi crops so far excellent.	

	Cuttack ...	„	31 ...	„	„	2 ...	Weather,—the first portion was rather warm, and afterwards cool. Crops,—sarad crops very good; rabi crops generally promising.	
	Kamrup (Gowhati) ...	„	30 ...	„	„	2 ...	Weather,—heavy fogs every morning, the afternoon and evenings fine; the weather has been perceptibly colder during last half of the fortnight. Crops,—shali dhan is still being reaped; mustard seed, sugar-cane and pulses favorable.	
N. W. PROVINCES ...	.....	.....		...	January	3 ...	Rain much wanted; about half an inch more or less fell in portion of the Meerut and Northern districts, but insufficient; the usual Christmas rain holds off elsewhere; otherwise prospects good.	
PUNJAB ...	Delhi ...	January	2 ...	0·60	January	2 ...	Rabi crops doing well ...	Partial fall of rain during last fortnight; more wanted; weather cloudy; harvest prospects generally fair.
	Ambala ...	„	1 ...	*Nil*	„	2 ...	Agricultural prospects good ...	
	Jalandhar ...	„	1 ...	0·40	„	2 ...	Crops good ...	
	Lahore ...	„	1 ...	*Nil*	„	2 ...	Crops promising; fever still prevalent ...	
	Multan ...	„	1 ...	„	„	2 ...	Harvest prospects generally good; rain wanted.	
	Rawal-pindi ...	„	1 ...	0·10	„	2 ...	Agricultural prospects fair; rain wanted ...	
	Peshawar ...	„	1 ...	*Nil*	„	2 ...	Kharif gathered; rabi sowings in progress; rain wanted.	
OUDH ...	Lucknow ... / Faizabad ...	January	1 ...	*Nil*	January	2 ...	Irrigation in wheat fields going on; rain much wanted.	
CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	Raipur ... / Bilaspur ... / Sambalpur ...	December	28 ...	*Nil*	January	2 ...	Kharif harvest, rabi prospects favorable ...	Other reports not received; but generally there has been no rain, and the prospects are favorable.
	Narsinghpur ...	January	1 ...	„	„	2 ...	Prospects excellent; prices falling ...	
	Nimar ...	„	2 ...					
	Hushangabad ...	„	3 ...	„	„	3 ...	Prospects excellent.	
	Betul ...	„	3 ...	...	„	3 ...	Prospects favorable.	
HAIDARABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	East Berar ...	.....		...	January	2 ...	Cutting of kharif crops nearly completed; outturn generally good; rabi crops in good condition.	
	West Berar ...	No report.						
RAJPUTÁNA ...	No report.							
CENTRAL INDIA ...	Indor ...	January	1 ...	...	January	2 ...	Prospects good; health good.	
	Nimach ...	„	1 ...	...	„	2 ...	Season prospects favorable; general health good.	
	Gwalior ... / Ratlam ... / Baghalkand ...	„	1 ...	...	„	2 ...	No change since last report.	
MYSORE AND COORG ...	Mysore ...	December	31 ...	*Nil*	January	2 ...	In some portion of district insects have destroyed buller and other crops.	
	Coorg ...	January	2 ...	„	„	2 ...	Rice crops being reaped; agricultural prospects otherwise favorable.	
BRITISH BURMA ...	No report.							

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL RUBBI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1872.

Canal Division.	Water Distributed during October 1872. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full Supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, C. Ft. per second. Estimated Full Supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division ...	4·90	3·69	3,073·6	12·07	...	...	Goordaspoor	392	0·16	...	Wheat ...	2,411	989·08 cubic feet per second passed out at the various escapes on the canal. The late rains in September have diminished the demand for canal water. Much of the land usually irrigated having been sown without any use of canal water.
2d Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·10		841·44	...	...	Umritsur ...	682	...	...	Barley ...	166	
2d Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·30	2·78		594·73	...	...	Lahore ...	2,948	0·21	...	Mixed grains	476	
											Others ...	969	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3,073·6	1,448·24	...	...	...	4,022	...	...	...	4,022	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3,073·6	2,647·11	...	...	...	4,487	...	...	...	4,487	
Western Jumna Canals. Kurnaul Division ...	4·33	4·12	2,546·0	291·30	...	18,973 kurries, bullies, &c.	Umballa ...	...	0·49	0·10	Wheat ...	4,092	411·42 cubic feet per second passed out at the various escapes in Western Jumna Canal. The large decrease in area irrigated on Western Jumna Canal as compared with the corresponding period of last year, *viz.*, 39,058, is stated to be entirely attributable to the late rains which enabled the land to be sown without any canal water being required.
Delhi " ...	4·40	3·74		651·66	...		Kurnaul ...	1,726	0·44	0·08	Barley ...	1,265	
Hansi " ...	8·80	...		818·00	...		Delhi ...	199	...	...	Mixed grains	167	
" Bulla Head ...	8·40	...		255·00	...		Rohtuck ...	1,409	0·30	...	Others ...	751	
							Hissar ...	1,095	...	...			
							Jheend ...	1,846	...	...			
							Bikaneer ...	...	...	...			
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2,546·0	2,015·96	...	18,973	...	6,275	...	...	...	6,275	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2,546·0	2,536·25	...	18,579	...	45,333	...	...	...	45,333	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	4,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.		The increase of area irrigated in Inundation Canals calls for no special remarks.
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	24,000	...	...			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	61,001	...	...			
							Dera Ghazee Khan ...	169,000	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258,001	...	...	...	258,001	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117,078	...	...	...	117,078	
Delhi and Goorgaon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Delhi and Goorgaon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Perennial Canals—Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,297	...	...	...	10,297	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,820	...	...	...	49,820	

Lahore,
The 4th D[illegible] 1872.

H. J. S. [illegible]NNER, *C. E.*,
Asst. Secy. to Gov[illegible] Punjab P. W. D., Irrgn. Branch.

KHURREEF SEASON, 1872, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1872.—IRRIGATION OPERATIONS of LOWER BENGAL during the MONTH of NOVEMBER 1872.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Water Supplied during 1872.		Rice Irrigation.				Sugar-cane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation.			Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 and 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased on or before the 1st August. (a)	Area leased subsequent to the 1st August and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8.)	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 and 11.)			Inches during month.	Inches up to date.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Orissa	Cuttack ...	High Level, Range 1	675	305·76	69	156	...	225	...	1	1	226	...	2·39	76·04	56·81	
	Ditto ...	Kendraparah ...	1,262	639·00	2,115	1,331	...	3,446	...	...	...	3,446	...	2·39	76·04	56·81	
	Ditto ...	Taldundah ...	1,300	... *	19	...	...	19	11	...	11	30	...	2·39	76·04	56·81	* No irrigation, owing to the breaches caused by the floods of 30th June and 4th July.
	Ditto ...	Machgong ...	650	... *	...	69	...	69	...	...	...	69	...	2·39	76·04	56·81	
South-Western	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	72·41†	7,467	1,161	...	8,628	...	...	...	8,628	...	·04	58·26	Not available.	† Six days' irrigating.
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	240	... ‡	3,212	352	...	3,564	...	...	...	3,564	...	*Nil.*	36·95	Ditto	‡ Canal closed for flood repairs.
				Total ...	12,882	3,069	...	15,951	11	1	12	15,963	...				

(a) The 1st August is the date on which the penalty rate came in force this year.

The 18th December 1872.

F. T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF TRAFFIC ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE FIRST THREE QUARTERS OF 1871-72.

Quarters.	East Indian. Main Line.		East Indian. Jubbulpore Line.		Eastern Bengal.		Calcutta and South-Eastern (State).		Nulhatee (State.)		Oudh and Rohilkhund.		Punjab and Delhi.		Sindh.		Madras.		Great Southern of India.		Carnatic		Great Indian Peninsula.		Khamgaon Branch (State.)		Omraotee Branch (State)		Bombay, Baroda, and Central India.		Total.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871	1872	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872	1871.	1872.	1871	1872.	1871	1872	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872	1871.	1872	1871	1872	1871	1872.	1871.	1872.
FIRST QUARTER.																																
Total Earnings .. £	658,700	722,046	40,188	47,054	54,936	58,754	2,774	2,516	...	..	6,868	7,670	84,813	97,320	16,504	18,999	119,924	138,030	16,012	18,136	728	733	526,918	571,564	951	771	d433	952	123,769	171,464	1,653,568	1,856,009
Mean Mileage open ... No.	1,279	1,280	223	223	156	157	28	28	..	.	42	82	567	565	106	106	805	832	168	168	19	19	1,258	1,274	7	8	5	6	312	349	4,975	5,097
Average receipt per week .. £	50,669	55,542	3,091	3,620	4,230	4,520	213	194	...	..	528	590	6,524	7,486	1,270	1,461	9,225	10,618	1,232	1,395	56	56	40,532	43,966	73	59	72	73	9,521	13,190	127,236	142,770
Average receipt per week per mile open £	39·6	43·4	13·9	16·2	27 1	28·8	7 6	6 9		...	12·6	7·2	11 5	13·3	12·0	13·8	11·5	12 8	7 3	8·3	3 0	2·9	32 2	34·5	10·4	7·4	14·4	12·2	30·5	37·8	25·[illegible]	28·0
SECOND QUARTER.																																
Total Earnings . £	576,605	a616,972	36,200	a75,459	52,126	56,189	2,352	2,041	..	1,904	7,617	10,134	79,760	93,923	17,871	20,718	137,392	141,916	17,889	18,138	1,246	1,230	540,198	479,034	965	373	680	488	162,396	170,227	1,623,297	1,687,749
Mean Mileage open No.	1,279	1,280	223	224	156	157	28	28	..	27	42	120	567	566	106	106	832	832	168	168	19	19	1,269	1,274	7	8	5	6	318	326	5,010	5,181
Average receipt per week £	44,354	47,459	2,785	5,805	4,010	4,322	181	157	...	146	586	780	6,135	7,225	1,375	1,594	9,799	10,917	1,376	395	96	94	41,554	36,772	74	29	52	37	12,492	13,094	124,869	129,826
Average receipt per week per mile open £	34 7	37·0	12 5	25 9	25·7	27·5	6 5	5·6	...	5 4	14·0	6 5	10·8	12·8	13·0	15·0	11·8	13·1	8 2	8 3	5 1	4·9	32 7	28·8	10·6	3 6	10·4	6·2	39 3	35 8	25·0[illegible]	25·0
THIRD QUARTER.																																
Total Earnings . £	408,963	424,161	20,705	22,665	54,029	61,812	1,438	1,398	...	1,706	4,481	8,546	b66,911	c69,192	...	...	140,267	130,745	17,401	19,515	839	836	286,961	214,972	171	e56	312	336	60,863	55,216	1,063,341	1,031,156
Mean Mileage open No.	1,280	1,280	223	224	156	157	28	28	...	27	42	148	640	666	...	...	832	832	168	168	19	19	1,274	1,266	7	8	5	6	326	390	5,000	5,219
Average receipt per week ... £	31,459	32,628	1,593	1,744	4,156	4,755	111	108	...	131	345	657	5,147	6,861	...	..	10,790	10,057	1,339	1,501	65	64	22,071	16,536	13	17	24	26	4,682	4,247	81,795	79,332
Average receipt per week per mile open £	24 6	25 5	7 1	7 8	26·6	30·3	4·0	3·9	...	4·9	8·2	4·4	8·0	10·3	...	...	13·0	12 1	8 0	8·9	3 4	3 4	17 3	13·1	1 8	2·1	4·8	4·3	14 4	10·9	16 4	15 2

(a) As per amended returns.
(b) For S. P. and D. Railway exclusive of Flotilla.
(c) Ditto ditto inclusive of ditto.
(d) Receipts for 6 weeks.
(e) Ditto for 22 days.

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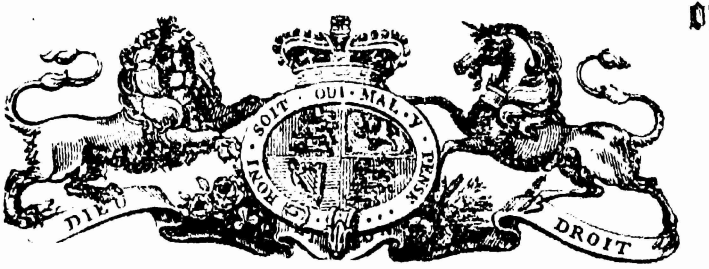

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 8th January 1873.

No. 51.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Central Provinces' Commission, consequent on the demise of Major F. A. Fenton, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class :—

Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Wood, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class (at present on furlough), to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class.

Major C. L. R. Glasfurd, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Playfair, Cantonment Magistrate, Kamthi, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.

No. 53.—Second Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mocund Lall, attached to the Medical School and Government Dispensary at Agra, is promoted to the 1st Grade, with effect from the 2nd November last.

The 10th January 1873.

No. 104.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Baboo Muhesh Buksh Singh, Talookdar of Deheeyawun in the Pertabgurh District, to be an Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, *vice* Lieutenant M. N. Gubbins, deceased.

JUDICIAL.

The 8th January 1873.

No. 43.—APPOINTMENT.—Major F. L. Playfair, Deputy Superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars (at present on furlough), to be Cantonment Magistrate of Kamthi, in the Central Provinces.

The 9th January 1873.

No. 57.—Captain T. H. B. Brooke, Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, is re-appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Kamthi.

POLICE.

The 9th January 1873.

No. 11.—The following promotions are made in the Police of the Central Provinces :—

Mr. C. F. Anderson, District Superintendent, 5th Class, to officiate as District Superintendent, 4th Class, with effect from the date on which Mr. Hankin availed himself of 13 months' sick leave granted him.

Mr. A. Marriott, District Superintendent, 5th Class, to officiate as District Superintendent, 4th Class, with effect from the date on which Lieutenant Burrowes availed himself of the furlough granted him.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th January 1873.

No. 5.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Baldwin Hammond, M. A., the Reverend Andrew Hooper Etty, M. A., and the Reverend Christopher Charles Thomas Fagan, to be Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment.

The 9th January 1873.

No. 11.—The Reverend Baldwin Hammond, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival on the 17th ultimo.

No. 12.—The services of the Reverend A. W. Irwin, Chaplain of Morar, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 14.—The services of the Reverend Baldwin Hammond, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 16.—The Reverend S. B. Taylor, Officiating Second Chaplain of the Cathedral, to be Chaplain of Morar, with effect from the 4th instant.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Fort William, the 7th January 1873.

No. 19.—William Waagen, Ph. D., 3rd Grade Assistant on the Geological Survey of India, availed himself on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo of the leave on medical certificate granted to him in Notification, dated 23rd idem, No. 819.

The 9th January 1873.

No. 27.—Mr. W. Lane, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, 3rd Grade, has been granted sixteen days' privilege leave with effect from the 22nd November 1872.

FORESTS.

The 10th January 1873.

No. 68.—The Assistant Conservators of Forests, of the 3rd Grade, mentioned below, are transferred to the North-Western Provinces :—

Mr. E. Forrest from Bengal.
Mr. G. Foster from the Central Provinces.

No. 72.—Lieutenant Colonel G. F. Pearson, Madras Staff Corps, Conservator of Forests, North-Western Provinces, and Officiating Inspector General of Forests, availed himself, on the 30th December 1872, of the furlough for two years granted him by the Madras Government in G. O. G. No. 244, dated 10th October 1872.

Mr. Baden Powell, C. S., is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Forests, with effect from the 30th December 1872.

No. 76.—The following gentlemen, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are posted to that Department, as Assistant Conservators of Forests of the 3rd Grade, in the Provinces mentioned opposite their names, with effect from the 28th September 1872, the date of their covenants :—

Mr. W. R. Fisher	Bengal.
„ W. Johnstone	
Mr. W. J. C. Dunbar	Central Provinces.
„ G. A. Hight...	
Mr. E. P. Popert	Burma.
„ E P. Dansey	
Mr. F. B. Dickinson	Mysore and Coorg.
„ D. E. Hutchins	
Mr. H. C. Hill	Oudh.

A. O. HUME,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 8th January 1873.

No. 30*P*.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of M. Charles Arthur Gallois Montbrun as Acting Consular Agent for France at Coconada.

The 10*th January* 1873.

No. 60*P*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Franz Masotti, as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Kurrachee.

GENERAL.

The 8*th January* 1873.

No. 40*G*.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, and Assistant Superintendents in Mysore shall in future be respectively designated Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, and Assistant Commissioners.

The 10*th January* 1873.

No. 60*G*.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain J. W. Ridgeway, General List Infantry, Officiating Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, to be Attaché in the Foreign Department during the period of Captain P. D Henderson's deputation as Officiating Under Secretary in that Department, or until further orders.

Captain Ridgeway joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

No. 72*G*.—LEAVE.—Notification No. 1750 G, dated 17th August 1872, is hereby cancelled, and Lieutenant E. L. Durand, Officiating Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months from the 27th November 1872, the date on which he availed himself of the same.

No. 74*G*.—APPOINTMENT.—Dr. F. W. A. DeFabeck is appointed to the medical charge of the Jeypoor Political Agency, during the absence, on furlough to Europe, of Dr. Burr, or until further orders.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 9th January 1873.

No. 92.—Bábu Rajaníináth Ráy, an Officer of the sixth class of the Financial Department, attached to the Office of the Comptroller General, is allowed one month's leave of absence without pay, commencing from the 2nd January 1873.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 9th January 1873.

No. 210.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following words be added after the words "or on leave on private affairs" in Section 13 of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code—"or on furlough."

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 9th January 1873.

No. 112.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—

DATE.	Circles of Issue.	Balance of Issue Account.	Retired by other Offices of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Gold Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	TOTAL RESERVE.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st Dec. 1872	Calcutta ...	4,45,44,245	3,92,885	4,41,51,360	1,17,88,685	32,41,488	72,495	2,53,24,402	4,04,27,070
Ditto ...	Madras ...	1,12,44,730	5,84,230	1,06,60,500	56,02,424	6,513	...	18,28,463	74,37,400
Ditto ...	Bombay ...	5,80,16,185	60,28,045	5,19,88,140	2,45,34,458	91,94,593	...	2,25,35,209	5,62,64,260
Ditto ...	Allahabad ...	77,00,975	8,74,465	68,26,510	58,28,169	...	...	11,03,291	69,31,460
Ditto ...	Lahore ...	54,28,310	10,68,985	43,59,325	25,88,708	...	...	27,00,037	52,88,745
Ditto ...	Calicut ...	20,06,465	10,045	19,96,420	15,13,096	...	...	1,00,059	16,14,055
Ditto ...	Coconada ...	5,20,800	85,820	4,34,980	3,82,791	...	...	1,00,059	4,82,850
Ditto ...	Nagpore ...	49,89,815	6,19,645	43,70,170	33,58,078	...	...	5,47,902	39,05,980
Ditto ...	Kurrachee ...	44,56,165	24,17,635	20,38,530	17,19,569	...	...	27,00,106	44,19,675
Ditto ...	Akola ...	19,91,035	61,940	19,29,095	19,83,535	...	...	...	19,83,535
	TOTAL ...	14,08,98,725	1,21,43,695	12,87,55,030	5,93,00,413	1,24,42,594	72,495	5,69,39,528	12,87,55,030

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 9th January 1873.

No. 150.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Section 89 of the Civil Pension Code be cancelled.

Section 88 will henceforth apply to all pensions undrawn for more than six months, for however long a period.

The 10th January 1873.

No. 169.—The following correspondence is published for general information :—

Letter from the Government of India in the Financial Department, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 192, *dated* 10*th June* 1872.

By Section 41 of the Civil Pension Code, Uncovenanted Servants generally are prevented from counting the period of their absence on leave other than privilege or preparatory leave as service qualifying for pension. We have the honor to solicit that an exception to this rule may be made in favor of the classes of Uncovenanted Officers described in Section 1 (*b*) of the Civil Leave Code.

2. The Officers referred to have, in accordance with the instructions contained in Your Grace's Financial despatch No. 451 of the 6th December 1871, and previous correspondence on the subject, been placed on nearly the same footing as Covenanted Civil Servants in regard to furlough. It is manifestly inconsistent with such a concession not to allow any period of absence on furlough to count as service qualifying for pension, not only because such a prohibition is at variance with the rule on the same point for Covenanted Civil Servants, but because it nullifies the privilege of taking additional furlough for most of the Uncovenanted Officers to whom that privilege has been conceded.

3. For this reason, as well as on the ground that Covenanted Civil Servants are allowed to include four years' absence on furlough or special leave in the twenty-five years' service which qualifies for the maximum annuity, and that Officers of the Army are allowed to count absence on furlough for four years in thirty as service qualifying for pension, we are of opinion that Uncovenanted Officers of the classes referred to above should be allowed to reckon four years of absence on furlough, or special leave with allowances, as service qualifying for pension or gratuity. We consider, however, that the four years should be a maximum limit, and that the period of absence on leave which each Officer may actually count as qualifying for pension or gratuity at any particular period of his service, should bear a fixed proportion to the whole of his qualifying service. The rule, therefore, which we propose to lay down is as follows:—An Uncovenanted Officer of one of the classes described in Section 1 (*b*) of the Civil Leave Code may reckon four years of absence on furlough or special leave with allowances as service qualifying for pension or gratuity, provided that the period of absence so reckoned shall not exceed two-fifteenths of his entire qualifying service.

Letter from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 477, *dated* 12*th November* 1872.

I have considered in Council your Financial letter dated the 10th June last, No. 192, referring to Section 41 of the Civil Pension Code, whereby Uncovenanted Servants are precluded from counting the period of their absence on leave, other than privilege or preparatory leave, as service qualifying for pension, and requesting that an exception to this rule may be made in favor of the classes of Uncovenanted Officers described in Section 1 (*b*) of the Civil Leave Code.

2. You state that the Officers referred to have, in accordance with the instructions contained in my Financial despatch of the 6th December 1871, No. 451, and previous correspondence, been placed on nearly the same footing as Covenanted Civil Servants in regard to furlough, and that it is manifestly inconsistent with such a concession not to allow any period of absence on furlough to count as service qualifying for pension, not only because such a prohibition is at variance with the rule on the same point for Covenanted Civil Servants, but because it nullifies the privilege of taking additional furlough for most of the Uncovenanted Officers to whom that privilege has been conceded.

3. I cannot, however, admit the soundness of the views which you have taken. I consider that questions relating to the grant of pensions to Covenanted or Uncovenanted Officers on furlough should be dealt with on a general review of the whole subject. The inconvenience of any partial change is apparent on examination of the effect of your proposition, for in comparison with the advantages enjoyed by Covenanted Civil Servants, your proposition, if acceded to, would admit of the grant to Educational Officers, after certain periods of service, of higher rates of pension than those allowed to Covenanted Civil Servants.

4. When the Uncovenanted Pension Rules were revised in the year 1863-64, the question as to any portion of leave being allowed to reckon therein, was fully considered, and I see no reason to make a change in the rules as then sanctioned.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

The 10*th January* 1873.

No. 109.—Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1872-73—

Presidency.	Latest Month.			Ten Sales of Bengal Opium and nine months' duty on Malwa Opium.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal	434,700*	472,236	37,536	4,347,000*	4,989,866	642,866
Bombay	227,077	260,640	33,563	1,670,653	1,945,585	274,932
Total ...	661,777	732,876	71,099	6,017,653	6,935,451	917,798

* Instead of 44,175 chests, as originally estimated, the quantity sold in 1872-73 will be (as already advertised), in consequence of the failure of the crop, only 42,675 chests. The average price of a chest was estimated originally at Rs. 1,200. It must now be Rs. 1,242, if the whole estimate is to be made good. The figures here shown as "estimates" are adjusted accordingly.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 6th January 1873.

No. 5 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officer having elected to reside in Europe on the terms laid down in paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 797 of the 1st August 1872, is permitted to proceed thither, with effect from the date of his embarkation :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R. W. Chambers, Bengal Staff Corps.

No. 6 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officers reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Captain R. J. McGhee, of the Madras Staff Corps, Bombay G. O. No. 741 of 1872,—4th November 1872.

Assistant Surgeon C. E. McVittie, of the Madras Medical Department, Bombay G. O. No. 744 of 1872,—4th November 1872.

No. 7 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officers have reported their return from England :—

Surgeon A. Sanderson, M. D., of the Madras Medical Establishment in medical charge, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent,—date of arrival at Bombay, 22nd November 1872.

Major W. Musgrave, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 19th December 1872.

Major W. Jackson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Lieutenant Colonel G. B. Malleson, C. S. I., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Captain P. L. N. Cavagnari, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, and Surgeon F. P. Bellew, of the Medical Department, Deputy Assay Master, Bombay Mint,—date of arrival at Bombay, 23rd December 1872.

Assistant Surgeon W. Harvey, of the Medical Department,—date of arrival at Madras, 19th November 1872.

Captain H. W. Clarke, of the Royal Engineers,—date of arrival at Fort William, 12th December 1872.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) F. E. A. Chamier, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Oude,—date of arrival at Bombay, 31st October 1872; (date of departure on furlough from Bombay, 1st April 1871).

Captain A. Murray, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Oude,—date of arrival at Bombay, 28th October 1872; (date of departure on furlough from Bombay, 4th March 1871).

Captain F. M. Newbery, of the General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Oude,—date of arrival at Bombay, 31st October 1872; (date of departure on furlough from Bombay, 23rd March 1871).

Captain E. C. Garstin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, Punjab,—date of arrival at Bombay, 10th October 1872; (date of departure on furlough from Bombay, 15th October 1870).

Lieutenant Colonel J. Fulton, of the Royal Artillery, Superintending Engineer, Department Public Works, Punjab,—date of arrival at Bombay, 28th December 1872.

Captain J. H. Broome, of the General List, Infantry, 2nd Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 27th December 1872.

Captain H. O. Cumberlege, of the General List, Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 27th December 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) S. F. Macmullen, of Cavalry,—date of arrival at, Bombay, 27th December 1872.

Surgeon C. Hatchell, of the Medical Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 19th December 1872.

Captain J. M. Trotter, of the General List, Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 16th December 1872.

Captain A. F. P. Harcourt, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Kangra District,—date of arrival at Bombay, 23rd December 1872.

Surgeon Major R. Cockburn, of the Medical Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 28th December 1872.

The 8th January 1873.

No. 8 *of* 1873 —Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 181 of 12th December 1833, the under-mentioned heir is admitted to the Native Family Pension from the date specified opposite to her name, and the Pay Master of Pensioners in whose Circle the individual resides will furnish the prescribed Rolls to the Department of Audit and to the parties concerned :—

Name of Claimant.	Age.		Height.		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made.			Date of admission.	Date of Committee's proceedings.	Amount of Pension.	For what period.	By what Pension Pay Master payable.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.					Name.	Rank.	Last Corps.					
Heera ...	16	0	4	11	Sahie ...	Fair, round, jat face; tattoo mark on chin.	Nowagaon, Silgarhee, Nepaul.	Widow ...	Surbjeet ...	Sepoy ...	4th Goorkhas ...	27th Dec. 1871.	19th Aug. 1872.	2 12 0	For life ...	Allahabad.

No. 9 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to permit Major C. C. Taylor, Bengal Staff Corps, to resign his appointment as Extra Aide-de-Camp on His Lordship's Personal Staff from the 31st December 1872.

No. 10 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

6th Regiment of Native Light Infantry.

Jemadar Omrou Dooby to be Subadar from 28th February 1872, *vice* Kunaie Sing, invalided.

Havildar Hurrypersaud Sookul to be Jemadar from 5th September 1871, *vice* Shaick Wajeer, invalided.

Havildar Sewpaul Misser to be Jemadar from 28th February 1872, *vice* Omrou Dooby, promoted.

No. 11 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned sepoy of the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry, declared unfit for further service on account of a wound received in action, is granted the pension noted opposite his name :—

RANK.	NAME.	NATURE AND DEGREE OF PENSION.	AMOUNT MONTHLY.	CIRCLE OF PAYMENT.
			Rs. A. P.	
Sepoy ...	Jhundha	Wound pension, 3rd degree.	4 0 0	Punjab.

No. 12 *of* 1873.—ERRATUM.—In G. G. O. No. 1274, dated the 18th December 1872, promoting Honorary Ensign P. Grice to Assistant Commissary in the Public Works Department, for "from 7th November 1872," read *from 7th December* 1872.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 13 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon George Vernon Currie, of the Medical Department, in medical charge 10th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers),—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868 embarking at Bombay.

Captain Leopold John Herbert Grey, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Bazil Gibbons Bacon, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Major David James Welsh, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, Assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines,—for fifteen months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 14 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 165 of the 2nd March 1863, the name of the under-mentioned Officer, who retired from the service under the annuity scheme of 1861, is removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels of Cavalry :—

Rank and Names.	REMARKS.
Lieutenant Colonel (Major-General, Retired List) George Munro Carmichael Smyth.	By the death of Colonel (General) H. L. Worrall, Bengal Cavalry.

No. 15 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint first class Apothecary W. A. Kidd, of the Subordinate Medical Department, to the control and general supervision of the Hospital Apprentice Class of the Calcutta Medical College, under the conditions laid down in G. G. O. No. 468, dated the 29th April 1872, *vice* Senior Apothecary J. Law, who is, at his own request, permitted to resign the appointment.

2. The services of Senior Apothecary J. Law are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 16 *of* 1873.—The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 205, dated the 6th of November 1872, is published for general information :—

7. The under-mentioned Officers of Royal Engineers have been struck off the Indian Establishment from the dates mentioned :—

Lieutenant G. A. L. A. Whitmore, from 5th September 1872.

Lieutenant L. K. Scott, from 26th September 1872.

No. 17 *of* 1873.—Captain J. M. Trotter, of the General List, Infantry, is allowed an extension of furlough from the 1st to the 16th December 1872, the date on which he reported his return from furlough on private affairs to Europe.

No. 18 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel William Henry Binny, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The 10*th January* 1873.

No. 19 *of* 1873.—The following Resolution passed by Government, in the Financial, Department, is published for general information :—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 31*st December* 1872.

No. 4788.—RESOLUTION.—In supersession of all former orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that, when a public officer is called away from his duty to give evidence in any Court (Civil or Military), the pay and allowances admissible to him during the period of his absence shall be debited to the Department which would bear the charge if the officer was on duty.

No. 20 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Richard Kirby Ridgeway, of the 96th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—6th January 1872.

No. 21 *of* 1873.—The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET TO BE COLONEL.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis John Oldfield, Bombay Cavalry,—2nd January 1873.

No. 22 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Valentine Shewell, Bombay Staff Corps,—6th January 1873.

Lieutenants-Colonel George Byres Mainwaring, Bengal Staff Corps, Edmund Henry Cullen Wintle, Bengal Staff Corps, William Edward White, Madras Staff Corps, Charles Hight, Madras Staff Corps, and Edward Norman Perkins, Bengal Staff Corps,—8th January 1873.

No. 23 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

CORPS.	RANK AND NAMES.	TO WHAT RANK PROMOTED.	FROM WHAT DATE.	IN WHOSE ROOM.
General List, Cavalry.	Lieut. (Brevet Captain) George D'Aguilar Jackson.	Captain ...	Nov. 8, 1872	Captain E. H. Curtis, retired.
	Lieut. (Brevet Captain) William Burnet Craigie.	Ditto ...	" 13, 1872	Captain A. W. Brodhurst, 20th Hussars (late 2nd European Light Cavalry), retired. *London Gazette*, 22nd November 1872.
	Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Edward Hay.	Ditto ...	" 23, 1872	Captain C. E. Farquharson, 21st Hussars (late 3rd European Light Cavalry), retired. *London Gazette*, 22nd November 1872.

No. 24 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned out-pensioners having been permitted to reside and draw their stipends in the Bengal Persidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

George Toogood, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, from the 35th Regiment of Foot,—rate of pension, 1*s.* (one shilling) per diem, paid up to the 30th November 1872—£3.

Thomas Pick, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, from the 22nd Brigade Royal Regiment of Artillery,—rate of pension, 2*s.* (two shillings) per diem, paid up to the 31st March 1873.

No. 25 *of* 1873.—The departure for Europe of the under-mentioned Officer has been reported on the date specified :—

Captain C. D. G. Newington, of the General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 940 of 1872,—17th September 1872.

No. 26 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Hunter, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter Master General,—date of arrival at Bombay, 28th October 1872, (date of departure on furlough from Bombay, 4th November 1871).

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) F. W. Graham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry ; Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. Hodgson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry ; Lieutenant L. Dening, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd January 1873 ; Major J. V. Hunt, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—date of arrival at Fort William, 8th January 1873.

No. 27 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw their stipends in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

Serjeant John Boylan, late of the 24th Brigade Royal Artillery,—rate of pension per diem, 1*s.* (one shilling), from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.

James Roache or Roch, late of the 104th Regiment of Foot,—rate of pension per diem, 9*d.* (nine pence), commencing from the 14th November 1872.

No. 28 *of* 1873.—Duffadar Abid Ali Khan, of the 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, declared unfit for further service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment from the 1st February 1873, and is permitted to reside and draw his stipend of Rs. 6 (six) a month at Arungabad.

No. 29 *of* 1873.—The following appointment and promotions are made in the undermentioned corps of the Native Army :—

5th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaidar Jeewun Khan to be Ressaldar, *vice* Seeta Ram, "Sirdar Bahadoor," invalided.

Jemadar Chungun Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Saleh Mohomed, invalided.

Jemadar Gopal Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Jeewun Khan, promoted.

Syud Abdul Azeez Khan is appointed Jemadar (on probation), *vice* Gopal Singh, promoted.

These promotions and appointment will have effect from the 1st May 1872.

1st Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Noor Alli Shah to be Jemadar from 5th November 1872, *vice* Saidun Shah, deceased.

17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Goonraje Sing to be Subadar from 28th November 1872, *vice* Bhowanydial Sookul, deceased.

Havildar Balgobind Sookul to be Jemadar from 28th November 1872, *vice* Goonraje Sing, promoted.

No. 30 *of* 1873.—Short-service Sepoy Khem Sing, of the 27th Punjab Native Infantry, is admitted to an injury pension of Rs. 3 per mensem, with effect from the date he may have been struck off the effective strength of his Corps. The stipend will be disbursed in the Trans-Ravee Circle of pension payment.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the amount on account of the Estate of a deceased European Commissioned Officer, as specified in the Statement published below, has been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the property of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice :—

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Warrant Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, from 3rd to 9th January 1873.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of donation batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.		
												In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling	
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
	Commissioned Officer.													
3rd Jan. 1873	(a) Charles Edward Orman.	Major ...	Staff Corps ...	...	16th Sept. 1872	Intestate	2,525 13 10	.....	2,525 13 10					
						TOTAL ...	2,525 13 10	.....	2,525 13 10					

(a) Widow, Mrs. Isabella Orman; Children, Emily Jane, Lina Mainee, Charles Edward, Isabella Florence, Minnie Theodora, Julius John Hawhorne, Frederick William. Frank Leslie, and Eva Mary.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 4th January 1873.

No. 8.—Mr. J. Gaynor is appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department as a Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

The 6th January 1873.

No. 9.—Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 31st December 1872.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, Central Provinces...	Nov. 1872 ..	30th Dec. '72
2	Ditto, Rajpootana ...	Oct. 1872 ...	11th ditto
3	Ditto, British Burmah ...	Ditto ...	13th ditto
4	Ditto, Port Blair ...	Ditto ...	13th ditto
5	Ditto. Mysore for Coorg ...	Ditto ...	16th ditto
6	Ditto, Mysore ...	Ditto ...	19th ditto
7	Ditto, Bengal ...	Ditto ...	23rd ditto
8	Ditto, Oudh ...	Ditto ...	24th ditto
9	Ditto, Hyderabad ...	Ditto ...	24th ditto
10	Ditto, Bombay ...	Ditto ...	30th ditto
11	Ditto, N.-W. Provinces ...	Ditto ...	30th ditto
12	Ditto, Punjab ...	Ditto ...	30th ditto
13	Ditto, Central India ...	Ditto ...	30th ditto
14	Ditto, Hyderabad for Berars ...	Ditto ...	30th ditto
15	Ditto. Military Works ...	Sept. 1872...	13th ditto
16	Ditto, Madras ...	Ditto ...	20th ditto
	TELEGRAPH.		
	Compiler of Telegraph Accounts { Indian ..	Oct. 1872 ..	23rd Dec. '72
	Compiler of Telegraph Accounts { Indo-European ...	Ditto ...	30th ditto

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, Oudh ...	Nov. 1872	21st Dec. '72
2	Ditto, Central Provinces	Ditto ...	23rd ditto ...
3	Ditto, British Burmah...	Oct. 1872	13th ditto ...
4	Ditto, Rajpootana ...	Ditto ..	16th ditto ...
5	Ditto, Mysore ...	Ditto ...	20th ditto ...
6	Ditto, Punjab ...	Ditto ...	23rd ditto ...
7	Ditto, Bombay ...	Ditto ...	30th ditto ...
8	Ditto, N.-W. Provinces	Ditto ...	30th ditto ...
9	Ditto, Bengal ...	Sept. 1872...	10th ditto ...
10	Ditto, Madras ...	Ditto ...	20th ditto ...

STATE AND GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Deputy Controller, Holkar State Railway	Nov. 1872...	21st Dec. '72.
2	Ditto, Neemuch ,,	Ditto ...	21st ditto.
3	Ditto, Rajpootana, Agra District	Ditto ...	23rd ditto.
4	Controller, Wurdah Valley	Ditto ...	30th ditto.
5	Ditto, Nagpore and Chutteesgurh	Ditto ..	30th ditto.
6	Ditto, Central Provinces ...	Ditto ...	31st ditto.
7	Ditto, Northern Bengal State Railway	Oct. 1872 ...	17th ditto.
8	Deputy Controller, Rajpootana, Delhi District	Ditto ...	20th ditto.
9	Controller, Bengal	Ditto ...	24th ditto.
10	Ditto, Oudh	Ditto ...	24th ditto.
11	Ditto, Oomraotee State Railway ...	Ditto ...	24th ditto.
12	Ditto, Khamgaum ditto ...	Ditto ...	24th ditto.
13	Ditto, Bombay	Ditto ...	30th ditto.
14	Ditto, Punjab	Ditto ...	30th ditto.
15	Ditto, Hooblee and Carwar State Railway	Ditto ...	30th ditto.
16	Deputy Controller, Punjab Northern State Railway	Ditto ..	30th ditto.
17	Controller, Nizam's State Railway ...	Ditto ...	30th ditto.
18	Deputy Controller, Indus Valley State Railway	Ditto ...	31st ditto.
19	Examiner, Calcutta & South-Eastern State Railway ...	Sept 1872...	29th Nov. '72.
20	Examiner, Nulhattee State Railway ...	Ditto ...	29th ditto.
21	Controller, Madras	Ditto ...	20th Dec. '72.
22	Ditto, North-Western Provinces ...	Ditto ...	30th ditto.

No. 10.—Mr. C. Campbell, Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is granted furlough to Europe for 12 months under Section 7, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st March next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it; also 14 days' subsidiary leave under Section 10.

The 7th January 1873.

No. 11.—Lieutenant Colonel G. D. Pritchard, R. E., appointed to the Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces, under the conditions stated in Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section IV, paras. 4C and 4D, in Public Works Department Notification No. 88 of 17th February 1871, is permanently appointed to the Department as an Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 1st September 1872.

No. 12.—Mr. W. E. Garstin is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 25th October last, and posted to the North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch.

No. 13.—Mr. F. Morrison, Assistant Controller, 1st Grade, and Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India at Kurrachee, is transferred to Lahore.

No. 14.—Mr. J. O'Callaghan is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent and posted to the Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

The 8th January 1873.

No. 15.—Mr. G. Burnell is appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department as a Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, and will be employed under the orders of the Store-keeper to the Government of India for State Railways in Calcutta.

The 9th January 1873.

No. 16.—The under-mentioned Probationary Upper Subordinates in Hyderabad are permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in the grades and from the dates specified :—

Corporal J. Robinson, Overseer, 1st Grade, from 20th October 1872.
A. Vadivaloo Moodelliar, Overseer, 2nd Grade, from 3rd July 1872.

No. 17.—Mr. W. P. Brodie, who has been appointed from the Indian Civil Engineering College at Cooper's Hill by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, having reported his arrival in Calcutta on the 6th current, is posted to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

No. 18.—Sergeant D. McCarthy, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

No. 19.—Mr. W. Bourne, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

TELEGRAPH.

The 10th January 1873.

No. 20.—Mr. G. Wheatley, an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, was allowed subsidiary leave under Section 15 (*b*) from the 11th November to the 1st December 1872, both days inclusive, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on return from the furlough granted to him in Notification No. 246 of the 8th May 1872.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1872.

Commencing with the present number, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta every Saturday, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be addressed to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*. To all subscribers, therefore, who shall not have paid in advance for 1873 by the 31st December next, the *Gazette* will be discontinued.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	...	15	0	0
Postage	...	5	8	0

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT--Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th January 1873.

No. 1.—The under-mentioned Upper Subordinates, transferred to the Military Works Branch by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 647, dated 12th December 1872, are posted to the 2nd Circle, Military Works :—

Mr. W. H. Wood, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Sergeant J. Thomas, Overseer, 1st Grade.
Sergeant J. Walters, Overseer, 1st Grade.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

5th Circle.

Rawulpindee, the 2nd January 1873.

No. 1.—Sergeant McMullen, Barrack Master, 2nd Class, Attock, is transferred in the same grade to Peshawur.

No. 2.—Sergeant G. Wilkinson, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, posted to this Circle by Notification No. 33, dated 29th November 1872, of the Inspector General of Military Works, having reported his arrival this day, is posted to the Peshawur Division, Military Works.

The 4th January 1873.

No. 3.—Mr. T. H. Brinbridge, Overseer, 1st Grade, transferred to this Circle by Notification No. 33, dated 29th November 1872, of the Inspector General of Military Works, having reported his arrival this day, is posted to the Lahore Division, Military Works.

J. HUME, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 4th January 1873.

Mr. M. J. Mulroney, Accountant, II. Raneekhet Division, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave from the 11th and not from the 1st November 1872, as notified in Notification No. 2569, dated 4th December 1872.

WM. STORY, *Captain,*
Personal Assistant to Supdg. Engr.,
7th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

The 2nd January 1873.

Goordial Singh, Sub-Overseer and Sub-Surveyor, 3rd Grade, appointed from the Roorkee College, reported his arrival on the 24th ultimo, and was posted to the Rawulpindi Division Survey, Military Works, which he joined on the 26th idem.

Captain C. E. Shepherd, S. C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, joined his appointment as Assistant to Superintending Engineer, 8th Circle, Military Works, on 2nd January 1873.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 6th January 1873.

No. 6*E.*—One month's privilege leave, in extension of the two months granted in Notification No. 219, is granted to Mr. W. C. Hennessey, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, attached to the Delhi Division, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Major, R. E.,*
Superintending Engineer,
Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Agra, the 7th January 1873.

No. 18*E.*—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 338E, dated 23rd December 1872, published on page 474, Part II, dated 28th December, for "Mr. J. M. Span, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, availed himself of only twenty-six days' leave" read "Mr. J. M. Span, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, availed himself of only nineteen days' leave."

No. 19*E.*—Sergeant J. Cameron, appointed Accountant, 4th Grade, under Government of India, Gazette Notification No. 568, dated 16th October last, reported himself to the Deputy Controller of Accounts, Rajpootana (State) Railway, Agra, on the 3rd January 1873.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Superintending Engineer,
Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 2nd December 1872.

No. 307.—Mr. J. Weber, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, appointed to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 1288 E. G., dated 10th October 1872, reported his arrival in Mooltan on the afternoon of the 26th November 1872, and is posted to the Shoojabad Division of the Mooltan District.

The 7th December 1872.

No. 309.—Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Lower Scinde District to the Ghotkee Division, Upper Scinde District, from the date he was relieved of the charge of the Indus Bridge Survey by Mr. F. R. Upcott.

No. 310.—Mr. J. H. Lockwood, Apothecary, 1st Class, placed at the disposal of the Engineer-in-Chief by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Lahore Circle, reported his arrival in Mooltan on the forenoon of the 7th December 1872, and is posted to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

C. CAMPBELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th January 1873.

No. 18.—The transfers of Mr. Frederick William Kelly, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, from the Head Quarters Office, Calcutta, to the 4th Division, North-Western Provinces, and of Mr. Constantine Brownfield, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, from the 2nd Division, Lower Provinces, to the Head Quarters Office, Calcutta, published in Notification No. 51, dated 29th August last, are cancelled, and Mr. Brownfield is transferred from the 2nd Division, Lower Provinces, to the 4th Division, North-Western Provinces, from the 1st instant.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA,

Published at the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, during the month of November 1872.

Sole Agents in Calcutta,—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
Agent at Allahabad,—Curator of Books.
Ditto Nagpoor,—Curator of Books.
Ditto Lahore,—Manager, Printing Co.
Ditto Simla,—Mr. T. H. Williams, Music & Fancy Depôt.

Maps are *not sold* at the Surveyor General's Office.

Description.	Size.	Price of Map unmounted. Uncolored.	Price of Map unmounted. Colored.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS.			
Scale—1 *Mile* = 1 *Inch.*			
District Lohardugga Sheet No. 7	Double Royal ...	1 8	1 10
Do. Chanda Sheet No. 7 A	Ditto ...	1 8	1 10
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS.			
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.			
Scale—1 *Mile* = 1 *Inch.*			
Lithographed in England. Bheer Circar	9 Sheets Imperial ...	8 0	9 0
Lithographed in England. Beder „	6 Ditto ...	6 0	7 0
Lithographed in England. Darroor „	6 Ditto ...	6 0	7 0
Lithographed in England. Mullangoor	2 Ditto ...	4 0	4 4
Scale—2 *Miles* = 1 *Inch.*			
Khasia & Garrow Hills T. S. Sheets Nos. 7 & 8 ...	½ D. E. ...	0 8	0 9
Ditto ditto Sheet No. 37 ...	½ Imperial ...	0 8	0 9
Ditto ditto Sheet No. 38 ...	Ditto ...	0 8	0 9
Ditto ditto Sheet No. 39 ...	Ditto ...	0 8	0 9
CITY PLANS.			
Scale 16 *Inches* = 1 *Mile.*			
Plan of Chandernagore	4 Sheets of D. E. ...	4 0	5 8
Scale 8 *Inches* = 1 *Mile.*			
Plan of Chandernagore	D. E. ...	1 8	2 4

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE; *Calcutta, December* 1872.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

Report of a Deserter from the 107th Regiment of Foot,—dated at Secunderabad, this 30th day of December 1872.

Number, Rank, and Name.	Age.	Size. Feet.	Size. Inches.	Color of Complexion.	Color of Hair.	Color of Eyes.	Date of Desertion.	Place of Desertion.	Date of Enlistment.	At what place enlisted.	Parish and County in which born.	Marks.	Trade.	Coat or Jacket.	Waistcoat.	Breeches or Trowsers.	Remarks.
3011, Private Joseph Williams.	23 years and 8 months.	5	7½	Fresh.	Brown.	Grey.	29th November 1872.	Calcutta.	12th October 1867.	Chester.	St. Asaph, Denbigh.	*Nil.*	Laborer.	Regimental.	Regimental.	Regimental.	

T. P. HARRISON, *Major,*
Commanding 107th Regiment.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the week ending 9th January 1873.

Province.	Number of Banks open.	Deposits. No.	Deposits. Amount.	Withdrawals. No.	Withdrawals. Amount, Principal.	Withdrawals. Amount, Interest.	Balance.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	49	65	3,982 9 6	26	5,661 6 0	38 15 8	3,08,214 3 6
N.-W. Provinces ...	13	28	2,013 8 10	9	1,444 12 5	15 7 6	86,838 4 8
Punjab	15	2	375 0 0	...	...	...	84,204 10 7
Oude	12	9	416 2 0	1	140 0 0	...	53,256 9 10
Central Provinces ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	55,691 5 11
British Burmah ...	9	14	985 2 8	1	60 0 0	...	26,184 7 11
Berar	2	...	...	...	...	...	15,116 9 8
India	3	...	...	...	...	...	27,590 5 6
TOTAL ...	108	118	7,772 7 0	37	7,306 2 5	54 7 2	6,57,096 9 7

CALCUTTA,
The 9th January 1873.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion: Under Assay.	Balance of Bullion: Assayed.	Balance of Bullion: Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
December 30th, 1872 ...	...	67,312	11,914	1,46,754	32,41,487
„ 31st „ ...	...	...	11,914	1,46,754	32,41,487
January 1st, 1873 ...	Holiday.				
„ 2nd „ ...	1,654	11,981	1,944	1,58,358	32,41,487
„ 3rd „ ...	...	...	1,944	1,58,358	32,41,487
„ 4th „ ...	...	...	290	1,58,358	32,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 6th January 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Mint Master.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December 1872.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent. Debentures for					TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1856-57.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.		3 years. Debenture, or transferable to 4½ per cent. Debenture repayable 4th July 1871.	18 months. 4½ per cent. Transfer Loan repayable 4th July 1871.	5 years. Repayable June 1872.	10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 15th December 1872 ...	53,600	19,306	2,880	19,26,186	37,69,600	1,44,91,400	1,19,51,000	1,19,21,400	14,500	37,95,700	3,54,000	3,15,89,600	4,74,59,200	...	...	6,000	35,05,000	33,13,000	13,41,71,372
Add— Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st December 1872	500	...	...	...	5,500	42,900	13,500	22,800	...	500	...	1,14,800	53,500	...	...	...	...	30,000	2,83,900
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st December 1872	...	...	...	...	3,500	47,500	15,500	1,12,500	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,80,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st December 1872	...	...	...	...	1,000	7,000	3,500	23,500	...	61,000	...	9,000	1,04,600	...	...	...	...	4,000	2,13,600
TOTAL ...	54,100	19,306	2,880	19,26,186	37,78,600	1,45,88,700	1,19,83,500	1,20,80,200	14,500	38,58,200	3,54,000	3,17,13,400	4,76,17,300	...	...	6,000	35,05,000	33,47,000	13,48,48,872
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	7,500	120,300	61,700	72,500	...	7,000	...	53,900	2,74,500	...	...	...	...	1,47,000	7,44,400
Balance on 31st December 1872 ...	54,100	19,306	2,880	19,26,186	37,71,100	1,44,68,400	1,19,21,800	1,20,07,700	14,500	38,51,200	3,54,000	3,16,59,500	4,73,42,800	...	...	6,000	35,05,000	32,00,000	13,41,04,472

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Oct. 1872 enfaced from India 1,640 lakhs; re-transferred from London 1,598 lakhs.

„ 1st Nov. 1872 to 15th Nov.	„	„	„	3	„	„	„	11 „
„ 16th „ „ to 30th Nov.	„	„	„	5	„	„	„	18 „
„ 1st Dec. „ to 15th Dec.	„	„	„	2	„	„	„	7 „
„ 16th „ „ to 31st „	„	„	„	7	„	„	„	7 „
				1,657	„			1,641 „
				1,641	„			
Balance against India ...				16	„			

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 6th January 1873.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

2 G

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 10th January 1873.

Lieutenant W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer, rejoined his appointment on the morning of the 30th December from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification dated 21st October 1872.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
		Notes wholly lost or destroyed.	
		Rs.	
5281	A/85 94285	500	W. Nicholls, Esq.
	,, 99559	500	
	,, 99748	500	
	,, 97623	500	
	,, 95459	500	
	,, 98389	500	
	,, 97234	500	
	,, 97882	500	
	,, 98485	500	
	,, 99518	500	
5282	A/87 19533	1,000	Bowanloll.
5287	A/99 47447	50	Mr. R. McDowell.
5288	A/91 02228	100	Major H. P. Wynch.
	,, 32206	100	
5289	A/97 65312	10	Baboo Muttyloll Chuckerbutty.
5292	A/91 61773	100	Baboo Uddit Chunder Auddy.
	,, 61774	100	
	,, 61775	100	
	,, 61776	100	
5293	A/91 27277	100	Chuttoo Lall.
	,, 27134	100	
	,, 34028	100	
5294	L/14 53015	20	Messrs. James Anderson & Co.
5307	A/87 34828	1,000	Ramkanto Hurrynath Shaw.
5308	A/58 70841	50	Baboo Joogulkishore Dhur.
1131	A/89 38039	500	Baboo Gunganarain Bysack.
	,, 32796	500	
	A/97 94922	100	
	A/85 33414	50	
	,, 36247	50	
	,, 16414	50	
	,, 45239	50	
	,, 26789	50	
	,, 45060	50	
1486	A/35 73730	50	Major W. A. P. Wyllie.
5320	A/67 17306	1,000	Shaik Abdool Rohim.
5321	A/91 33737	100	Baboo M. N. Bose.
5322	A/83 98949	50	Baboo Bhoyrub Chunder Banerjee.
5323	A/91 64501	100	Baboo Jeeban Kishen Ghose.
	,, 64502	100	
	,, 64503	100	
	,, 64504	100	
	,, 64505	100	
5324	A/91 23318	100	T. Taverner, Esq.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE—*continued.*

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5283 ...	A/88 22602 wrongly joined. ,, 22603	10 ...	Baboo Gopal Chunder Roy.
5284 ...	L/1 16914 ditto... ,, 16915	10 ...	C. Briton, Esq.
5285 ...	A/81 80195 ditto... ,, 58025	20 ...	E. Vathautha Ramanassa Churla.
5290 ...	A/81 51293 ...	10 ...	Baboo Bungshedhur Sen.
	,, 51292 ...	10 ...	
5291 ...	A/52 60834 ...	20 ...	Baboo Joogulkishore Nundy.
	L/8 33669 ...	10 ...	
	L/9 25417 ...	5 ...	
5295 ...	A/53 24969 ...	20 ...	Baboo Moheshnarain Bagchee.
	A/50 25416 ...	10 ...	
5296 ...	L/8 87085 ...	10 ...	Baboo Sosikumar Chowdhiri.
5297 ...	A/78 83954 ...	10 ...	Baboo Woomachurn Sen.
5298 ...	L/7 62338 ...	20 ...	Baboo Tarinychurn Gangooly.
	A/94 95582 ...	20 ...	
5299 ...	L/10 27527 ...	5 ...	The Post Master, Jessore.
	,, 27528 ...	5 ...	
	,, 27529 ...	5 ...	
	,, 27530 ...	5 ...	
5300 ...	A/98 12653 ...	50 ...	Messrs. Grindlay & Co.
	L/7 62337 ...	20 ...	
	,, 63142 ...	20 ...	
	L/1 04760 ...	10 ...	
5301 ...	L/9 30254 ...	5 ...	Messrs. Rockit & Co.
5302 ...	A/97 25104 ...	1,000	Koonjasha Chundooram.
5303 ...	A/98 95393 ...	10 ...	Mrs. Caroline Gore.
5305 ...	L/5 95103 ...	10 ...	J. Crabbe, Esq.
5306 ...	L/3 04922 ...	10 ...	W. A. Thomas, Esq.
5309 ...	A/81 14189 ...	100 ...	Munsaram.
	A/84 95990 ...	20 ...	
5310 ...	A/87 96959 ...	10 ...	Baboo Denonath Bandopadhia.
5311 ...	A/97 78862 ...	10 ...	Baboo Hurrish Chunder Bhattacharjee.
5312 ...	L/9 12698 ...	5 ...	Baboo Ladli Mohun Ghose.
	,, 12699 ...	5 ...	
5314 ...	,, 65954 ...	5 ...	Mrs. Walsh.
5315 ...	L/1 21004 ...	10 ...	Baboo Jodonath Chatterjee.
5316 ...	A/98 83384 wrongly joined ,, 83385	10 ...	Guidapersad Rawapersad.
5317 ...	A/49 03026 ditto ,, 03112	10 ...	Baboo Sham Laul Sein.
5318 ...	L/7 06484 ditto ,, 06488	20 ...	Baboo Kadirnath Gooie
5319 ...	L/8 25465 ...	10 ...	Baboo Kallypodo Mookerjee.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 3rd January 1873.

H. G. COWIE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTE.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note partially lost or destroyed.		
1872-73.		Rs.	
105 ...	C/76 46950 ...	10 ...	Bhalchundra Krishna Puranic, Puna.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
BOMBAY,
The 31st December 1872.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
1 ...	E/T 13211 ...	1,000 ...	Ram Chund and Jugol Kishore, Bankers, Umritsur.
	„ 13212 ...	1,000 ...	
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
166 ...	E/5 14219 ...	10 ...	Guneshi Lall, Rewaree.
168 ...	E/4 20366 ...	50 ...	Captain G. P. Skipwith, R. E., Barrackpore.
163 ...	E/4 30222 ...	50 ...	Lallas Gordhan Dass and Sheo Narain, Bankers, Delhi.
	„ 30223 ...	50 ...	
164 ...	E/5 04959 wrongly joined.	10 ...	Motilall Bapoojee, Broker, Bombay.
	„ 04974 wrongly joined.		

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
LAHORE,
The 4th January 1873.

R. A. FINK,
for *Deputy Commissioner.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1873.

Mails for Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bagdad and Bussorah, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 13th January, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Assyria,* will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 15th January, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Surat,* will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 15th January, at 7 P. M.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Hindoostan* and *Statesman,* will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 18th January, at 7 P. M.

The 10th January 1873.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Burmah,* will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 12th January, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Penang,* will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 12th January, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 17th January 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 16th. Letters, &c., for Mauritius, St. Denis and Reunion can be sent by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter-box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7·30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

The under-mentioned letters are detained in the Unclaimed Department of this Office for the pre-payment of postage :—

	ADDRESS.	STATION.	DEFICIENT POSTAGE. Rs.	A.	P.
1.	T. Brand, Esq.	... Melbourne	... 0	0	8
2.	Captain John Smith	... Melbourne	... 0	0	8
3.	Mr. Francis Newbery	... Victoria	.. 0	0	8
4.	Captain N. Harrision	... Melbourne	... 0	0	8
5.	Jane Wilson	... Western Australia	... 0	0	8
6.	Miss Russnan	... South Australia	... 0	0	8
7.	Captain Thos. Pain	... Melbourne	... 0	0	8
8.	James Penny	... Melbourne	... 0	0	8
9.	Mr. Longston	... Adelaide	... 0	0	8
10.	Mr. George Lancuster	... Melbourne	... 0	2	8
11.	Mr. T. Needham	... Canterbury	... 0	2	8
12.	Mr. Alex. McWilliam	... Melbourne	... 0	2	8
13.	Messrs. Lang & Co.	... Ballaret, Australia	... 0	2	8
14.	Messrs. James Miller & Co.	... Melbourne	... 0	5	8

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office for the week ending 4th January 1873.

Allan & Co., E.
Bartholomeus, Dr.
Benstead, Miss.
Blair, Mrs. C.
Bowie, Capt. M. M.
Bourdillon, T. A.
Browne, C. R.
Brown, Jas.
Bycanto Nath Roy.
Cantor, Capt. C. H.
Carapiet, Mrs. J.
Cotton, Gordon.
Crawford, Major G. D.
Damper, C.
Dias, Mrs. H.
D'Eremao, Paul.
Dickens, Percival J.
Dunington, A. W.
Disney, Mrs.
Emanuel, S. H.
Eville, E. J.
Finlay, I. A.
Goodridge, Lt. T., 13th N. I.
Grimond, Joseph.
Hably, Herman.
Hailes, Capt. W., 19th P. N. I.
Henderson, Capt. F. H. M., 107th Regt.
Iomdes, C.
Leopardi, Paul.
Luard, Capt. F. P.
Macpherson, W. C. S.
Mullick, H. R.
Nash, J.
P. M. Bose.
Pennys, Miss A.
Pigott, W.
Rennie, W. Hill.
Schorn, Miss.
Shaik Ebrahim.
Woomachurn Sein.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Barrois, Monsieur C.
Beck, R. A.
Brownlow, A.
Brownlow, A.
Brodie, W. P.
Burns.
Campbell, N. D.
DeBude, Lt. Col. F. R.
Farlow, Captain.
Gaitskell, H., 2-10 Regt.
Hills, N. C.
Hills, E. D.
Impey, Major E. C.
Jackson, J. P.
MacGregor, Walter.
Potter, W. S.
Ridgeway, Capt. J. W.
Shepherd, Thos. A.
Schon, Dr. J. E.
Shepherd, Dr.
Williams, John.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Notice.

We have this day established ourselves here as Merchants and Commission Agents. Mr. H. S. Howard and Mr. R. M. Cohen are authorised to sign our name.

CALCUTTA,
10, CLIVE STREET,
The 1st January 1873.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Notice.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. William Edward Carbery and Mr. George Mitchell Barton in our Firm ceased, by mutual consent, from this date.

MIRZAPORE,
The 1st January 1873.

HAMILTON, BROWN & Co.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost or Mislaid.

On the 28th ultimo, on the way to Bhooleswere to the Elphinstone Circle at Bombay, the 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 15993 of 1842-43 for Rs. 500. Due notice thereof has been given to the Public Debt Office, and all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating this Note in any way.

Whoever brings the same to the undersigned, or gives such information as shall lead to its recovery, will be rewarded.

PRANSHUNKER MAHESHWER,
Care of MESSRS. GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

BOMBAY,
The 6th December 1872.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 31st December 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXVII OF 1872.

An Act for postponing the day on which the Code of Criminal Procedure is to come into force in the Province of Sindh.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Act No. XVII of 1872 provides that the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act No. X of 1872) shall come into force throughout British India on the first day of January 1873: And whereas the translation of the said Code into the Sindhí language has not been completed, and it is therefore expedient to postpone the day on which the said Code shall come into force in the Province of Sindh; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Commencement of Code of Criminal Procedure in Sindh.

1. In the Province of Sindh the said Code shall come into force, not on the first day of January 1873, but on the first day of April 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th January 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1873.

THE BURMA COURTS' ACT AMENDMENT ACT.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Code of Civil Procedure applied to Burma.
3. Power to distribute business.
4. Language of plaints and record of evidence.
5. Appeals to lie from Courts of original jurisdiction.
6. Appeals to Special Court.
7. Special Court to be deemed a High Court under Acts VII of 1870 and IX of 1871.
8. Application of Acts VII of 1870 and IX of 1871 to certain petitions to Judicial Commissioner.
9. Power to call for record.
10. Amendment of Act VII of 1872, section 35.
11. Licensing of advocates.
    Rules for their qualification and admission.
12. Saving of agents of Government, suitors, co-suitors, and advocates of High Courts.
13. Fees liable to taxation.
14. Saving of certain trials at Maulmain, Rangoon and Akyab.

An Act to amend the Burma Courts' Act, 1872.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Burma Courts' Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Courts' Act Amendment Act":

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma:

Commencement.

Sections eleven, twelve and thirteen shall come into force at the expiration of two months after the passing of this Act. The rest of this Act shall come into force at once.

Code of Civil Procedure applied to Burma.

2. Save as otherwise provided by the Burma Courts' Act, 1872, and by this Act, the Code of Civil Procedure shall be, and shall, on and from the fifth day of April 1872, be deemed to have been, in force throughout British Burma.

Power to distribute business.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, section six, every Deputy Commissioner may direct suits to be instituted in the Courts subordinate to him, according to such rules as to the description of the suits and the amount or value of their subject-matter as he shall from time to time, with the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, prescribe in this behalf,

and may also, with the like sanction, direct the business of the said Courts to be distributed among them in such way as he thinks fit:

provided that no Court shall try any suit where the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds its proper jurisdiction.

Language of plaints and record of evidence.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, sections twenty-six and one hundred and seventy-two, plaints may be written and evidence may be taken down in such language or languages as the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time direct in this behalf.

Appeals to lie from Courts of original jurisdiction.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Burma Courts' Act, 1872, and subject to any express provision to the contrary contained in any other Act for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from the decrees and orders of the Courts of original jurisdiction in British Burma to the Courts empowered by the said Act, section eight and section sixty-nine, respectively, to hear appeals from decrees and orders.

All such appeals presented between the fifth day of April 1872 and the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been presented under this section.

Appeals to Special Court.

6. In the interval between the presentation of an appeal, under section sixty-nine of the said Burma Courts' Act, 1872, and the hearing thereof by the Special Court, the appeal and all applications relating thereto shall be dealt by the Judicial Commissioner as if it were eal presented in his own Court.

Special Court to be deemed a High Court under Acts VII of 1870 and IX of 1871.

7. For the purposes of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, the said Special Court shall be deemed to be a High Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction as a Court of Appeal or as a Court of Reference, as the case may be.

For the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, appeals and applications to the said Special Court shall be deemed to be, respectively, appeals and applications to a High Court under the Code of Civil Procedure or under the Code of Criminal Procedure, as the case may be.

Application of Acts VII of 1870 and IX of 1871 to certain petitions to Judicial Commissioner.

8. When the civil appellate jurisdiction of any Commissioner has, under section twenty-nine of the Burma Courts' Act, 1872, been transferred to the Judicial Commissioner,

(*a.*) all petitions and other documents presented to the Judicial Commissioner in the exercise of the jurisdiction so transferred shall, for the purposes of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, be deemed to have been presented to the Commissioner:

(*b.*) and all appeals and applications presented to the Judicial Commissioner in the exercise of the jurisdiction so transferred shall, for the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, be deemed to have been presented to him in the exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction.

Power to call for record.

9. In any case in which a Court of first appeal has, in the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner, wrongly refused to submit a statement under section thirty-five of the Burma Courts' Act, 1872,

the Judicial Commissioner may call for the record of the case,

and may, on receipt of such record, proceed to try the case as if it were an appeal instituted in his own Court.

And in any case in which a Court of first appeal has submitted such a statement, but, in the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner, the statement is unduly limited, or justice cannot be done without re-hearing the case,

the Judicial Commissioner may proceed to try the case as if it were an appeal instituted in his own Court.

The Judicial Commissioner shall send the Court of first appeal a copy of his judgment in any case tried under this section, and the said Court shall dispose of the case in conformity with such judgment.

Amendment of Act VII of 1872, section 35.

10. To section thirty-five of the said Act, the following words shall be added: "and a certified copy of such reasons shall, on application to the Court, be furnished to any party to the suit."

Licensing of advocates.

11. No person shall be permitted to appear, plead or act as the advocate of any suitor, or of any appellant, complainant or accused person, in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, or in any Court, whether civil or criminal, subordinate thereto, unless such person is licensed thereto by the Judicial Commissioner, either generally or specially.

Rules for their qualification and admission.

The Judicial Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the qualification, admission and enrolment of proper persons to appear, plead or act as aforesaid;

and for the suspension or dismissal of any such persons who are guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette.

Any person appearing, pleading or acting in contravention of any such rule, shall be liable, by order of the Court, to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Saving of agents of Government, suitors, co-suitors, and advocates of High Courts.

12. Notwithstanding anything contained in section eleven or in any rule made thereunder,

any person may appear, plead or act as the agent for the Crown or for the Secretary of State for India in Council,

and any suitor may appear, plead or act on behalf of himself or a co-suitor;

and any person who for the time being is an advocate, vakíl or attorney-at-law of any High Court may appear, plead or act as the advocate of any suitor in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or any Court subordinate thereto.

And nothing contained in section eleven or in any rule made thereunder shall be deemed to affect the second clause of section 186 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Fees liable to taxation.

13. The fees to be received by any advocate, for business done in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or in any Court subordinate thereto, shall at all times be subject to the control and taxation of the presiding Judge; and no such fees shall be recoverable unless they have been allowed on taxation by the said Judge, or such officer as he appoints in this behalf.

The Judicial Commissioner may from time to time make rules regulating the control and taxation of costs in such subordinate Courts.

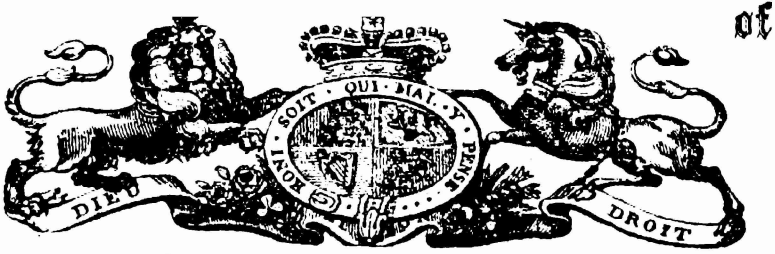
Saving of certain trials at Maulmain, Rangoon and Akyab.

14. No trial had by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner at Courts of Session in the towns of Maulmain, Rangoon and Akyab, shall be deemed to have been invalid merely on the ground that such trial was not by jury.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 2 of 1873.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF KOOKA PRISONERS AT MALAIR KOTLAH.

No. 52J, dated Simla, the 10th October 1872.

From—The Government of India,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD DUKE,—In continuation of our despatch No. 39, dated the 8th July 1872, forwarding, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, a statement submitted by Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C. S., C. B., containing certain representations relative to the censure expressed by the Government of India of his conduct on the occasion of the Kooka outbreak at Malodh and Malair Kotlah in January last, we have the honor to enclose a further statement which we have since received from Mr. Forsyth, written after he had read the official papers with which he was furnished by our directions.

2. As Mr. Forsyth made several allusions to his communications with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, we referred the statements to His Honor for any observations which he might desire to make, and we enclose a copy of a minute which the Lieutenant-Governor has written in reply to our reference.

3. Your Grace, in a despatch No. 41, dated the 31st August 1872, has informed us that you await the expression of our opinion before dealing with Mr. Forsyth's first statement, and we, therefore, proceed to make such observations upon both statements as they seem to us to require.

4. We do not consider ourselves called upon to discuss again the propriety of the action of Mr. Cowan and of Mr. Forsyth in respect to the executions of the Kooka prisoners. That question has been decided by the Government of India, and the decision has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government. It is, therefore, not necessary for us to enter into the general arguments which Mr. Forsyth has put forward in defence of the executions. We have only to observe that the importance of the Kooka movement, and the

gravity of the circumstances connected with the outbreak, were fully placed before the Government of India at the time by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

5. We regret that Mr. Forsyth considers that he was not allowed a sufficient opportunity of giving an explanation of his conduct before the case was decided by the Government of India. We must observe, however, that the letter of the 8th of February, addressed by this Government to the Punjab Government, contained the following distinct call for an explanation from Mr. Forsyth :—

> "13. With regard to Mr. Forsyth's proceedings, they would appear to have been legal; but His Excellency in Council fails to perceive the necessity for such extreme and indiscriminate severity as Mr. Forsyth displayed.
>
> "14. His Excellency in Council awaits the explanations of the officers concerned upon these points."

It appears that, in forwarding a copy of this letter to Mr. Forsyth, the Government of the Punjab did not specifically call upon him to give an explanation of his conduct, and that he gave no further explanation at that time. He had, however, in his letters of the 19th and 22nd of January, given at length the reasons which actuated him in approving of the summary execution of the 49 prisoners by Mr. Cowan. In reply to a further call for explanation, made in the letter of the Secretary in the Home Department, to the Punjab Government of the 22nd March, Mr. Forsyth, on the 8th of April, besides answering certain questions put to him (in consequence, as it appears, of a demi-official communication with the Secretary), gave a full explanation of the sentence carried into execution against the 16 prisoners on the 18th of January, and the proceedings amply prove the desire of Government not to decide the case before they were in possession of the most complete information of all the circumstances connected with it.

6. We regret that the Government should have been led into the error of attributing to Mr. Forsyth the use of an expression in his letter, confirming Mr. Cowan's action in the execution of the 49 prisoners, which was not actually used by him. The copy of the letter which Mr. Cowan furnished to the Government, and which was quoted in our Secretary's letter to the Government of the Punjab of the 30th of April, was as follows :—

> "I fully approve and confirm all you have done. You have acted admirably. I am coming out."

It appears from subsequent enquiry that the copy was not accurate, and that the real letter was—

> "A line to say I fully approve and confirm all you have done. You have acted with energy and promptitude. I am coming out."

Although the correction of the letter does not affect the fact of the full approbation and confirmation of Mr. Cowan's conduct by Mr. Forsyth, the use of the word "admirably," which was erroneously attributed to him, appears to us to be calculated to convey the impression of a more cordial sympathy with Mr. Cowan's action than the words really used implied, and we consider that Mr. Forsyth is entitled to receive an expression of our opinion to that effect.

7. Mr. Forsyth explains that when he approved and confirmed Mr. Cowan's proceedings, he was not aware that Mr. Cowan had put to death six men after the receipt of Mr. Forsyth's letter of the 17th of January directing him not to act in a summary manner. As it is possible that the inference may be drawn from our Secretary's letter of the 30th April to the Punjab Government, that Mr. Forsyth was aware of the fact, we think that the doubt should be cleared up. Mr. Forsyth's statement, an extract from which is contained in our Secretary's letter of the 22nd March, shows, however, that he believed Mr. Cowan to have received, before any of the prisoners were executed, general instructions from him contained in a previous letter, enjoining legal action, written before Mr. Cowan had proposed to execute any prisoners summarily.

8. Mr. Forsyth lays considerable stress upon a telegram which he received from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, dated the 17th of January 1872. This telegram was referred to by Mr. Forsyth in the 11th paragraph of his letter

of the 22nd January, and the explanation of the Lieutenant-Governor will be found in Mr. Lepel Griffin's letter of the 26th of the same month. We regret that Mr. Forsyth should still look upon this telegram "as implying a certain amount of preference for Mr. Cowan's action to the more cautious line he was adopting," for we consider that, instead of having been discouragement to Mr. Forsyth to proceed with deliberation and in accordance with law, it was an encouragement to him to continue in the wiser course which, up to that time, he had followed and advised. At the same time, we do not desire to imply that Mr. Forsyth did not, as he says that he did, read the telegram in a different sense.

9. Mr. Forsyth, in the 18th paragraph of his second statement, endeavours to show that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was incorrect in assuming that he would have sanctioned the execution of the 49 prisoners if he had been referred to beforehand. It is correct that, on the 22nd of January, Mr. Forsyth stated that he would not have executed the wounded men, but in a previous letter, dated the 19th of January, he used the following words:—

> "Before my official letter had reached him, Mr. Cowan had disposed of 50 prisoners in a summary manner. There was no question as to their guilt, for they were all apprehended, red-handed, and, unquestionably, had the proceedings been sent up to me, I should have confirmed the sentence of death."

10. We do not consider it necessary to allude further to Mr. Forsyth's statement, for we have desired to confine our remarks to those points which he has brought forward, which seem to us, in any degree, to modify the description of his conduct which is contained in our Secretary's letter to the Pubjab Government of the 30th of April last, or in which he has made statements which affect the conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

His allusion to the orders he received for the deportation of Ram Singh has no reference to the Kooka executions, and appears to us to be sufficiently answered by the minute of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

11. Mr. Forsyth has stated, in the conclusion of his second statement, that it is not his object to ask the Government to alter their decision as regards the past, but that he trusts that his explanation, now offered, may be considered with reference to his position for the future when opportunity for so doing shall occur. He has also briefly alluded to his past services. We gladly embrace the opportunity of cordially recognising the value of those services, which are well known to Her Majesty's Government; and, while we are of opinion that Mr. Forsyth's statements do not so alter the aspect of his conduct in regard to the Kooka executions as to relieve him from the censure of Government, we consider that his previous services should not be overlooked, if an opportunity should arise for his future employment to the advantage of the public service.

12. We annex, for Your Grace's information, copy of a letter which we have addressed to Mr. Forsyth after receipt of his statements.

JUDICIAL,
No. 55.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, the 21*st November* 1872.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

1. The despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 10th October, No. 52 of 1872, forwarding a statement from Mr. Forsyth, C. B., and other papers relative to the Kooka outbreak in January last, has been considered by me in Council.

2. I have only to express my entire concurrence in all the views stated in this despatch by Your Excellency in Council.

I have, &c.,

ARGYLL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 2ND JANUARY 1873.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from Local Government or Administration.	State of Agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
MADRAS ...	Ganjam ...	January 1 ...	.....	January 3 ...	No rain or freshes; crops in good order; grain imports continue; prices falling; health fair, but for dengue at Barhampur.	General prospects very satisfactory, except Karnul.
	Vizagapatam ...	December 31 ...	*Nil*	.....	Water-supply good; prices falling; markets well supplied; health good.	
	Godavari ...	January 1 ...	"	.....	Tanks and canals full; crops flourishing; markets well supplied; prices steady; health good.	
	Krishna ...	" 1 ...	"	.....	Water-supply good; crops fair; prices steady; markets well supplied; health good.	
	Karnul ...	" 1 ...	.....	.....	Season unfavorable; crops almost destroyed in several taluks by untimely rain; markets well supplied; prices steady; health fair.	
	Nagapatam ...	" 1 ...	.....	.....	Little rain; water-supply moderate; crops in good order; harvest fair; markets well supplied; prices falling; health fair, but for dengue in Tanjore and Nagapatam.	
	Trichinopoli ...	" 1 ...	.....	.....	Slight rain; water-supply sufficient; crops in good order; harvest fair; markets well supplied; prices steady; health good.	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH BRANCH.)

Result of working of the new Inland Tariff during the half-year ending 30th June 1872, compared with the corresponding half-year of 1871.

	Number.	Value.
1871, January, February, March	1,45,130—	2,65,128
1872, January, February, March	1,65,419	3,76,163
Percentage of increase	20,289—	41 — 87
1871, April, May, June	1,36,418	2,49 — 731
1872, April, May, June	1,43 — 395	2,90,204
Percentage of increase	5·11	16·20
Percentage of increase for the half-year ...	9·54—	29·035

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 7th January 1873.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman.
The Hon'ble R. Stewart.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis.

BURMA COURTS' ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act No. VII of 1872 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in British Burma*) be taken into consideration. That Act had established a system of Courts somewhat different from those in other parts of the country. It provided for the constitution of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner; it continued, with some changes, the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, and it created a new tribunal called a "Special Court," which consisted of a combination of the Recorder and Judicial Commissioner. The Act had been prepared with great care and in close communication with the Chief Commissioner and other local authorities, and everything was done which had been foreseen when it was passed. It was however found, as was constantly the case when new Courts came to work, that they desired the enactment of some provisions other than those which the original Act contained.

The first reason for introducing the Bill was, that the course of appeals did not run quite smoothly, owing to a reason explained on a previous occasion. The Committee had accordingly made the necessary amendment.

They had declared that the Civil Procedure Code extended to all parts of British Burma, excepting so far as it had been modified by the Act of last Session and the present Bill. The Code had been extended by executive orders to Arakan, Martaban and Tenasserim ; but no such extension had been made to Pegu. Act I of 1863, section 23, had been repealed, and the Judicial Commissioner considered that the Code did not prevail in Pegu.

The Committee had relaxed the rule prescribed by Act VIII of 1859, section 6, that every suit should be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to entertain it, by giving the Deputy Commissioner power to authorize, under certain rules to be from time to time prescribed by him with the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, the higher grades of Courts to receive suits cognizable by a lower grade.

The Committee had relaxed another rule of the Code (sections 26 and 172) about the language in which plaints were to be prepared and evidence taken down, as it was found inconvenient to have one rigid rule on the subject. The practice in Burmese Courts presided over by English officers was, as MR. HOBHOUSE understood, that the plaint was written in Burmese while the evidence was recorded in English. The authorities in British Burma wished to maintain this practice, and accordingly the Committee had given the Local Government power to make regulations on that subject from time to time.

The Committee had also taken care to provide that the Court Fees' Act and the Limitation Act should apply to the "Special Court." The Committee had declared that the "Special Court" should, for the purposes of these Acts, be deemed to be a High Court. There were also in the Bill some rules as to the taxation of costs, giving the Judicial Commissioner power to make regulations for that purpose, and for regulating the licensing and fees of vakíls and pleaders of his own and the subordinate Courts.

There were a few other amendments, but MR. HOBHOUSE had mentioned the most important. The Council would see that the Bill involved no new principle. The Judicial Commissioner of British Burma had stated that the Bill, as it now stood, was satisfactory. And as it involved mere details relating to procedure, that opinion would probably satisfy the Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MADRAS DISTRICT MUNSIFS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented the final report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to District Munsifs in the Presidency of Fort Saint George.

PANJÁB APPEALS AND REVIEWS OF JUDGMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to prolong the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb. He said, this was a very simple matter. The present Act regulating appeals in the Panjáb, No. VII of 1868, was limited in its operation to a period of five years. It would expire at the end of March 1873. The duration of the Act had been limited, because it was thought probable that, before that term of five years had elapsed, the Government would re-organize the executive and judicial services, and make some new arrangement respecting the work of the Courts. The time for doing so had, however, not yet arrived. The Government was not prepared to take any such step at present, and, therefore, the Panjáb authorities had called attention to the approaching expiry of Act VII of 1868 and desired that it should be prolonged.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA PORT-DUES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the levy of Port-dues in the Ports of British Burma. The object of the Bill was this. The Port-dues Act (XXII of 1855), which was a general Act, provided (s. 2) that the Local Government might, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare any Port to be subject to the Act. Then it provided, by a subsequent section (41), that no dues should be levied after the 13th August 1855, excepting under the authority of that Act or of some subsequent Act; but by section 42 the Local Government might vary the dues within the maximum limit laid down by the Act which regulated their levy. The consequence was, that if it was desired to do anything beyond merely declaring any Port to be within the limits of the general Act, which was nearly always the case, a fresh Act was required. Two Acts (XXXV of 1857 and XXV of 1860, amended by XIII of 1867, s. 1) had been passed with respect to certain Burman Ports: they had been passed on the same model, fixing the maximum dues and certain conditions under which the dues might be levied. Now, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma desired to bring various Ports in that Province within the limits of the general Act, and suggested that, instead of passing a fresh Act on each occasion, a general Act should be passed enabling the Local Government, in communication with the Supreme Government, to regulate the levy of Port-dues within a maximum to be laid down by the Act. It was obvious that such a course would save much trouble, and for that reason MR. HOBHOUSE moved for leave to bring in this Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that a Committee be appointed to revise the Rules for the Conduct of Business. Some of the Rules were found to be rather too limited in their operation; for instance, those which prescribed a definite time for doing certain acts. Such was Rule 14, which provided that there must be a definite notice given of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill; Rule 16 said that no Bill should be introduced until fourteen days after a copy of the Bill and of the Statement of Objects and Reasons had been furnished to each Member, and there were two or three more of the same kind. Then, again, there was the Rule relating to the publication of Bills in certain languages. All these Rules were of a fixed nature. It was found that these Rules had not been observed in practice, and it would be obvious that, when the practice varied from the written rule, it pointed to some inconvenience in the Rules. It was desirable, if the Council had Rules, that they should act in accordance with them; and it therefore appeared convenient that the Rules of the Council should be revised. There were also some Rules which it would be convenient to make clearer; but that would be a subject for the consideration of the Committee. It was with a view to make the practice coincide with the Rules that he asked for the appointment of a Committee to revise them. There was a Rule (21) which provided for the appointment of a Committee for the purpose.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT wished to say, with respect to the action of this Committee, that it was not his wish that its Members should in any way relax the essential provisions of the Rules in respect to the publication of Bills, either as introduced or whenever they were altered in any essential particular, in the language of the Natives of India who were to be subject to those laws.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE thought it would be convenient if he read out the names of the Members who had consented to serve on the Committee: they were, the Hon'ble Messrs. Ellis, Chapman (whose experience of the working of the Council at Bombay would be of value), Bullen Smith and

Stewart, His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram and the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, who was not in his place to-day, had informed MR. HOBHOUSE that he could not spare the time to serve on the Select Committee; but he had kindly promised to afford the Committee any information they might require which his experience of the practice in the local Council might enable him to furnish.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 14th January 1873.

CALCUTTA;
The 7th January 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

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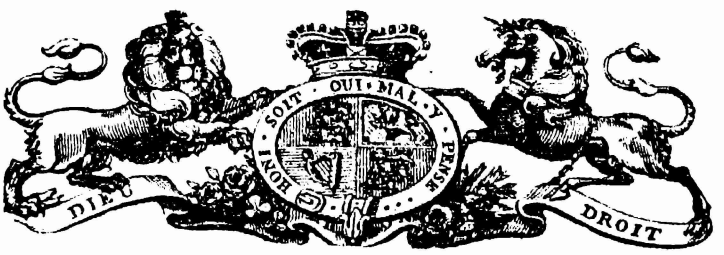

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 17th January 1873.

No. 194.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. F. S. Wigram to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 23rd August last.

JUDICIAL.

The 15th January 1873.

No. 108.—The services of Mr. F. B. Peacock, Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 17th January 1873.

No. 151.—In supersession of the Notification of this Department, No. 2330, dated the 30th ultimo, the Hon'ble H. V. Bayley, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 14th January 1873.

No. 20.—The Reverend A. H. Etty, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival on the 3rd instant.

The Reverend Mr. Etty's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Fort William, the 14th January 1873.

No. 35.—Lieutenant A. McCally, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, has passed the examination in Kanarese according to the test prescribed for officers of the Mysore Commission.

FORESTS.

The 16th January 1873.

No. 129.—Messrs. Hough and Stratford, Sub-Assistant Conservators of Forests (on probation) in Burma, are confirmed in their appointments.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY.

Fort William, the 17th January 1873.

No. 10*M.*—PROMOTION.—Duffadar Burmadeen of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, to be Jemadar, with effect from the 8th of November 1872, *vice* Alla Sing, deceased.

POLITICAL.

The 16th January 1873.

No. 96*P.*—At the recommendation of the Punjab Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to bestow a Dress of Honor upon Baba Khem Sing, Bedi, who attended the Public Durbar held at Mooltan on the 25th of October last.

The 17th January 1873.

No. 108*P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of M. Chauvet, as Vice-Consular Agent for France at Aden.

No. 111*P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. T. J. G. Determes, as Consular Agent for France at Chittagong.

GENERAL.

The 14th January 1873.

No. 93*G.*—Dr. R. M. Meiklejohn assumed medical charge of the Baghelcund Political Agency on the forenoon of the 23rd ultimo.

The 16th January 1873.

No. 123*G.*—With reference to the Notification No. 2144, dated 11th December 1872, Lieutenant R. H. F. Rennick took over charge of his duties as Officiating Adjutant of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, from Lieutenant C. E. Wheeler, on the 15th of December 1872.

The 17th January 1873.

No. 127*G.*—Lieutenant R. L. Price of the Bombay Staff Corps, and Assistant Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is transferred to the Mysore Revenue Survey as an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st of November 1872.

No. 132*G.*—LEAVE.—Major J. A. Campbell, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, Officiating Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days, from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 11th January 1873.

No. 237.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. R. A. Fink, Assistant to the Accountant General, Punjab, is appointed Assistant to the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces.

Mr. C. O. Mayne, an officer of the sixth class of the Financial Department, attached to the Office of the Comptroller General, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 17th January 1873.

No. 254.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following addition be made to the list in Schedule A of the Civil Leave Code in anticipation of the approval of the Secretary of State:—

MINOR DEPARTMENTS.—Curator of the Indian Museum.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 14th January 1873.

No. 261.—In consequence of the resignation by Surgeon J. F. Shekleton of the Assay Mastership of the Calcutta Mint, Surgeon H. E. Busteed is confirmed in that office with effect from the 30th September 1872.

The 15th January 1873.

No. 339.—Surgeon P. F. Bellew received charge on the forenoon of the 3rd January 1873 of the office of Deputy Assay Master, Bombay Mint, from Mr. L. G. Hynes.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 16th January 1873.

No. 335.—The Governor General in Council directs that Section 62 (*c*) of the Civil Pension Code be corrected as follows:—

(*c*.) After eleven years and six months' such service, a retiring pension of £750 a year.

No. 372.—The following Financial Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, No. 513, dated 4th December 1872, is published for general information:—

I have considered in Council your Financial Letter, dated the 26th September last, No. 359, forwarding papers relating to a request by * * * * * that on resigning Civil employment, and accepting the Military pension to which he is entitled, he may be re-appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner of the grade in which he at present serves.

2. In reference to this case, you state that in the Financial Despatch, dated the 9th July 1868, No. 290, "the following rule was laid down":—

"When an officer, who has retired on a pension obtained, not on medical certificate, but after a prescribed period of service, is subsequently employed in any public capacity, he shall be permitted to draw the pension in addition to the salary of the office to which he may be appointed; but in the event of a Military Officer resigning the service after he has been appointed to a Civil office, he must at the same time vacate that office. He may, however, be re-appointed to the office, not as a matter of course but only in the event of your considering it decidedly for the benefit of the public service."

3. You also state that the principle of that rule, which was at first applicable to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ, has been extended to all Civil Officers, and that Section 96 of the Civil Pension Code provides that "no officer can be permitted to retire with the view of being re-employed, whether in the general service or at the charge of local funds, and drawing pension in addition to pay," and you propose that that rule should now be extended to Military Officers in Civil employ.

4. Previous to the receipt by you of the Financial Despatch, dated the 9th July 1868, No. 290, it was the invariable rule that a Military pension should merge in Civil salary, and it was only on "your strong recommendation" that any modification of that rule was authorized.

5. Under the terms of the modification sanctioned in 1868, you have full power to guard against the abuse of the concession granted by declining to re-appoint any officer to a Civil appointment who may resign the service for the purpose of obtaining Military pension in addition to Civil salary; and I am of opinion that you should do so, except under exceptional circumstances, when it is decidedly for the benefit of the public service. I see no objection, however, to your proposition to extend to Military Officers in Civil employ the rule on the subject which you have laid down as regards Civil Officers.

6. * * * request should accordingly be negatived.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

The 11th January 1873.

No. 274.—The following comparative estimate of Opium Revenue to date, compared with the estimate for the year 1872-73, is substituted for that published in Financial Department Notification No. 109, dated 10th January 1873 :—

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.			TEN SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND NINE MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal ...	434,700*	472,236	37,536	4,430,835*	4,989,866	559,031
Bombay ...	227,077	260,640	33,563	1,670,653	1,945,585	274,932
TOTAL ...	661,777	732,876	71,099	6,101,488	6,935,451	833,963

* Instead of 44,175 chests, as originally estimated, the quantity sold in 1872-73 will be (as already advertised), in consequence of the failure of the crop, only 42,675 chests. The average price of a chest was estimated originally at Rs. 1,200. It must now be Rs. 1,242, if the whole estimate is to be made good. The figures here shown as "estimates" are adjusted accordingly.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

The 17th January 1873.

No. 302.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on all petitions of appeal presented to Revenue Officers in accordance with Section 55 of the Madras Act IV of 1871.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 11th January 1873.

No. 31 *of* 1873.—The services of Captain A. L. Playfair, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 32 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major Brevet Colonel (local Major General) Peter Stark Lumsden, C. S. I., of the Bengal Staff Corps (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen) Quarter Master General,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The 13th January 1873.

No. 33 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers having elected to reside in Europe on the terms laid down in paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 797 of the 1st August 1872, are permitted to proceed thither with effect from the date of their embarkation :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) R. R. Mainwaring, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. Smalley, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Webster, Bengal Staff Corps.

The 14th January 1873.

No. 34 *of* 1873.—Sepoy Chuggutt Singh, of the 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, declared unfit for further duty by a Special Invaliding Committee, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, with effect from the date of his being struck off the strength of the Corps.

The stipend will be disbursed in the Punjab Circle of Pension Payment.

No. 35 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Henry FitzGerald Stevens, of the 1st Battalion 3rd Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—8th September 1871.

No. 36 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the Officer passing an examination in drill:—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, No. 5 *Company* (*Allahabad.*)

Mr. Edward Thomas Loyd, to be Ensign, from 6th January 1873, *vice* A W. Spence, promoted.

No. 37 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain Arthur Plantagenet Broome, of the General List Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Major Boyce William Dunlop Morton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Darjeeling,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Clement James Griffiths, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Robert Francis Christopher Alexander Tytler, of the General List Infantry, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 8th Bengal Cavalry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain George Robert James Shakespear, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 11th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers),—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Brenton Basden, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 38 *of* 1873.—Captain J. G. Burbridge, of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England on private affairs from the 1st March to the 30th November 1873.

The 15th January 1873.

No. 39 *of* 1873.—The following additions and corrections to be made to Form 157 (Ordnance) published in G. G. O. No. 303 of 1872:—

Under the head "Musketry Instruction Articles for Stations and British Troops, Cavalry and Infantry"—

I.—Erase the columns surplus to be kept by Regiments, entering the following exceptions, &c., in the column of remarks:—

(*a.*) When English targets are not in use, one spare target per set is allowed.

(*b.*) With all targets 25 per cent. spare bolts and nuts are allowed.

(*c.*) At the commencement of each season, indents for appliances to replace those not expected to last for the whole of the season, may be put forward. These appliances should not, however, be brought into use until those considered unserviceable are duly condemned by a Station Committee, the proceedings of which should be sent to the Ordnance Department.

II.—Expunge all the implements for making cartridges which are not required by troops.

III.—Add the following note in the column of remarks in the revised list of Musketry Instruction for the Royal Artillery:—

NOTE.—*The appliances will not be issued to Batteries of Horse and Field Artillery, which, when they practice, are to use the ranges and appliances of the adjacent Cavalry and Infantry Regiments.*

Surplus stores hitherto kept by the Barrack Department under the head of "Musketry Instruction Articles" being no longer required are to be returned into the nearest Arsenal.

The 16th January 1873.

No. 40 *of* 1873.—The following orders, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed :—

No. 1, *dated 4th January* 1873.—Confirming the Regimental Order issued to the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated the 3rd December 1872, directing Lieutenant H. C. Hamilton, Adjutant, to act, in addition, as 2nd in Command of the Regiment, consequent on the departure of Captain G. B. Farrington to the Camp of Exercise at Hussun Abdul.

No. 2, *dated 7th January* 1873.—Granting Captain R. Ottley, Adjutant, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, 30 days' leave of absence from the 13th December 1872, or date of departure, to visit Bombay preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 3, *dated 7th January* 1873.—Granting Lieutenant J. J. Kennedy, Wing Subaltern, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, 30 days' leave of absence from the 15th December 1872, or date of departure, to visit Bombay preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 41 *of* 1873.—The services of Captain C. Crawford, of the Royal Engineers, (Imperial Establishment) are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 42 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Native medical pupils, of the Agra Medical School, admitted into the service by G. G. O. No. 916, dated 20th October 1871, are dismissed the service :—

Nyzeer Khan (No. 215) and Mohamed Ibrahim (No. 243).

No. 43 *of* 1873.—The services of Surgeon Major A. Fleming, M. D., of the Medical Department, Civil, Cuttack, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 28th December 1872.

No. 44 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Dandridge, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Major Charles James Hughes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Garrison Quarter Master, Fort William,—for one year and nine months, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 45 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Colonel H. Hoseason, of the Madras Staff Corps, Commandant 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—date of arrival at Bombay, 23rd December 1872.

No. 46 *of* 1873.—Major J. V. Hunt, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, having returned from furlough to Europe, will officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, with effect from 9th instant, junior Officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the Department.

No. 47 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe :—

Major John Gillespie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 4th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, one year on private affairs, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 48 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified :—

Captain B. Lovett, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 1005 of 1872, 12th October 1872, from Persia.

The 17th January 1873.

No. 49 *of* 1873.—Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, notified in paragraph 4 of G. G. O. No. 797 of the 1st August 1872, the under-mentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service on a special annuity of £160 each per annum from the dates specified :—

Major Gavin Dring Crawfurd, of the late 18th Regiment of Native Infantry, 1st March 1873.

Captain Henry Augustin Plowden, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 6th February 1873.

No. 50 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Pigot Williams, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Pay Master,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Major Henry Mills Cannon, M. B., of the Medical Department,—for twenty-two months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers, as specified in the Statements published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors, against the respective properties of the deceased, are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice :—

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's British Military Service from 10th to 16th January 1873.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of donation batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.		
												In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
	Commissioned Officer.													
14th Jan. 1873	George William Tisdall (*a*)	Lieutenant ...	Royal Engineers ...	...	7th June 1872	Intestate	10 15 4	...	10 15 4					
						TOTAL ...	10 15 4	...	10 15 4					

(*a*) Father :—John Tisdall, Esq., Charlesfort, Kells, Ireland.

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service from 10th to 16th January 1873.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of donation batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.		
												In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
	Commissioned Officer.													
10th Jan. 1873	The Hon'ble William Murray Fraser (a) ...	Major ...	Staff Corps ...	...	22nd Sept. 1872	Intestate	5,763 13 7	...	5,763 13 7					
						TOTAL ...	5,763 13 7	...	5,763 13 7					

(a) *Next-of-kin*—Brothers :—Lord Alexander Saltown, 45 Princes Gate, London ; Colonel the Hon'ble David Fraser, C. B., Royal Artillery, Ferozepore.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1873.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 9th to 16th January 1873:—

CORPS.	RANK AND NAMES.	DATE OF DECEASE.	PLACE OF DECEASE.	TESTATE OR INTESTATE.	REMARKS.
106 Foot ...	Quarter Master F. Mackey...	Jan. 1, 1873	Jhansie.		
Bengal Staff Corps	Colonel C. J. Robarts ...	" 6, "	Dehra Dhoon.		

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 11th January 1873.

No. 21.—Mr. O. H. Clark, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Mysore, is permitted to retire on pension with effect from the 21st September 1872.

No. 22.—The services of Mr. F. Tytler, Probationary Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab in the General Department for employment as Superintendent of the Nahun Foundry.

The 13th January 1873.

No. 23.—Mr. E. D. Sinclair, Probationary Accountant, 3rd Grade, in the Office of the Auditor of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Accounts, is removed from the Public Works Department.

No. 24.—Serjeant G. Pearce, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad, is remanded to Military duty.

The 14th January 1873.

No. 25.—Mr. T. Tod, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Mysore, is removed from the Public Works Department.

No. 26.—Mr. P. Déjoux is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer of the 4th Grade and posted to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

No. 27.—Mr. J. J. Atkinson is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Overseer of the 1st Grade and posted to Bengal in the Irrigation Branch.

No. 28.—Corporal G. Pope, Overseer, 1st Grade, Hyderabad, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in the same grade with effect from the 18th September 1872.

The 15th January 1873.

No. 31.—Mr. E. J. Meara is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 1st Grade and posted to Bengal Provincial Establishment.

No. 32.—Mr. J. Munro, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is re-transferred from the Holkar (State) Railway to Central India.

No. 33.—Captain G. Nolan, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bengal, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces Provincial Establishment.

The 16th January 1873.

No. 34.—Mr. A. Ruckstuhl, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, British Burmah, is transferred to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

The 17th January 1873.

No. 35.—Lieutenant H. C. Macdiarmid, R. E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, is re-appointed an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and posted to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

No. 36.—Womesh Chunder Roy, Accountant, 4th Grade, Central India, is transferred to the Military Works Branch with effect from date of his return from privilege leave.

No. 37.—Mr. W. Greer is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 1st Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces Irrigation Branch. This cancels so much of Notification No. 534, dated 30th September 1872, as relates to Mr. Greer.

No. 38.—The services of Jhanjeerjee Nusseerwanjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Rajpootana (State) Railway, are placed at the disposal of the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana.

No. 39.—The following is re-published for information and guidance in the Public Works Department:—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 31st December 1872.

No. 4788.—RESOLUTION.—In supersession of all former orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that when a public officer is called away from his duty to give evidence in any Court (Civil or Military), the pay and allowances admissible to him during the period of his absence shall be debited to the Department which would bear the charge if the officer was on duty.

Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India, the several Local Governments and Administrations, the Comptroller General, the several Accountants General, and the several Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.

No. 40.—Mr. R. Read, Junior, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 41.—Corporal W. E. Douglas, Overseer, 1st Grade, on probation, Military Works Branch, is remanded to Military duty.

No. 42.—*Erratum.*—In Notification No. 668, dated 23rd December 1872, appointing A. Visvanathiah, an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, for "9th instant," read 9th November 1872.

TELEGRAPH.

The 14th January 1873.

No. 29.—Mr. J. C. Douglas, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is granted furlough for two years under Section 7(*a*) and subsidiary leave for 30 days under Section 15(*a*) and 17(2) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 30.—Mr. J. A. Briggs, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, availed himself on the 16th December 1872 of the two years' furlough granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 606 of the 5th November last.

He has also been allowed subsidiary leave under Section 15(*a*) of the Civil Leave Code from 27th November to 15th December, both days inclusive.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1872.

Commencing with the present number, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta every Saturday, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be addressed to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.* To all subscribers, therefore, who shall not have paid in advance for 1873 by the 31st December next, the *Gazette* will be discontinued.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	...	15	0	0
Postage	...	5	8	0

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT--Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

1st Circle.

Fort William, the 14th January 1873.

No. 1.—The following transfers are made in the Engineer and Upper Subordinate Establishment in the 1st Circle, Military Works :—

Mr. W. H. King, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Garrison Engineer's to the Darjeeling Division.

Sergeant M. Treacy, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Garrison Engineer's to the Darjeeling Division, which he joined on the 9th December 1872.

Mr. W. R. McKoy, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, from the Darjeeling to the Garrison Engineer's Division, which he joined on the 10th January 1873.

W. S. TREVOR, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Allahabad, the 7th January 1873.

No. 1.—Dooley Chund, Sub-Overseer, 1st Grade, transferred from the Saugor to the 1st Allahabad Division, reported his arrival at the latter Division on the 24th December 1872.

The 8th January 1873.

No. 2.—Mr. J. H. Reid, Assistant Engineer, Saugor Ordinary Division, having returned from privilege leave granted in Inspector General's No. 1, dated the 3rd October 1872, on the forenoon of the 31st December 1872, the unexpired portion thereof, namely, one month, is hereby cancelled.

The 11th January 1873.

No. 3.—Barrack Sergeant S. Forrest is transferred from the Saugor Division to the Dinapore Division, which latter Division he joined on the 12th ultimo.

JOHN L. WATTS, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

Rawulpindee, the 8th January 1873.

Mr. J. Douglas, Supervisor, 1st Grade, transferred temporarily to the Military Works Branch per Government of India, Public Works Department, Gazette Notification No. 667 of 21st December 1872, joined the Upper Sirhind Division, Special Military Works, on the forenoon of the 20th idem.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

HIGH COURT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 9th January 1873.

It is ordered that the following Rules be read and passed as the Rules and Orders of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Original Jurisdiction, to take effect from the fifteenth day of January 1873 :—

1. If a suitor appear in person he shall affix on the deposition of each witness examined on his behalf, within 48 hours after the termination of the trial, High Court Stamps equal to the amount of the fee payable for swearing and reducing into writing the deposition of such witness.
2. In all cases in which the parties are represented by Attorneys, the Attorney for each party will be held personally responsible to the Court for the payment of the fees for swearing and reducing into writing the depositions of witnesses examined on behalf of his client.
3. In every such case High Court Stamps equal to the amount of the fee payable for swearing and reducing into writing the deposition of each witness shall, within 48 hours after the termination of the trial, be affixed on his deposition by the Attorney of the party on whose behalf such witness shall be examined.
4. If default be made in complying with the last preceding rule, the Registrar will give notice in writing to the defaulting Attorney that unless the fees due be paid within 24 hours from the service of the notice, application will be made against him for an order prohibiting him from acting as an Attorney.
5. Every Attorney who shall not have paid the fees due as aforesaid within the time mentioned in the Registrar's notice, may be, if the Court shall think fit so to direct, upon the application of the Registrar (which it shall be his duty to make), prohibited from acting as an Attorney until the further order of the Court.
6. Every order suspending an Attorney from practice for non-payment of fees shall be set aside on the certificate of the Registrar that the fees have been paid.

(Sd.) R. COUCH.
„ F. B. KEMP.
„ LOUIS S. JACKSON.
„ J. B. PHEAR.
„ A. G. MACPHERSON.
„ W. MARKBY.
„ B. A. GLOVER.
„ DWARKANATH MITTER.
„ W. ANSLIE.
„ CHARLES PONTIFEX.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 13th December 1872.

No. 313.—Mr. G. A. James, Accountant, 1st Grade, transferred from the office of the Controller, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, to that of the Deputy Controller, Indus Valley (State) Railway, by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 607, dated 6th November 1872, reported his arrival at Mooltan, and joined the latter office on the forenoon of 13th December 1872.

No. 314.—Mr. W. Tatlock, appointed Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 625 of 29th November 1872, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 9th December 1872, and is posted to the Rehtee Division, Upper Scinde District.

No. 316.—Mr. W. F. Hill is appointed a temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 16th December 1872, and is posted to the Ghotkee Division, Upper Scinde District.

The 16th December 1872.

No. 317.—Mr. H. G. R. Deverell, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Khanpore Division, Upper Scinde District, to the Bhawulpore Division, Mooltan District.

No. 318.—Mr. B. Baxter, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Shoojabad Division, Mooltan District, to the Khanpore Division, Upper Scinde District.

The 17th December 1872.

No. 319.—Mr. M. Rayne, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, transferred to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 652 of 17th December 1872, reported his arrival at Mooltan, on the forenoon of the 13th December 1872, and took over charge of the Mooltan District from Major A. R. Bayly, Officiating Superintending Engineer, on the 17th December, forenoon.

No. 320.—Baboo Ram Nath Buttacharjea, Overseer, 3rd Grade, attached to the Shoojabad Division of the Mooltan District, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted him by this Office Notification No. 241, dated 26th September 1872.

The 18th December 1872.

No. 321.—Mr. W. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, received charge of the Ghotkee Division, Upper Scinde District, from Mr. E. B. Medley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on the afternoon of the 22nd November 1872.

No. 322.—Mr. A. DeMars is appointed a temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, and is posted to the Sehwan Division, Lower Scinde District, which he joined on the 29th November 1872.

The 23rd December 1872.

No. 324.—Sergeant Larkin, Overseer, Khanpore Division, reported his return to duty from the privilege leave granted him by this Office Notification No. 302, dated 29th November 1872, on the 14th December 1872.

No. 325.—Mr. P. P. Dease, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, was granted twenty days' privilege leave from the 29th October 1872, and reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 18th November 1872.

No. 326.—Mr. D. G. Ottley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Kotree Division, Lower Scinde District, to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

No. 327.—Mr. T. DeL. Lennox, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Khanpore Division to the office of the Superintending Engineer, Upper Scinde District, which he joined on the forenoon of the 12th December 1872.

The 24th December 1872.

No. 328.—Sergeant D. McGregor, Overseer, is transferred from the Indus Bridge Survey Division to the Ghotkee Division, Upper Scinde District.

No. 330.—Mr. W. Hunt, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, took over charge of the Kotree Division, Lower Scinde District, from Mr. J. P. Vansittart, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on the 4th December, forenoon.

The 26th December 1872.

No. 331.—Baboo Beharee Lall, Overseer, attached to the Sutlej Bridge Division, reported his return from the privilege leave granted him by this Office Notification No. 294 of 21st November 1872, on the forenoon of the 23rd December 1872.

C. CAMPBELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 11th January 1873.

No. 1.—Mr. F. B. Walker, Executive Engineer, made over, and Mr. J. M. Campion received, charge of the Goojranwalla Division on the 17th December 1872.

No. 2.—Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, Executive Engineer, availed himself of the thirty days' subsidiary leave, granted him in *Gazette of India* Notification No. 675, dated 31st December 1872 (Part I) Page 18, on the forenoon of the 4th January 1873.

No. 3.—Lieutenant J. Hare, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred for the benefit of the public service, from the Kharian Division of the Chenab Section, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, to the Jhelum Bridge Division of the Rawulpindee District, with effect from 31st December 1872.

No. 4.—Mr. George G. Hiley appointed a Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, and posted to Punjab Northern (State) Railway by *Gazette of India* Notification No. 648 of 13th December 1872, reported his arrival at Lahore on the 31st December 1872, and is posted to the Ravee Bridge Division Depôt Stores, of which he took over charge from Mr. E. A. Homan on the afternoon of the 4th January 1873.

No. 5.—Mr. E. A. Homan, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Ravee Bridge Division Depôt Stores, to the Central Magazine, Lahore, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th January 1873.

No. 6.—Mr. W. Street, Overseer, 1st Grade, Ravee Bridge Division, is granted fifteen days' leave on medical certificate, with effect from 3rd November 1872.

A. GRANT,
Offg. Chief Engr., P. N. (S.) Railway.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 10th January 1873.

No. 30*E.*—Privilege leave for six weeks is granted to Mr. W. Bourne, Temporary Supervisor, attached to the Sambur Division, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway. Mr. Bourne availed himself of the leave on the 1st January 1873.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Superintending Engineer,
Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

NEEMUCH (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore, the 13th January 1873.

No. 23.—The following transfers in the Engineering Staff of the Neemuch (State) Railway are made, with effect from this date:—

1st Division.

Mr. F. H. Landon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from 2nd to the 1st Division.

2nd Division.

Mr. H. B. Addis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from 1st to the 2nd Division.
„ W. A. Lesmond, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, from 1st to the 2nd Division.
„ M. J. Norman, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, from 3rd to the 2nd Division.

No. 24.—In continuation of Notification No. 23, dated to-day. The Officers joined the Divisions, as indicated therein, on this date.

J. IMBRIE MILLER,
Supdg. Engr., Neemuch (State) Railway.

Wanted

For the Khanpoor Division, Indus Valley (State) Railway, a competent Draftsman. Salary Rs. 80 per mensem. No mere tracer need apply.

Also a Cashier. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem. Security required Rs. 2,500, cash or Government Promissory Notes. A knowledge of English required, and must be able to keep Cash Book according to the Code Rules.

Apply to

T. TENISON RYAN, *C. E.,*
Executive Engineer, I. V. S. Railway,
Khanpoor viâ Bhawulpoor.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1873.

The under-noted Money Order Agencies will be closed from the 1st of February 1873 :—

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

LOWER PROVINCES.

Begoosarrie	... Monghyr District.	Magoorah	... Jessore District.
Bhuddruck	... Balasore „	Meherpore	... Nuddea „
Bongong	... Nuddea „	Mudehpoorah	... Bhaugulpore „
Buxar	... Arrah „	Mudhoobunee	... Tirhoot „
Chooadangah	... Nuddea „	Norail	... Jessore „
Doobree	... Gowalpara „	North Luckhimpore	Debrooghur „
Durbunga	... Tirhoot „	Nya Doomka.	
Fallacotta	... Julpigurie „	Pakour.	
Hajeepore	... Tirhoot „	Ranaghat	... Nuddea „
Jajpore	... Cuttack „	Raneegunge	... Burdwan „
Jhenidah	... Jessore „	Sahebgunge.	
Jamalpore	... Mymensing „	Seetamurrhee	... Tirhoot „
Kishengunge	... Purneah „	Tajpore	... Ditto „
Kishoregunge	... Mymensing „	Tumlook	... Midnapore „
Kooshtea	... Nuddea „	Tura.	

PUNJAB.

Madhopore	... Goordaspore District.
	Sirsa.
	Mozuffergurh.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Adoni	... Bellary District.	Kundapur.	
Caroor	... Coimbatore „	Oodamalpetta	... Coimbatore District.
Chetterpore	... Ganjam „	Sirwell	... Kurnool „
Dharapuram	... Coimbatore „	Trippatur	... Madura „

MYSORE CIRCLE.

Chickka Ballapura.	Sucklaspore.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the week ending 16th January 1873.

PROVINCE.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount.	WITHDRAWALS. No.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount, Principal.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount, Interest.	BALANCE.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	49	73	5,478 1 9	36	6,813 1 9	46 0 0	3,06,879 3 6
N.-W. Provinces ...	13	19	920 8 0	11	2,908 4 8	57 6 6	84,850 8 0
Punjab	15	8	1,254 8 0	12	3,565 5 0	31 9 0	81,893 13 7
Oude	12	22	851 9 7	2	1,210 8 6	20 12 6	52,897 10 11
Central Provinces ...	5	16	896 8 0	3	512 4 6	...	56,075 9 5
British Burmah ...	9	...	...	1	50 0 0	...	26,134 7 11
Berar	2	11	565 12 9	2	35 7 3	0 6 0	15,646 15 2
India	3	5	1,349 2 10	2	140 0 0	...	28,799 8 4
TOTAL ...	108	154	11,316 2 11	69	15,234 15 8	156 2 0	6,53,177 12 10

CALCUTTA,
The 16th January 1873.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 6th, 1873 ...	14,182	222	14,259	1,58,512	32,41,487
„ 7th, „ ...	...	...	14,259	1,58,512	32,41,487
„ 8th, „ ...	1,59,643	...	1,73,902	1,58,512	32,41,487
„ 9th, „ ...	...	...	1,73,902	58,511	32,41,487
„ 10th, „ ...	...	...	1,73,902	61,971	32,41,487
„ 11th, „ ...	6,859	14,609	1,66,666	76,067	32,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 13th January 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

MADRAS CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
		Notes wholly lost or destroyed.	
		Rs.	
454 ...	H/4 07218* ...	50 ...	G. D. Irvine, Esq., Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Combaconum.
	„08530 ...	50 ...	

* Trichinopoly Circle.

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 6th January 1873.

H. BIGGS,
Offg. Asst. to the Accountant General,
in charge of Paper Currency Department.

AKOLA CIRCLE.

NO. OF NOTE.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note partially lost or destroyed.	
	Rs.	
K/4 08643 ...	100 ...	Huckumchund Dusulchund of Akola.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
AKOLA,
The 7th January 1873.

C. A. W. DAVIES,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

NAGPUR CIRCLE.

NO. OF NOTE.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note partially lost or destroyed.	
	Rs.	
F/10 29035 ...	100 ...	Belongs to Assaram Punnalal, Nagpur.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
NAGPUR,
The 13th January 1873.

G. BAGLEY,
Asst. to Deppy. Accountant General,
Central Provinces.

ALLAHABAD CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
142 ...	D/10 05726 ...	5 ...	Madar Buksh, Durryabad, Allahabad.
	D/5 28858 ...	20 ...	
143 ...	D/4 14777 ...	50 ...	Lalla Madho Churn, Itchagunge *viâ* Moorshedabad.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
341 ...	A/33 97121 wrongly joined. ,, 95594	20 ...	P. C. Chatterjee & Co., Allahabad.
342 ...	D/5 36650 ...	10 ...	Mr. P. A. Bampton, Calcutta.
343 ...	D/6 21178 wrongly joined. ,, 21179	10 ...	Kulloo Mull, Lahore.
344 ...	D/5 03874 ditto ,, 01334	10 ...	Bunseedhur, Lahore.
345 ...	D/10 05713 ...	5 ...	Raja Ram, Allahabad.
346 ...	A/32 08675 ...	10 ...	Jadu Gopal Mullick, Calcutta.
347 ...	D/5 20847 ... ,, 20849 ...	20 ...	Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Dance, Kamptee.
348 ...	D/5 14853 ... ,, 18108 ...	20 ...	Manager, Mayo Press, Ajmere.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; ALLAHABAD, *The 10th January* 1873.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5 ...	E/6 30023 ...	10 ...	Baboo Mohindro Nath Bose, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Division, Lahore and Peshawur Road, Rawulpindee.
6 ...	E/6 35618 ...	10 ...	Mr. J. Giles, Overseer, through the Executive Engineer, Peshawur.
	,, 35294 ...	10 ...	
	,, 35295 ...	10 ...	
	,, 35296 ...	10 ...	
	,, 35297 ...	10 ...	
	,, 35298 ...	10 ...	
	,, 35299 ...	10 ...	
	,, 35300 ...	10 ...	
	,, 35301 ...	10 ...	
	,, 35302 ...	10 ...	
	,, 35303 ...	10 ...	
	E/5 39091 ...	20 ...	
7 ...	E/5 35546 ...	100 ...	Muttra Doss and Pirbhoo Dyal, Kagzees, Delhi.
	,, 35547 ...	100 ...	
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
165 ...	E/1 13233 ...	1,000 ...	Lalas Girdhari Lal and Sheo Lal, Bankers, Umritsur.
	,, 13236 ...	1,000 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; LAHORE, *The 10th January* 1873.

R. A. FINK,
for *Deputy Commissioner.*

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
1872-73.		Rs.	
29 ...	C/88 45251* wrongly joined ,, 45250†	20 ...	Caujee Khetsey, Office of Sir Charles Forbes & Co., Fort.
100 ...	C/88 89531 ...	50 ...	Mrs. E. P. Thompson, Fyzabad, Oude.

* Left side. | † Right side.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
BOMBAY,
The 8th January 1873.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

CALICUT CIRCLE.

NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.	
	Rs.	
J/4 27698 ...	50 ...	R. Lutchmiah, Nizam's D. P. W.
,, 29693 ...	50 ...	
J/3 36641 ...	100 ...	S. Aboobaker Saib Ismal Saib of Vaniembady.
,, 45132 ...	100 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
CALICUT,
The 9th January 1873.

P. A. COLE,
Deputy Collector,
In Charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th January 1873.

No. 5274.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India.

POSTAL CIRCLE OF BENGAL.

Name or designation of office.	Name of substantive incumbent.	Name of acting incumbent.
Inspecting Post Master, Bengal Railway Divn.	Rai Denoo Bundoo Mitter Bahadoor.	
Ditto ditto, Hazareebaug ditto	Rai Soorjee Narain Banerjee Bahadoor.	
Ditto ditto, Upper Assam ditto	Baboo Doorga Narain Banerjee.	
Supernumerary Inspecting Post Master, Post Master General's Office, Calcutta.	Mr. E. A. Roussac.	
Deputy Post Master, Calcutta ...	Mr. H. Wooster.	
Inspecting Post Master, Cuttack Divn. ...	Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Chatterjee.	
Ditto ditto, Nuddea ditto ...	Baboo Bissun Chunder Dutt.	
Ditto ditto, Dacca ditto ...	Baboo Ram Chunder Mitter.	
Ditto ditto, Tirhoot ditto ...	Mr. F. B. Cardwell.	
Ditto ditto, Dinagepoor Divn....	Baboo Gopal Chunder Dutt.	
Ditto ditto, Mymensing ditto ...	Baboo Soorjee Coomar Gangooly.	
Ditto ditto, Lower Assam Divn.	Baboo Sooruth Chunder Mookerjee.	
Ditto ditto, Chittagong Divn. ...	Baboo Ramjeebun Roy.	
Ditto ditto, Bhaugulpore ditto ...	Baboo Sreenath Mookerjee.	
Ditto ditto, Calcutta Divn. ...	Baboo Madhab Chunder Chuckerbutty.	
Superintendent, Darjeeling Line ...	Mr. D. Conwell.	

No. 5275.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Post Master, Allahabad ...	Mr. H. Hawkins.	
Supernumerary Inspecting Post Master, North-Western Provinces.	Rai Saligram Bahadoor.	
Inspecting Post Master, Agra Division ...	Mr. C. S. Haygarth.	
Ditto ditto, Mooradabad Division	Mr. R. Rose.	
Post Master, Allygurh ...	Dr. C. E. Kilkelly ...	Dr. J. R. Jackson.
Inspecting Post Master, Meerut Division ...	Mr. J. Goss.	
Post Master, Agra ...	Mr. J. A. Collins.	
Ditto, Cawnpore ...	Mr. J. W. Welsh.	
Inspecting Post Master, Jeypore Division ...	Mr. G. Barton Groves.	
Post Master, Meerut ...	Mr. J. Wilson.	
Inspecting Post Master, Allygurh Division...	Lalla Gungapurshad.	
Ditto ditto, Futtehgurh ditto ...	Lalla Oodey Lall.	
Ditto ditto, Cawnpore ditto ...	Mr. C. L. Hanson.	
Ditto ditto, Benares ditto ...	Baboo Radhakant Dutt.	
Post Master, Benares ...	Baboo Nobo Coomar Ghose	Mr. R. Haygarth.
Inspecting Post Master, Allahabad Division...	Lalla Pearay Lall.	
Ditto ditto, Bareilly ditto ...	Mr. H. M. Harcourt.	
Ditto ditto, Goruckpore ditto ...	Lalla Brij Lall.	
Ditto ditto, Indore ditto ...	Mr. C. E. Mountford.	
Ditto ditto, Jhansie ditto ...	Lalla Shimbhoo Nath.	
Ditto ditto, Sehore ditto ...	Lalla Dabee Purshad.	
Post Master, Futtehgurh ...	Baboo Doorgapershad.	
Ditto, Gwalior ...	Baboo Juggut Chunder Banerjee.	

No. 5276.

RAJPOOTANA.

Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Rajpootana	Mr. C. E. Miller.	

No. 5277.

SIND AND PERSIAN GULF.

Name or designation of office.	Name of substantive incumbent.	Name of acting incumbent.
Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Sind and Persian Gulf.	Mr. George Kimpton ...	Mr. Jackson Walter Barwise.
Post Master, Kurachi ...	Mr. Edward Smart.	
Mail Superintendent, Hydrabad and Sooegaum Horse Dawk Line.	Mr. Cowasjee Nasurwanjee.	

By Order of the Director General,

HUGH A. BROWN,

Personal Assistant to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

The 17th January 1873.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Statesman* and *Hindoostan*, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 18th January, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab, Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Ethiopia* will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 19th January, at 7 P. M.

Mails for France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Godavery*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 20th January 1873, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 24th January 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 23rd. Letters, &c., for Mauritius, St. Denis and Reunion can be sent by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter-box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

The under-mentioned letters are detained in the Unclaimed Department of this Office for the pre-payment of postage :—

	ADDRESS.	STATION.	DEFICIENT POSTAGE. Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Mrs. James Ballantyrne	... Adelaide	... 0	0	8
2.	Alexander Lowe	.. Melbourne	... 0	0	8
3.	Mr. H. Nuise	... Ditto	... 0	0	8

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 11th January 1873.

Ball.
Blood, Major.
Broadley, A. M.
Collier, Mr.
Elliott, J.
Engerfred, Monsieur J.
Everett, C.
France, Mrs. J. M.
Fryer, Capt. A.
Gasper, J. T.
Kenderdine, Miss E.
Kissori Lall Dutt & Co.
Mackertich, M.
Macpherson, W.
McDonald, R.
Milner, Mrs. A.
Mohes Chunder Roy.
Oliver, J.
Shave, W.
Simpson, J. N.
Stephen, S. F.
Taylor, F.
Valley, T. W.
Wade, Mrs.
Williams, E.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Bos Du, Capt.
Brownlow, A.
Fritchlay, W. E.
Kolbach, F. L.
Parfit, L. E.
Taylor, Revd. S. B.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

Now ready, royal 8vo., stiff paper covers.

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price 1 Rupee; packing 2 annas.*

Bengal Army List—New Number.

Just published.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, corrected to 1st January 1873. Besides the latest corrected Civil List, this Number contains the whole of the War Services of Officers as furnished by themselves, the Regulations of the Bengal Military Fund, &c., &c. *Price Rs. 5; packing 2 annas.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hasting Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Notice.

We have this day established ourselves here as Merchants and Commission Agents. Mr. H. S. Howard and Mr. R. M. Cohen are authorised to sign our name.

CALCUTTA,
10, CLIVE STREET,
The 1st January 1873.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Notice.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1862.

Whereas Messrs. SCHILIZZI & Co., late of 22, Lever Street, Manchester, Merchants, trading to Calcutta, have, on their withdrawing from the Trade, transferred, assigned, and made over to Messrs. TAMVACO MICRULACHI & MAVROGORDATO, of 36, Lloyd Street, Manchester, all their Trade-mark Stamps, Devices, and Labels, except the right to use their initials and name in or in connection with such Trade-mark Stamps, Devices, and Labels; Messrs. TAMVACO MICRULACHI & MAVROGORDATO hereby give notice, that such Trade-mark Stamps, Devices, and Labels will henceforth be used by them in their Calcutta Trade, with the name of their Calcutta Firm (TAMVACO & Co.), in lieu of that of Messrs. SCHILIZZI & Co., and further, that proceedings will at once be taken against any person or persons forging, counterfeiting, or in any way imitating or using the same.

Messrs. TAMVACO & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Trade to the above notice which has been published in the Manchester papers on 11th December 1872.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th January 1873.

Assam Company.

The *ad interim* Dividend of Rs. 10 per share, or 5 per cent. on the crop of 1872, declared in London, will be payable on and after Monday, the 20th instant, to shareholders standing on the Indian Register on 31st December last.

4, FAIRLIE PLACE,
The 14th January 1873.

SCHOENE, KILBURN & Co.,
Agents.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 040292 of 1872, of the four and a half per cent. of 1872, dated 16th January 1872, for Government Rupees five hundred, originally standing in the name of C. D. Somasoondra Moodelly and last endorsed to K. Ethiraja Pillay, the proprietor. Payment of the above Note and of interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favor of the proprietor.

BELLARY; *The 7th January* 1873.

K. ETHIRAJA PILLAY.

Lost or Stolen.

4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 3166 of 1842-43 for Rs. 500.

BAMACALLEE DABEE.

The 17th January 1873.

Lost or destroyed by white ants.

One No. 43985 of the 30th day of June 1854-55 for 4 per cent., Co.'s Rs. 1,000.
One No. 14914 of 17331 of the 1st day of February 1842-43 for 4 per cent., for Co.'s Rs. 1,000.
One No. 18998 of the 1st day of February 1842-43 for 4 per cent., for Co.'s Rs. 1,000.
One No. 001262 of 9336 of the 31st day of March 1835-36 for 4 per cent., for Co.'s Rs. 1,000.

Four Thousand Rupees.

DYAL CHAUND SILL.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 31st December 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXVII OF 1872.

An Act for postponing the day on which the Code of Criminal Procedure is to come into force in the Province of Sindh.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Act No. XVII of 1872 provides that the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act No. X of 1872) shall come into force throughout British India on the first day of January 1873: And whereas the translation of the said Code into the Sindhí language has not been completed, and it is therefore expedient to postpone the day on which the said Code shall come into force in the Province of Sindh; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Commencement of Code of Criminal Procedure in Sindh.

1. In the Province of Sindh the said Code shall come into force, not on the first day of January 1873, but on the first day of April 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th January 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. I OF 1873.

THE BURMA COURTS' ACT AMENDMENT ACT.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Code of Civil Procedure applied to Burma.
3. Power to distribute business.
4. Language of plaints and record of evidence.
5. Appeals to lie from Courts of original jurisdiction.
6. Appeals to Special Court.
7. Special Court to be deemed a High Court under Acts VII of 1870 and IX of 1871.
8. Application of Acts VII of 1870 and IX of 1871 to certain petitions to Judicial Commissioner.
9. Power to call for record.
10. Amendment of Act VII of 1872, section 35.
11. Licensing of advocates.
    Rules for their qualification and admission.
12. Saving of agents of Government, suitors, co-suitors, and advocates of High Courts.
13. Fees liable to taxation.
14. Saving of certain trials at Maulmain, Rangoon and Akyab.

An Act to amend the Burma Courts' Act, 1872.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Burma Courts' Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Courts' Act Amendment Act":

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma:

Commencement.

Sections eleven, twelve and thirteen shall come into force at the expiration of two months after the passing of this Act. The rest of this Act shall come into force at once.

Code of Civil Procedure applied to Burma.

2. Save as otherwise provided by the Burma Courts' Act, 1872, and by this Act, the Code of Civil Procedure shall be, and shall, on and from the fifth day of April 1872, be deemed to have been, in force throughout British Burma.

Power to distribute business.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, section six, every Deputy Commissioner may direct suits to be instituted in the Courts subordinate to him, according to such rules as to the description of the suits and the amount or value of their subject-matter as he shall from time to time, with the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, prescribe in this behalf,

and may also, with the like sanction, direct the business of the said Courts to be distributed among them in such way as he thinks fit:

provided that no Court shall try any suit where the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds its proper jurisdiction.

Language of plaints and record of evidence.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, sections twenty-six and one hundred and seventy-two, plaints may be written and evidence may be taken down in such language or languages as the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time direct in this behalf.

Appeals to lie from Courts of original jurisdiction.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Burma Courts' Act, 1872, and subject to any express provision to the contrary contained in any other Act for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from the decrees and orders of the Courts of original jurisdiction in British Burma to the Courts empowered by the said Act, section eight and section sixty-nine, respectively, to hear appeals from decrees and orders.

All such appeals presented between the fifth day of April 1872 and the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been presented under this section.

Appeals to Special Court.

6. In the interval between the presentation of an appeal, under section sixty-nine of the said Burma Courts' Act, 1872, and the hearing thereof by the Special Court, the appeal and all applications relating thereto shall be dealt with by the Judicial Commissioner as if it were an appeal presented in his own Court.

Special Court to be deemed a High Court under Acts VII of 1870 and IX of 1871.

7. For the purposes of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, the said Special Court shall be deemed to be a High Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction as a Court of Appeal or as a Court of Reference, as the case may be.

For the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, appeals and applications to the said Special Court shall be deemed to be, respectively, appeals and applications to a High Court under the Code of Civil Procedure or under the Code of Criminal Procedure, as the case may be.

Application of Acts VII of 1870 and IX of 1871 to certain petitions to Judicial Commissioner.

8. When the civil appellate jurisdiction of any Commissioner has, under section twenty-nine of the Burma Courts' Act, 1872, been transferred to the Judicial Commissioner,

(*a*.) all petitions and other documents presented to the Judicial Commissioner in the exercise of the jurisdiction so transferred shall, for the purposes of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, be deemed to have been presented to the Commissioner:

(*b*.) and all appeals and applications presented to the Judicial Commissioner in the exercise of the jurisdiction so transferred shall, for the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, be deemed to have been presented to him in the exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction.

Power to call for record.

9. In any case in which a Court of first appeal has, in the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner, wrongly refused to submit a statement under section thirty-five of the Burma Courts' Act, 1872,

the Judicial Commissioner may call for the record of the case,

and may, on receipt of such record, proceed to try the case as if it were an appeal instituted in his own Court.

And in any case in which a Court of first appeal has submitted such a statement, but, in the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner, the statement is unduly limited, or justice cannot be done without re-hearing the case,

the Judicial Commissioner may proceed to try the case as if it were an appeal instituted in his own Court.

The Judicial Commissioner shall send the Court of first appeal a copy of his judgment in any case tried under this section, and the said Court shall dispose of the case in conformity with such judgment.

Amendment of Act VII of 1872, section 35.

10. To section thirty-five of the said Act, the following words shall be added: "and a certified copy of such reasons shall, on application to the Court, be furnished to any party to the suit."

Licensing of advocates.

11. No person shall be permitted to appear, plead or act as the advocate of any suitor, or of any appellant, complainant or accused person, in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, or in any Court, whether civil or criminal, subordinate thereto, unless such person is licensed thereto by the Judicial Commissioner, either generally or specially.

Rules for their qualification and admission.

The Judicial Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the qualification, admission and enrolment of proper persons to appear, plead or act as aforesaid;

and for the suspension or dismissal of any such persons who are guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette.

Any person appearing, pleading or acting in contravention of any such rule, shall be liable, by order of the Court, to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Saving of agents of Government, suitors, co-suitors, and advocates of High Courts.

12. Notwithstanding anything contained in section eleven or in any rule made thereunder,

any person may appear, plead or act as the agent for the Crown or for the Secretary of State for India in Council,

and any suitor may appear, plead or act on behalf of himself or a co-suitor;

and any person who for the time being is an advocate, vakíl or attorney-at-law of any High Court may appear, plead or act as the advocate of any suitor in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or any Court subordinate thereto.

And nothing contained in section eleven or in any rule made thereunder shall be deemed to affect the second clause of section 186 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Fees liable to taxation.

13. The fees to be received by any advocate, for business done in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or in any Court subordinate thereto, shall at all times be subject to the control and taxation of the presiding Judge; and no such fees shall be recoverable unless they have been allowed on taxation by the said Judge, or such officer as he appoints in this behalf.

The Judicial Commissioner may from time to time make rules regulating the control and taxation of costs in such subordinate Courts.

Saving of certain trials at Maulmain, Rangoon and Akyab.

14. No trial had by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner at Courts of Session in the towns of Maulmain, Rangoon and Akyab, shall be deemed to have been invalid merely on the ground that such trial was not by jury.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th January 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month :—

No. 1 OF 1873.

A Bill to prolong the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the law relating to appeals and reviews of judgment in the Courts established in the Panjáb has been amended by an Act of which the second section provides that it shall continue in force to the thirtieth day of April 1873: And whereas it is expedient to repeal that Act and to re-enact it without prescribing any period for its continuance; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Appeals' Act, 1873:"

Extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of Act VII of 1868.

2. Act No. VII of 1868 *(to amend the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb)* is repealed.

Appeals when to lie.

3. An appeal shall lie from the decrees of the Courts of original and appellate jurisdiction to the Courts authorized under Act No. XIX of 1865 *(The Panjáb Courts' Act)* and Act No. IV of 1866 *(The Panjáb Chief Court Act)* to hear appeals, except where such decrees are by law declared final.

Code of Civil Procedure to apply to appeals.

4. All appeals falling within the jurisdiction of the Courts established in conformity with the said Acts shall, save as in the said Acts and in this Act is otherwise provided, be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure, with the modifications subject to which it was extended to the Panjáb, by notification of Government, dated the twelfth day of September 1866.

Second regular appeals.

5. If the decision of a Deputy Commissioner or of a Commissioner passed in regular appeal reverse or modify the decision of the Court of original jurisdiction on a point material to the merits of the case, the Commissioner, where the decision shall have been passed on regular appeal by the Deputy Commissioner, and the Chief Court where the decision shall have been passed on regular appeal by the Commissioner, may receive a second appeal, if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the Courts below, a further consideration of the case appear to the Commissioner or the Chief Court (as the case may be) requisite for the ends of justice.

Time for presenting appeal.

6. The memorandum of appeal prepared in the form and containing the particulars mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure, accompanied by copies of the judgments of the lower Courts, shall be presented in the Court

empowered to hear the appeal within the period hereinafter specified, unless the appellant shows sufficient cause to the satisfaction of such Court for not having presented the memorandum of appeal within such period, that is to say, within sixty days if the appeal lie to the Court of a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner, and within ninety days if the appeal lie to the Chief Court.

The period shall be reckoned from and exclusive of the day on which the judgment and decree appealed against was pronounced and also exclusive of such time as may be requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgment and decree from which the appeal is made.

Confirmation of decision of lower Court.

7. When a memorandum of appeal, or an application for the admission of a special appeal, has been registered, the Appellate Court may, if it sees fit, after fixing a time for hearing the appellant or his pleader, and hearing him accordingly if he appears at such time, confirm the decision of the lower Court, without sending intimation of the appeal to such Court and without issuing notice to the respondent.

Chief Court may remove appeals.

8. The Chief Court of the Panjáb may, whenever it thinks proper to do so, either on the agreement of the parties to that effect or for purposes of justice, remove and try any appeal falling within the jurisdiction of any Court subject to its superintendence.

Review of judgment.

9. Any person considering himself aggrieved by a decree of a Court of original jurisdiction from which no appeal shall have been preferred to a superior Court,

or by a decree of a District or Divisional Court from which no regular or special appeal shall have been admitted by the Chief Court,

or by a decree of the Chief Court from which either no appeal may have been preferred to Her Majesty in Council, or, an appeal having been preferred, no proceedings in the suit have been transmitted to Her Majesty in Council;

and who, from the discovery of new matter or evidence which was not within his knowledge, or could not have been adduced by him, at the time when such decree was passed, or from any other good or sufficient reason, may be desirous of obtaining a review of the judgment passed against him,

may apply for a review of judgment by the Civil Court which passed the decree, or by any Court to which the business of the former Court has been transferred.

Judgments of Civil Courts subject to revision only as provided by Act.

10. Except as hereinbefore provided, the judgments of the Civil Courts established in conformity with the said Acts and with Act No. III of 1868 *(to authorize the Local Government of the Panjáb to invest any person with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár)* shall not be subject to revision.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Act No. VII of 1868 *(to amend the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb)* is a temporary measure, and (as it stands) will expire on the 30th April 1873. The object of this Bill (which has been prepared at the request of the Local Government) is to prolong the provisions of the Act indefinitely.

It has been thought better to repeal and re-enact the substance of Act VII of 1868 than to increase the number of laws in the Statute-book. The opportunity has been taken to make two verbal amendments (suggested by the learned Judges of the Chief Court of the Panjáb) in sections 3 and 4 of the present Act.

A. HOBHOUSE.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th December 1872.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th January 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month :—

No. 2 OF 1873.

A Bill for the levy of Port-dues in the Ports of British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient from time to time to bring Ports in British Burma under the provisions of Act No. XXII of 1855 *(for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues)* and to make regulations for the levy of dues in such Ports without the necessity of passing a new Act for each occasion; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Port-dues Act, 1873":

Local extent.

It extends only to the ports of British Burma which shall have been declared subject to the said Act No. XXII of 1855 :

To be read with Act XXII of 1855.

It shall be read with and taken as part of the same Act ;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of March 1873.

Power to declare maximum amount of port-dues leviable in Burma.

2. In every case in which the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, has declared or hereafter declares any port in British Burma to be subject to the said Act, he may, with the like sanction, by the same or any subsequent declaration, and notwithstanding anything

contained in section forty-one of the said Act, further declare—

(*a.*) the maximum amount of dues to be levied in such port,

(*b.*) the conditions and modifications under which such dues shall be levied,

and may also from time to time, with the like sanction, vary such maximum amount, conditions and modifications.

What vessels chargeable.
Limitation of rate.

3. Provided that the dues so authorized shall be charged only on sea-going vessels of the burden of ten tons and upwards, and shall not exceed the rate of four annas for every ton of burden.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to regulate the levy of Port-dues in Mergui, and any other port of British Burma to which Act XXII of 1855 may be extended. Legislation in this direction has already taken place respecting Rangoon, Maulmain, Bassein, Kyuk Phyu and Akyáb. The Bill is so framed as to render it henceforward unnecessary to pass a special Act for every port.

The maximum fee leviable will be four annas per ton.

The Bill has been prepared at the desire of the Local Government and the Marine Department of the Government of India.

A. HOBHOUSE.

CALCUTTA;
6th January 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 3 of 1873.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

CONTRIBUTION PROMISED BY THE MAHARAJAH OF BULRAMPORE, K. C. S. I., OF RS. 12,000 ANNUALLY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MEDICAL SCHOOL IN CONNECTION WITH THE BULRAMPORE HOSPITAL AT LUCKNOW.

No. 5312, dated Lucknow, the 18th December 1872.

From—H. B. HARINGTON, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, HOME DEPT.

IN your letter No. 3690, dated 10th August 1869, the Chief Commissioner was directed to inform the Maharajah of Bulrampore, K. C. S. I., that His Excellency the Viceroy in Council had learned with extreme gratification that he had expended two lakhs of rupees for the erection and endowment of a General Hospital in the city of Lucknow.

2. The building had just been completed when the late Lord Mayo visited Lucknow in April 1871, and elicited the unqualified approbation and admiration of that lamented nobleman.

3. It has since been proposed to form a Medical School in connection with the Hospital, with the details of which it is perhaps unnecessary at present to trouble His Excellency the Viceroy in Council; suffice it to say that it is calculated to cost about Rs. 10,000 per annum; and the Local Committees constituted under Act XVII of 1871, for regulating the expenditure of the rates levied under that Act in the several districts, were asked whether they would lend their support to the scheme by subscribing each Rs. 840 per annum.

4. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is glad to be able to say that the twelve Committees at once responded to this call, and agreed to subscribe the necessary funds; but as soon as the Maharajah of Bulrampore heard what was in progress, he sent a letter to Sir George Couper, a copy of which is enclosed, in which, while fully appreciating the public spirit of his countrymen, he deprecates the necessary funds being raised by subscription, and offers to endow the Medical School, which will be the consummation of the undertaking, the welfare of which he has so much at heart, from his own purse.

5. The Maharajah sets an example to all his fellow talookdars in his generosity to his dependants, and in his readiness to promote any measure which may have for its object the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the province at large; and the Officiating Chief Commissioner submits that this last spontaneous proof of the earnest desire of his generous nature to do good is deserving of a special mark of the approbation of the Government of India.

Dated Camp Lucknow, the 5th November 1872.

From—The Maharajah of Bulrampore,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

I HAVE been informed that the Committees for the control of the expenditure of the local cess rate in the several districts have subscribed for the establishment of a Medical School in connection with the Hospital which bears my name.

While I am glad to see the public spirit evinced by my countrymen in the furtherance of so laudable an object, I would deprecate the necessary funds being raised by subscription. The establishment of the School will be the consummation of the undertaking, the welfare of which I have so much at heart, and it is therefore my earnest desire to send twelve thousand rupees (with the Government revenue which I have to pay through the Deputy Commissioner, Gondah, annually), which will represent the amount subscribed for its maintenance.

No. 125P, dated Fort William, the 14th January 1873.

From—H. WELLESLEY, Esq., Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, HOME DEPT.,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter No. 5312, dated the 18th ultimo, reporting that the Maharajah of Bulrampore has promised to contribute a sum of Rs. 12,000 annually for the establishment of a Medical School in connection with the Bulrampore Hospital at Lucknow.

2. In reply, I am to request that you will be good enough to convey to the Maharajah the cordial thanks of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council for this fresh instance of his munificence and benevolence.

3. This correspondence will be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH BRANCH.)

(The following statement is published in supersession of that published on the 11th instant):—

Result of working of the new Inland Tariff during the half-year ending 30th June 1872, compared with the corresponding half-year of 1871.

	Number.	Value.
1871, January, February, March	145,130	2,65,128
1872, January, February, March	1,65,419	3,76,163
Percentage of increase	13·97	41·87
1871, April, May, June	1,36,418	2,49,731
1872, April, May, June	1,43,395	2,90,204
Percentage of increase	5·11	16·20
Percentage of increase for the half-year ...	9·54	29·035

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1872.

RAILWAY.

I.

GENERAL RESULTS.

RAILWAYS.	Open Mileage.	Traffic Train Mileage.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	831¾	8,86,896	31,66,189	16,42,163	15,24,026
Great Southern of India	168	1,21,158	3,98,538	2,54,596	1,43,942
Carnatic	19	7,847	19,955	10,361	9,594
Great Indian Peninsula	1,266¼	22,73,979	1,16,36,054	66,29,856	50,06,198
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	389	5,01,839	38,68,534	17,07,784	21,60,750
East Indian, Main Line	1,280	27,74,514	1,46,70,199	56,71,658	89,98,541
" " Jubbulpore Line	223¾	2,66,305	13,36,527	5,73,854	7,62,673
Eastern Bengal	156½	2,53,020	14,02,126	11,07,747	2,94,379
Calcutta and South-Eastern* (State)	28	7,422	20,444	15,765	4,679
Nulhatee* (State)	27¼	5,068	19,043	9,849	9,194
Oudh and Rohilkhund	120	38,268	1,79,842	1,05,235	74,607
Punjab and Delhi ... ... } Sindh	662	5,85,648	29,10,348	22,57,434†	6,52,914
TOTAL ...	5,171½	77,21,964	3,96,27,799	1,99,86,302	1,96,41,497

* The figures of these two railways are for the quarter ending 30th June 1872.

† This is exclusive of the cost of rain damage repairs, which amounts to Rs. 7,48,514 for the half-year.

I

SUMMARY OF

Railways.	COACHING TRAFFIC.									
	Passengers.									
	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		4th Class.		Total.	
	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Madras	4,906	69,511	57,335	84,368	1,041,597	8,38,555	149,532	58,1[illegible]	1,253,370	10,50,616
Great Southern of India ...	797	4,431	4,946	5,204	423,197	1,98,712	...	...	428,940	2,08,347
Carnatic	278	231	4,594	2,115	49,157	15,289	...	...	54,029	17,635
Great Indian Peninsula ...	12,968	1,75,571	67,311	2,62,546	611,784	10,56,853	1,028,315	9,28,4[illegible]	1,720,378	24,23,422
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	9,719	28,551	88,908	88,542	1,428,712	9,80,852	...	...	1,527,339	10,97,94[illegible]
East Indian, Main Line ...	16,280	1,70,478	38,941	1,67,629	256,676	1,85,720	2,585,57[illegible]	31,13,053	2,897,473	36,36,88[illegible]
" " Jubbulpore Line ...	1,548	25,931	2,825	22,790	1,892	9,167	133,714	2,75,093	139,979	3,32,981
Eastern Bengal ...	16,517*a*	19,969	25,624	14,507	157,486	98,937	609,327	3,37,[illegible]38	808,954	4,75,700[illegible]
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)...	867	533	...	...	80,288*c*	12,499	...	...	81,155	13,032
Nulhatee (State) ...	153	765	189	365	739	718	18,137	10,272	19,218	12,120
Oudh and Rohilkhund	168*b*	682	4,281*a*	7,356	278,513*c*	86,542	...	...	282,962	94,580
Punjab and Delhi ...	5,881	42,458	13,083	50,649	6,469	12,573	1,037,634	7,98,857	1,063,067	9,04,537
Sindh	772	2,648	5,580	9,921	34,359	43,084	...	...	40,711	55,653
Total ...	70,854	5,41,759	3,13,617	7,15,992	4,370,869	35,39,501	5,562,235	55,21,847	10,317,575	1,03,23,448

(*a*) Called "Upper Class."
(*b*) The number of classes on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway was reduced to two on 1st February 1872.
(*c*) Called "Lower Class."
(*d*) Includes Rs. 4,349 from excess fares not shown under any of the foregoing classes.

I.

EARNINGS.

		GOODS TRAFFIC.											
Miscellaneous.	Total.	General Merchandize.	Military Stores.	Railway Materials for Construction.	Mineral.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Electric Telegraph.	Steam Boat.	Sundries.	Grand Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,44,939	11,95,555	17,81,261	38,855	14,337	...	15,715	18,50,168	10,746	...	1,09,720	31,66,189	...	31,66,189
11,275	2,19,622	1,70,667	354	519	...	275	1,71,815	3,011	...	4,090	3,98,538	...	3,98,538
189	17,824	1,690	...	...	...	3	1,693	51	...	387	19,955	...	19,955
3,54,942	27,78,364	84,11,713	1,12,689	71,603	...	51,363	86,47,368	25,019	...	1,85,309	1,16,36,054	...	1,16,36,054
1,05,713	12,03,658	24,13,595	20,940	62,096	11,416	58,666	25,66,713	17,482	...	80,782	38,68,635	101 *g*	38,68,534
5,19,932	41,56,812	86,27,019	3,37,933	10,418	7,03,862	23,862	97,03,094	26,424	62,728	7,21,141 *e*	1,46,70,199	..	1,46,70,199
88,635	4,21,616	5,25,039	11,961	59	5	878	5,37,945	2,497	...	3,74,469 *f*	13,36,527	...	13,36,527
60,421	5,36,121	6,03,877	5,373	9,409	21,605	2,838	6,43,102	2,444	1,48,145	72,314	14,02,126	...	14,02,126
322	13,351	5,971	...	...	27	10	6,008	47	...	1,035	20,444	...	20,444
1,218	13,338	3,683	...	...	1,685	40	5,408	297	...	...	19,043	...	19,043
11,524	1,06,104	32,902	5,518	30,082	734	355	69,591	563	...	3,584	1,79,842	...	1,79,842
50,166	10,54,703	9,37,783	53,193	...	...	4,169	9,95,145	10,104	3,55,236	61,863	29,10,348	...	29,10,348
4,623	60,276	3,59,785	13,088	...	...	148	3,73,021						
53,899	1,17,77,347	2,38,74,985	5,99,907	1,98,523	7,39,334	1,58,322	2,55,71,071	98,679	5,66,109	16,14,694	3,96,27,900	101	3,96,27,799

(*e*) Of this amount Rs. 2,79,744 are due to an adjustment of accounts with the Jubbulpore Line.
(*f*) Of this amount Rs. 2,96,181 are due to an adjustment of the accounts with the Main Line, *vide* Statement VII.
(*g*) Irrecoverable outstandings.

III.

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

Railways.	Maintenance of Way, Works, and Stations.	Locomotive Expenses.	Carriage and Wagon Expenses.	Traffic Expenses.	General Charges.	Steam Boat Service.	Special and Miscellaneous Expenditure.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	3,33,792	5,52,503	94,954	2,62,767	1,53,133	...	65,173	16,42,163*d*
Great Southern of India	69,497	93,677	17,339	33,675	34,091	...	6,317	2,54,596
Carnatic	2,986	2,878	378	1,441	2,630	...	48	10,361
Great Indian Peninsula	10,79,339*a*	2,22,04,714	5,29,660	13,11,582	4,76,405	...	10,28,156*b*	66,29,856
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	4,42,498	5,12,418	1,05,037	3,76,334	2,16,705	...	54,792	17,07,784
East Indian, Main Line	10,93,354	15,89,447	5,84,657	15,25,956	6,92,166	44,215	1,41,863	56,71,658
" " Jubbulpore Line	1,09,588	2,17,398	43,088	1,23,625	64,989	...	15,166	5,73,854
Eastern Bengal	3,86,681	1,72,493	28,573	1,81,502	96,080	1,09,313	1,33,105*c*	11,07,747
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	4,240	5,157	532	3,294	2,167	...	375	15,765
Nulhatee (State)	1,803	3,716	778	2,695	857	...	...	9,849
Oudh and Rohilkhund	17,825	35,872	6,075	28,871	14,547	...	2,045	1,05,235
Punjab and Delhi	2,51,543	5,65,069	1,80,164	3,85,950	2,97,259	2,79,709	54,215	22,57,434
Sindh	71,472	1,07,211	25,537	39,305				
Total ...	38,64,618	60,62,553	16,16,772	42,76,997	20,51,029	4,33,237	15,01,555	1,99,86,302

(*a*) The actual expenditure under this head was Rs. 14,14,665, as a sum of Rs. 3,35,326 was charged to a Permanent-Way-Materials-Renewal Fund; see Statement IV.
(*b*) This charge includes contributions to two funds peculiar to this line, *viz.*, Rs. 8,14,524 to a Permanent-Way-Materials-Renewal Fund, and Rs. 1,38,982 to an Extraordinary-Casualties-to-Works Fund.
(*c*) Includes Rs. 63,404 as compensation for goods lost or damaged; Rs. 38,789 as contribution to a Flotilla Reserve Fund; and Rs. 15,395 as an adjustment with past accounts.
(*d*) Includes Rs. 1,79,541 chargeable to "Cheyaur Bridge Restoration," not shown under any of the foregoing columns.

IV.

DETAIL OF EXPENSES FOR MAINTENANCE OF WAY, WORKS, AND STATIONS.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Maintenance and Renewal of Permanent-Way and Works.	Other Items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	89,733	3,53,498	7,441	4,50,672	1,16,880*a*	3,33,792
Great Southern of India	16,452	52,698	347	69,497	...	69,497
Carnatic	347	2,639	...	2,986	...	2,986
Great Indian Peninsula	2,68,504	11,08,344	37,817	14,14,665	3,35,326*b*	10,79,339
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	80,317	2,90,342	71,839*f*	4,42,498	...	4,42,498
East Indian, Main Line	2,32,009	8,22,848	38,821	10,93,678	324*c*	10,93,354
" " Jubbulpore Line	45,377	61,189	5,261	1,11,827	2,239*d*	1,09,588
Eastern Bengal	28,476	1,32,056	2,26,149*g*	3,86,681	...	3,86,681
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	1,265	2,975	...	4,240	...	4,240
Nulhatee (State)	...	1,803	...	1,803	...	1,803
Oudh and Rohilkhund	3,669	13,967	189	17,825	...	17,825
Punjab and Delhi	1,19,078	1,30,188	2,433	2,51,699	156*e*	2,51,543
Sindh	11,926	58,167	1,379	71,472	...	71,472
Total ...	8,97,153	30,30,714	3,91,676	43,19,543	4,54,925	38,64,618

(*a*) Chargeable to "Cheyaur Bridge Restoration".
(*b*) Ditto to Permanent-Way-Materials-Renewal Fund.
(*c*) Unpaid salaries.
(*d*) Of this amount Rs. 9 are deducted for unpaid salaries, and Rs. 2,230 for an adjustment of accounts.
(*e*) Chargeable to Fire Insurance Fund.
(*f*) Includes a sum of Rs. 60,000 reserved from net balance to meet charges for renewal of sleepers.
(*g*) Of this amount Rs. 2,24,082 were expended on "restoring communication" which had been interrupted by the floods of 1871.

V.

DETAIL OF LOCOMOTIVE EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Wages of Drivers and Firemen, Fuelling, Cleaning Engines, &c.	Fuel.	Water, Oil, Tallow, and other Stores.	Maintenance and Renewal of Locomotive Engines and Machinery.	Other Items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	56,417	1,02,247	2,23,803	24,314	1,45,722	...	5,52,503	...	5,52,503
Great Southern of India	18,680	16,910	35,852	3,124	19,111	...	93,677	...	93,677
Carnatic	347	408	1,386	273	464	...	2,878	...	2,878
Great Indian Peninsula	1,26,311	5,26,109	9,85,991	1,63,232	3,98,264	4,807	22,04,714	...	22,04,714
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	43,697	1,01,420	2,53,691	24,294	89,050	266	5,12,418	...	5,12,418
East Indian, Main Line	1,80,694	6,11,521	3,14,275	1,01,883	3,63,260	17,814	15,89,447	...	15,89,447
" " Jubbulpore Line	13,719	55,373	1,06,821	11,221	35,795	321	2,23,250	5,852*b*	2,17,398
Eastern Bengal	24,388	49,669	62,202	11,808	24,037	389	1,72,493	...	1,72,493
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	777	1,390	2,516	460	14	...	5,157	...	5,157
Nulhatee (State)	1,050	234	1,018	219	1,195	...	3,716	...	3,716
Oudh and Rohilkhund	5,484	13,121	12,232	2,218	2,817	...	35,872	...	35,872
Punjab and Delhi	47,642	1,29,161	2,55,312	17,698	72,614	42,642*a*	5,65,069	...	5,65,069
Sindh	11,795	21,459	21,091	9,059	42,876	931	1,07,211	...	1,07,211
Total ...	5,31,001	16,29,022	22,76,190	3,69,803	11,95,219	67,170	60,68,405	5,852	60,62,553

(*a*) This amount was paid for hire of locomotives.
(*b*) Of this amount Rs. 14 are deducted for unpaid salaries, and Rs. 5,838 for an adjustment of accounts.

VI.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Repairs and Renewals of Vehicles and Machinery.	Cleaning and Oiling.	Other Items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	9,766	55,490	29,698	...	94,954	...	94,954
Great Southern of India	3,100	11,652	2,587	...	17,339	...	17,339
Carnatic	...	254	124	...	378	...	378
Great Indian Peninsula	28,146	3,95,472	1,06,042	...	5,29,660	...	5,29,660
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	16,576	71,200	17,103	158	1,05,037	...	1,05,037
East Indian, Main Line	41,800	3,45,650	74,323	123,160*a*	5,84,933	276*b*	5,84,657
" " Jubbulpore Line	4,019	32,958	7,742	2,931	47,650	4,563*c*	43,088
Eastern Bengal	2,644	16,508	9,421	...	28,573	...	28,573
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	348	184	...	532	...	532
Nulhatee (State)	...	752	26	...	778	...	778
Oudh and Rohilkhund	431	4,525	1,119	...	6,075	...	6,075
Punjab and Delhi	7,035	1,47,320	21,532	7,555	1,83,442	3,278*d*	1,80,164
Sindh	2,662	18,906	3,768	201	25,537	...	25,537
Total ...	1,16,179	11,01,035	2,73,669	1,34,005	16,24,888	8,116	16,16,772

(*a*) Of this amount Rs. 1,05,030 were on account of an adjustment with the Jubbulpore Line.
(*b*) Unpaid salaries.
(*c*) Of this amount Rs. 11 are deducted for unpaid salaries, and Rs. 4,551 for an adjustment of accounts.
(*d*) Chargeable to Fire Insurance Fund.

VII.

TRAFFIC EXPENSES.

Railways	General Superintendence.	Station Staff.	Train Staff.	Fuel, Lighting, Water, and General Stores.	Printing, Stationery, and Tickets.	Charges for delivery and collection of Goods.	Payments to other lines for hire of Vehicles, mileage of Foreign Stock.	Other items, including Clothing.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	51,429	1,15,757	28,685	45,102	19,849	...	345	1,600	2,62,767	...	2,62,767
Great Southern of India ...	4,176	14,052	2,822	... 1,329	2,135	...	8,742	419	33,675	...	33,675
Carnatic	347	569	84	59	320	...	...	62	1,441	...	1,441
Great Indian Peninsula ...	99,270	3,40,617	2,41,968	1,24,148	50,135	2,55,313	1,61,169	38,962	13,11,582	...	13,11,582
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	35,788	1,33,068	20,242	38,647	22,635	1,08,609	285	17,060	3,76,334	...	3,76,334
East Indian, Main Line ...	1,53,728	6,82,696	1,97,258	62,108	46,121	...	3,55,048 *a*	30,878	15,27,837	1,881 *b*	15,25,956
" " Jubbulpore Line ...	7,810	39,640	18,087	6,820	2,645	...	47,593	1,685	1,24,280	655 *c*	1,23,625
Eastern Bengal	19,285	99,062	15,150	22,848	5,875	14,008	3,327	1,947	1,81,502	...	1,81,502
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) ...	1,309	1,243	478	138	85	...	...	41	3,294	...	3,294
Nulhatee (State)	1,247	1,180	75	147	46	...	...	...	2,695	...	2,695
Oudh and Rohilkhund	5,379	16,935	3,817	1,028	1,237	...	59	416	28,871	...	28,871
Punjab and Delhi	38,599	1,21,738	38,027	69,219	30,726	44,769	31,216	11,656	3,85,950	...	3,85,950
Sindh	6,758	20,292	5,065	4,232	2,129	...	...	829	39,305	...	39,305
Total ...	4,25,125	15,86,849	5,71,758	3,75,825	1,83,938	4,22,699	6,07,784	1,05,555	42,79,533	2,536	42,76,997

(*a*) Of this amount Rs. 2,96,181 consist of a payment to the Jubbulpore Line for hire of vehicles for previous half-years.
(*b*) Unpaid salaries.
(*c*) This amount is deducted for an adjustment of account.
N. B.—The cost of delivering and collecting goods is only shown against those railways which do this work. The cost is covered by a charge which is credited in the accounts.

VIII.

GENERAL CHARGES.

Railways.	Home Expenditure.	Indian Management.	Police.	Electric Telegraph.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	28,655	28,116	10,672	30,208	1,482	1,53,133	...	1,53,133
Great Southern of India	10,601	20,457	...	2,940	93	34,091	...	34,091
Carnatic	1,282	1,331	...	17	...	2,630	...	2,630
Great Indian Peninsula	41,899	2,23,759	82,894	1,17,187	10,666	4,76,405	...	4,76,405
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	30,789	1,16,811	38,377	28,205	2,523	2,16,705	...	2,16,705
East Indian, Main Line	53,202	4,11,472	64,484	1,58,568	5,557	6,93,283	1,117*a*	6,92,166
„ „ Jubbulpore Line	5,383	34,178	5,027	20,677	63	65,328	339*b*	64,989
Eastern Bengal	14,141	43,672	16,456	19,332	2,479	96,080	...	96,080
Calcutta and South-Eastern (State)	...	1,477	106	430	154	2,167	...	2,167
Nulhatee (State)	...	518	...	339	...	857	...	857
Oudh and Rohilkhund	1,057	8,236	1,388	3,517	349	14,547	...	14,547
Punjab and Delhi ... ... / Sindh	38,190	1,97,321	24,693	35,480	1,575	2,97,259	...	2,97,259
Total ...	2,25,199	11,41,348	2,44,097	4,16,900	24,941	20,52,485	1,456	20,51,029

(*a*) Unpaid salaries.
(*b*) Of this amount Rs. 206 are deducted for an adjustment of account, and Rs. 133 on account of unpaid salaries.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

EXTRACT (PARAS. 53 AND 54 AND CLAUSE 7 OF PARA. 62) FROM THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COTTON DEPARTMENT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR 1871-72.

PARA. 53.—The American in a field of 4¼ acres gave an average outturn of 232 lbs. clean cotton per acre, thus giving a higher yield even than the native Sind, the highest outturn of this being on 1½ acres 228 lbs. per acre, while on the farm generally, and under different treatment as regards ploughing and sowing, 216 lbs. was the highest yield.

PARA. 54.—It will be seen from the above that the American in Sind gave about as heavy an outturn of "clean cotton" as our best land in other parts of the Presidency has given of "seed cotton," or, in other words, nearly three times the yield. This, however, is chiefly to be accounted for by the use of irrigation, and also by the fact that at the Sind farm rain is almost unknown; the consequence is that there the young plants do not suffer, as elsewhere, from excessive rain at one period, and a total or partial want of it at another stage of their existence.

PARA. 62 (*Clause* 7).—The English agricultural implements used by the Superintendents are, as a rule, considered too heavy, though, there can be no question as to the superiority of the work performed. In Sind especially lighter implements are required, as the plough, &c., has to be turned so frequently. The difference, however, in the quantity of water required for irrigating land ploughed deeply by the English and lightly by the Native plough is—as mentioned by Mr. Strachan—very remarkable; he says, speaking of the English plough, "the cotton plants thrive much better on land turned over with it, and also require less water than they do on soil ploughed with the country plough, the yield of cotton per acre on land tilled with English tools being 12 lbs. above the highest return of any of our other fields, though land wrought with the foreign implements was *considerably inferior in quality* to the field from which our highest return by the Native system of culture was obtained. The former was four times watered, while *the latter got nine waterings all over, and part of it got ten*".

The italics are mine.

"Deep-ploughing," in addition to its direct advantage to the plant, would thus appear to result in the saving of a considerable amount (say 50 per cent.) of water in irrigation, and consequently, and in addition, in a saving of cattle power, and therefore of expense in lifting the water. It may thus—if proved to be as advantageous as would appear, and if largely practiced in years to come—eventuate in the saving of large sums of money in irrigation works, and even tend to reduce the disposition to certain classes of fever now said to be so prevalent in the neighbourhood of irrigation canals: further, it would appear to double the advantage received from a fixed supply; if this be the case, the rainfall in a district where it is naturally scanty and insufficient would in effect be artificially and indirectly *doubled* by this deep-ploughing and superior treatment of the soil. With regard to ploughs, Mr. Shearer also speaks: The plough sent out by the Marquis of Tweeddale appears in its construction to be well suited to Native learners and beginners in this country; it is said that "it is very easy to work, for when once the furrow is formed it requires no holding to keep it straight," and even with one pair of bullocks "the work progressed very satisfactorily." The English harrow was also found useful and superior to the Native implement for covering in the seed, as the former leaves the land rough and broken and ready to receive moisture, instead of smoothing it over and laying it flat, as is the case when the latter is used and when a considerable portion of the rainfall would naturally run off, while the "skin" or crust, which forms on level surfaces in black and other rich soils after heavy rain, would not be so unbroken, and therefore so objectionable.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE COOLIES EMPLOYED ON THE DEVONSHIRE CASTLE PLANTATION IN BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 129, dated India Office, London, the 21st November 1872.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I FORWARD herewith, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, copy of a letter from the Colonial Office,* with enclosures, relative to a conflict, attended, it is deeply to be regretted, with loss of lives, between the Police and the coolies employed on the Devonshire Castle Plantation at Essequebo in British Guiana.

* Dated 1st November 1872.

2. Further particulars will be transmitted on receipt from the Colonial Office.

Dated Downing Street, London, the 1st November 1872.

*From—*R. G. W. HERBERT, Esq., *Under Secretary of State for the Colonies,*
To—The Under Secretary of State for India.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for the information of His Grace the Duke of Argyll, the accompanying despatch† from the Governor of British Guiana, on the subject of a conflict between the Police and the Indian coolies employed in the "Devonshire Castle" Plantation, Essequebo, and a disturbance which occurred on the neighbouring plantation of "Anna Regina." Lord Kimberley is not at present in a position to express any opinion upon these occurrences, but will no doubt receive by the next mail further particulars which shall be transmitted to you without delay.

† No. 132, dated 7th October 1872.

No. 132, dated Georgetown, the 7th October 1872.

*From—*J. SCOTT, Esq., *Governor of British Guiana,*
To—The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

IT is with extreme regret I have to acquaint your Lordship that a conflict took place on Monday last between a body of Indian coolies, about two hundred in number, belonging to Plantation "Devonshire Castle," the extreme northern estate on the Essequebo Coast, and a Police force of twenty-four men, which has been attended with fatal results, five coolies having been killed and nine wounded; of these latter only one received a severe wound, and he is expected to recover.

2. At present I cannot do more than offer a narrative of this lamentable occurrence as it has been reported to me. An inquest was opened by the Sheriff of the County on the following day, but only the evidence of the Doctor, who examined the dead bodies, was taken: the inquest will be resumed to-day. Should this investigation fail to elicit all the facts which it is necessary to ascertain, I shall at its conclusion institute a formal enquiry.

3. On Tuesday, the 24th ultimo, Mr. King, Acting Sub-Agent, visited Plantation Devonshire Castle, and he informs me that some of the immigrants complained that they were paid a too low price for their work. This is a common complaint often found to be groundless, and on his offering to have their work valued in the customary manner they refused, stating that they had received the money and there was an end of the matter. He, however, examined the pay lists, and found they had been earning good wages. One coolie complained that he had been compelled to work all night in the buildings.

4. On Friday, the 27th, it appears that one of the immigrants had been guilty of disorderly conduct in the buildings, and was arrested by a rural constable, and the other coolies present immediately rescued the prisoner. The Manager, Mr. Abel, on the same day applied to the Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Loughran, for a warrant to arrest the immigrants implicated in this transaction. The Magistrate being aware that the Sub-Agent, Mr. King, had visited the estate a few days previously, placed himself in communication with him, and it was agreed that they would visit the estate on the following day (Saturday) and enquire into the circumstances reported by the Manager. On returning home, Mr. Loughran was informed by his servant that upwards of two hundred of the Devonshire Castle coolies had passed along the road on their way to Georgetown to see the Governor. He states in his report that he immediately procured an interpreter and followed and came up with the immigrants in full marching order near Queenstown (about 10 miles distant from Devonshire Castle), and called upon their leader to explain their grievances, and with much difficulty persuaded them to return to the estate, promising to hold an enquiry on the spot the following day. This arrangement accorded with that already agreed upon with the Manager. He at the same time sent a request to the Sub-Inspector of Police to move a body of Police to Daniel's Town, a village about two miles distant from Devonshire Castle Plantation.

5. Mr. Loughran reports, under date Saturday, the 28th, that he held the enquiry as promised at Devonshire Castle, and that Mr. King, Acting Sub-Immigration Agent, informed the coolies that the work of which they complained would be appraised by proper parties. With regard to the men working in the buildings, he states that they had two causes of complaint, one was the length of time they asserted they were obliged to work every day for two shillings; the other was a complaint of an assault committed on one of them by the Manager on the previous day (Friday), when the disturbance, to which I have already referred, took place in the buildings. The Magistrate having completed this preliminary investigation, appointed Monday, the 30th, for a judicial hearing of the charges at his Court at Daniel's Town.

6. In continuation of the narrative I will quote from a report made by the Magistrate late on Monday evening after the conflict had taken place between the police and the immigrants. He states, "I proceeded to hold a special sitting at Daniel's Town to hear the complaints of two coolies (Peraag and Pertaub) against the Manager of Devonshire Castle, an overseer, and the head boilerman. These persons were present to answer to a charge of assault and battery. When the cases were called the complainants refused to appear. I sent my interpreter to them, but instead of returning to Court they marched at the head of some hundred coolies in the direction of their estate Devonshire Castle. I believe that no assault was committed on the two coolies who brought the charges. About one o'clock the Inspector (Griffin) informed me that the immigrants had returned to Plantation Devonshire Castle and were about to wreck the estate. The armed force were marched there at once. When the Inspector and I arrived we found the coolies drawn up in battle array across the road leading to the Manager's house. I went forward and asked them to disperse. They refused to move an inch. I then read the Riot Act and explained it to them through my interpreter. I informed them if they did not disperse within one hour the police would drive them away, and what might occur would be on their heads. I sent my interpreter to them frequently, earnestly requesting them, in the name of the Queen, to return to their houses, during the hour that elapsed before the police charged with fixed bayonets. The coolies remained in position insulting and defiant. The Riot Act was read at a quarter to two o'clock, and the police charged with fixed bayonets at three o'clock P. M., when we saw further parley useless. The Inspector ordered the men to use their bayonets only. I told them as well as the Inspector not to pull a trigger until they received orders. There were twenty-four of the armed police present. At this juncture a deplorable accident occurred. When the police charged, the coolies rushed at them with their hackia sticks, one of which struck two of the rifles on the hammer and they exploded. Some seven more of the men thinking, I presume, that an order had been given to fire, discharged their guns. The effect was most disastrous. Five men were killed and some eight wounded. I enclose the Doctor's report. Immediately after the discharge of the rifles, the immigrants took to flight and peace was restored; some prisoners were made, but two of the ringleaders have escaped to the Bush. One of the worst men was shot dead. I left Inspector Griffin in charge of the estate. I have had an interview with the Acting Inspector General and Mr. Trotter. I shall meet them early to-morrow morning to concert means for the complete pacification of the District. I have written to Mr. Sheriff Humphreys to hold inquests. Many respectable people were leaving the coast, so frightened were they at the coolie displays of strength."

7. I have given a narrative of the events which led to this deplorable conflict between the immigrants of Devonshire Castle and the police, as reported to me by the Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Loughran, but it is right that I should place Your Lordship in possession of certain other proceedings which occurred at the same time on another estate within Mr. Loughran's district, "Anna Regina," situated about six miles distant from Devonshire Castle, and which has given rise to an impression that there was a connivance between the coolies on several estates to create a general disturbance and proceed to acts of violence. There is no evidence before me to support such a conclusion, but it would be premature to offer any opinion on this and other public rumours until a full investigation has been made.

8. Mr. King, Acting Sub-Immigration Agent, visited the estate of Anna Regina on Friday, the 27th ultimo. Complaints were made to him by some of the immigrants that they were insufficiently paid for their task work, and a memorial to this effect was presented to him.

He proposed that they should select arbitrators to value the work, to which some of them assented, and named two planters, both of whom do not reside in the Essequibo District; others refused a resort to the usual arbitration, and requested Mr. King himself to examine the work. He visited the field with them, but not being skilled in the labor of the estates, could not offer any decision, and he informed the immigrants that he would write to the immigration office and measures would be taken to investigate their complaints. Shortly after Mr. King left the estate, the Manager, Mr. Shaw, on leaving the estate's hospital was assaulted by two coolies, who are said to have been drunk, but the other coolies at once interfered and rescued the Manager.

9. On the following day (Saturday 28th), Mr. Loughran on returning from holding his preliminary investigation on Devonshire Castle, called at Anna Regina, and was requested by the Manager to issue a warrant for the arrest of the ringleader of the two coolies who had attacked him, which was granted, and the Magistrate at the earnest request of the Manager consented to have it executed on the following morning (Sunday 29th). The reason given for its execution on Sunday was that the assailant had been a convict at the Penal Settlement, and if any delay occurred he would be employed during the interval in spreading discontent

on the estate. The warrant was entrusted to Police Serjeant Evelyn, with instructions from the Magistrate to execute it in the quietest manner. The coolie was arrested and was being conveyed to the Police Station close to the estate when a large crowd of coolies assembled and rescued the prisoner. On the rescue being reported to the Magistrate, he sent for a reinforcement of Police, and at once proceeded to the estate to re-arrest the prisoner. On this subject the Magistrate reports as follows:—

"In this I was disappointed, as the man could not be found, and had evidently been smuggled off the estate. Mr. King was present. He and I did all in our power to persuade the immigrants to deliver up the man, but without effect. The coolies were very insolent and threatening in their demeanour. Many of them were intoxicated. Seeing that we were foiled, I told the immigrants that I would suspend proceedings until Tuesday, when I would hold a court at Bush Lot (the Police Station adjoining the estate), when Mr. Shaw would answer their charges. They said the prisoner would deliver himself up then. Summonses will be served early to-morrow morning (Monday 30th) on the coolies who rescued the prisoner. Mr. Shaw has also been summoned for assault. I fear there is widespread discontent among the coolies. I trust a sufficient force will be sent to the Coast in order that the law may be enforced without delay."

9. The immigrants did not wait to attend the Magistrate's Court on Tuesday, but early on the Monday morning about two hundred of them assembled and left the estate with the intention of proceeding to Airy Hall, and embarking in the steamer for Georgetown, and coming to the Immigration Department. On passing the Magistrate's residence, situated about 2½ miles from the estate, they stopped, and he urged them to return, but they refused, stating that they were underpaid for their labor. The prisoner who had been rescued was amongst them. The immigrants proceeded on their journey, and had arrived within a short distance of Airy Hall, where the steamboat takes up passengers, a distance of thirteen miles from their estate, when they were met about one o'clock P. M. by the Acting Inspector General of Police and Mr. Trotter, Sub-Agent of the Immigration Department, who had just disembarked from the steamer, and were by this latter gentleman persuaded to return to their estate on his assurance that he would make a full enquiry into their grievances.

10. Your Lordship will observe that the proceedings of the coolies on Anna Regina had no connexion with those of the Devonshire Castle coolies. At the time the affray occurred between the Police force and the latter, the former were on their return to their own estate from an opposite direction, and distant twelve miles from Devonshire Castle.

11. The first information I received of these disturbances on the Essequibo Coast was from the Acting Inspector General of Police, Mr. Hill, who very early on the morning of Monday, the 29th, brought to me a letter from Mr. Inspector Griffin, who reported that the immigrants had rescued a prisoner arrested at Anna Regina under the warrant of the Stipendiary Magistrate of the District, Mr. Loughran, and requested a reinforcement of Police. I at once instructed the Acting Inspector General of Police himself to embark on board the steamer then about to leave for the Essequibo Coast, with a detatchment of fifty policemen, and directed the Sub-Immigration Agent, Mr. Trottter, to accompany him. It was on their landing that they met the coolies from Anna Regina, and persuaded them to return to their estate as I have above reported.

12. On Tuesday, the 1st of October, I received about mid-day a letter from the Magistrate, Mr. Loughran, reporting the conflict between the Police and the Devonshire Castle immigrants, and it being impossible to judge what might be the effect of this occurrence on the other coolies on the Coast, I deemed it prudent to engage a steamer and despatch a detachment of fifty men of the Regiment stationed here. The troops were to be stationed in the large Police barracks at Suddie, to be ready to aid the Police force should any exigency arise. With the troops I sent over the Government Secretary and Mr. Brumell, the Police Magistrate, who was well acquainted with that part of the colony. Mr. Trotter, the Sub-Immigration Agent, had visited the Estates of Anna Regina and Devonshire Castle, and he was enabled to report to the Government Secretary that the immigrants on both estates had resumed their work on a promise from him that their complaints should be fully investigated. The coolies on Devonshire Castle he found laboring under great excitement, and they stated that they would not continue to work on the estate if the manager and an overseer, who they named, were not removed. This is a condition which I need scarcely observe cannot be complied with; but the Indian immigrants are a people easily excited, who after a short time calm down, and there is at present every reason to believe that no further commotion will arise. In cases of this kind it has always been found that the mass are influenced by a few turbulent men, who from the power they have gained amongst them, incite them to rash acts in which the majority join unwillingly.

13. The Government Secretary visited the estates of Anna Regina and Devonshire Castle, and found the immigrants at work. All the coolies against whom warrants were issued have been quietly arrested by the Acting Inspector General without any display of force, and they are now in custody. The Government Secretary with a portion of the detachment of troops returned on Saturday; the remainder returned by the steamer to-day. A small detachment of Police have been left on the estates of Devonshire Castle and Anna Regina as a temporary and precautionary measure. Mr. Trotter is now engaged in investigating, according to promise, the complaints put forward by the immigrants of insufficiency of wages, which he expects to complete by Thursday next, and he is sanguine that it will end peaceably.

14. By the next mail I will report to Your Lordship the results of the Coroner's Inquest and other investigations which may be instituted in order to arrive at a just conclusion on the painful occurrences on Devonshire Castle.

No. 142 (Emigration), dated India Office, London, the 11th December 1872.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I FORWARD herewith, in continuation of my despatch of 21st November, No. 129 of 1872, a further communication* from the Colonial Office, on the subject of the recent riot by coolies on the "Devonshire Castle" estate in British Guiana.

* 20th November 1872, and enclosures.

2. I would draw the particular attention of Your Excellency in Council to the despatch addressed by the Earl of Kimberley to the Governor of British Guiana. I have informed the Secretary of State for the Colonies that I shall await the result of the full and searching enquiry therein ordered.

Dated Downing Street, London, the 20th November 1872.

From—R. G. W. HERBERT, Esq., *Under Secretary of State for the Colonies,*
To—The Under Secretary of State for India.

WITH reference to my letter of the 1st instant, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a despatch* from the Governor of British Guiana, enclosing the report of the inquest on the bodies of the coolies who were shot by the police in the riot on "Devonshire Castle" estate.

* No. 138, 25th October.

I am also to enclose a copy of a despatch which Lord Kimberley has addressed to Governor Scott on the subject.

No. 138, dated Georgetown, the 25th October 1872.

From—J. SCOTT, Esq., *Governor of British Guiana,*
To—The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

IN my despatch No. 132 of the 7th instant, I reported that a conflict had taken place between a body of about two hundred Indian immigrants working on the Devonshire Castle plantation and a detachment of twenty-four police, in which five coolies had been killed and nine wounded.

I now enclose a printed copy of the minutes of the evidence at the Coroner's inquest held before the Stipendiary Magistrate and Sheriff of the county, Mr. Humphreys. The verdict of the jury exonerates the policemen who fired, considering that they were acting in defence of their lives and other persons present, and for the preservation of the public peace; the jurors further add that but for the accidental explosion of one rifle from the blow of a hackia stick which caused the police constables to believe that the order to fire had been given, and so discharged several other rifles, they believe, from the evidence before them, that the riot which was confined to Devonshire Castle would, but for the fortunate explosion of these rifles, have become a widespread rebellion, most disastrous in its consequences.

3. In my former despatch I gave a narrative of this deplorable occurrence based upon the reports sent in by the Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Loughran, and it may be convenient again to refer to the main causes which led ultimately to the conflict of the police.

4. Mr. King, Sub-Immigration Agent, visited Devonshire Castle on the 24th of September in the discharge of his ordinary duties of inspection, on which occasion some of the immigrants complained, as is not unusual, of the low wages they were receiving. They, however, refused to have their work valued by arbitrators, stating that they had received their wages and there was an end of the matter. On the same occasion one of the immigrants, named Peraag, complained that he was compelled to work too long in the buildings for the two shillings he received, and he was told that no one could exact from him more than ten hours' labor by the Ordinance. And from the evidence of the manager it appears that Peraag went round the buildings on the following day and told all the people to knock off work at five o'clock in the afternoon, and that the coolies in the buildings did so on that and the following day. On the Friday, Peraag began creating a disturbance in the buildings, shouting and dancing frantically, and haranguing the other coolies. This was in the presence of the manager, who ordered him to be quiet, but he only became more violent and used threatening language. The manager ordered him to leave the buildings and attempted to have him turned out, but ultimately sent for a rural constable to have him arrested. On the arrest being made, Peraag called upon the other coolies to rescue him, and two immigrants, named Pertaub and Warral, with some others, released him. Their conduct then became extremely violent; they threatened the manager's life, and Peraag endeavoured to excite them to attack the manager's house. Further proceedings were prevented by the manager being joined by two of his overseers. Ultimately, a large gang of the coolies, numbering about 250, left the estate and proceeded to the Magistrate's residence. As I have reported in my former despatch, the Magistrate

made arrangements to visit the estate in company with Mr. King, the Sub-Immigration Agent, and it was decided after holding a preliminary investigation that the case would be heard before him at his Court on Monday. A large gang of coolies attended at the time of the opening of the Court, amongst which were Peraag, the originator of the disturbance, and others who had joined him. They refused to enter the Court when called, and, under the inducement of their ringleaders, returned to the estate. From an investigation made by Mr. Trotter, the Sub-Immigration Agent, it is shewn that the coolies on their return to the estate became very violent and greatly excited; those who had not already their hackia sticks, a formidable weapon as the evidence before the Coroner shows, obtained them from their houses, and they openly declared their intention to kill the manager and one of the overseers. All the Creoles who were at work in the buildings left, being afraid of the coolies, and these latter searched the overseer's house to find Mr. Mackenzie, whose life they threatened to take, but he fortunately had concealed himself elsewhere. The coolies then proceeded to take up a position on the public road leading to the estate, and while there stopped the waggon of a Mr. Bunbury, and two of them were upon the point of striking him with their hackia sticks, when they were prevented by the others who called out that he was not their manager.

5. Shortly after this the police arrived with the Magistrate, and the occurrences which then took place are fully described in the evidence taken before the Coroner, as well as in my former despatch as reported by the Magistrate.

6. I have given this short account of the acts of the coolies in order that Your Lordship may perceive how, from the unruly conduct of one man, those who joined him were led on step by step into a serious riot. Having openly defied the Magistrate and disregarded his entreaties to become peaceable and return to the estate, he considered it to be his duty to disperse them and preserve the peace, and prevent their carrying out their threats of violence. His object in directing the police to charge the rioters with bayonets was to arrest the ringleaders. From the small number of police and the large number of coolies, armed with their hackia sticks and worked up to a pitch of intense excitement, there was great risk of the police being overpowered, and had this occurred the results would, there can be little doubt, have been most disastrous. It is evident that the coolies did not think the police would fire upon them, and hence their bold daring and defiance of the Magistrate. Your Lordship will observe from the evidence of Mr. Inspector Griffin, formerly an officer in the Army, and the Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Loughran, that it is considered that had not one of the rifles been accidentally discharged, and which led to the discharge of others, the police would have been surrounded and overpowered, and their lives sacrificed. The Magistrate expresses his opinion that had not the police fired he would eventually have been under the necessity of giving an order to fire, as the coolies treated the bayonets with contempt.

7. The jurors in their verdict state that the riot, which was confined to the one estate of Devonshire Castle, would, but for the accidental explosion of the rifles, have become a wide-spread rebellion, most disastrous in its consequences. This declaration is based, I presume, upon the opinion expressed by the Magistrate at the inquest that "had the coolies overcome the police the county of Essequebo would have become a scene of murder, rapine and pillage." There is no evidence adduced in support of this declaration; it is mere surmise, and a matter upon which no one could rightly make any positive declaration. Had the police been overpowered, it may be safely predicted that the result would have been most disastrous to those opposed to the coolies, and in the excitement which would have followed, other acts of violence would most probably have been committed, but I am not disposed to consider it would have led to such results as those predicted by the Magistrate.

8. It has been generally stated that there was a combination amongst the coolies on Devonshire Castle and those in the neighbouring estates, but I have failed to discover any evidence of this, and from enquiries made by the Acting Inspector General of Police, I feel assured that it is one of those rumours which, on occasions of this kind, are easily originated and propagated from person to person.

9. As regards the complaints of the coolies, in the first instance, that they were insufficiently paid for their task work, I have to report that the Sub-Immigration Agent, Mr. Trotter, has, with the assistance of skilled arbitrators, selected by the coolies themselves, clearly shewn that the wages they received were equal to the value of the work. Indeed, it appeared almost certain at the beginning that this complaint was not put forward by them seriously and was merely one of those complaints so frequently made to the Sub-Agents on their visits of inspection. The first step which has led up to the serious affray with the police was the conduct of the coolie Peraag in the buildings. Unfortunately, there are found on most of the estates a few coolies who obtain a great influence over their fellow coolies,—men of energy and of turbulent spirit, who easily excite them, and thus in some measure force them to join unwillingly in acts of violence.

10. In my former despatch I reported that the ringleaders had been quietly arrested, without any resort to force, and that they are now in prison awaiting their trial before the Magistrate. Mr. Loughran having been personally concerned in the affray, I have directed another Magistrate to hold a Court for the purpose, and should any of them be referred for trial to the Supreme Court, as will most probably be the case, I shall direct a special Session to be held in the county of Essequebo, and thus avoid the long delay which would otherwise occur in bringing them to trial.

11. I am glad that I can report that the coolies both on Devonshire Castle and on all the other estates in the Essequebo district are working peaceably and industriously. I see no cause to fear any further excitement or any disturbance of the public peace.

The Essequebo Disturbance.

THE inquest concerning the death of the men who were shot on the occasion was opened by Mr. Sheriff Humphreys at the manager's house on Tuesday, 1st October, when the evidence of Dr. Goring, the medical attendant of the estate, was taken. It was then adjourned till to-day, to be resumed at the Bush Lot Station.

Friday, 4th October.

The inquest stands adjourned till Monday (7th) at 11 o'clock, at the Bush Lot Station.

Monday, 7th October.

The inquest touching the death of the five coolies, Maxidally, Beccaroo, Kaulica, Baldeo, and Auckloo, who were shot during the riotous disturbance which took place on plantation *Devonshire Castle* on Monday last was resumed to-day by Mr. Sheriff Humphreys at the Bush Lot Court-room. Mr. Stipendiary Justice Loughran, the Magistrate of the district, occupied a seat near the Coroner.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, the Coroner entered the Court-room, when he was informed by Inspector Hill that one of the jurors—Mr. Shiells of plantation *La Belle Alliance*—was unable to attend in consequence of illness. He had seen him that morning, and he was in bed.

The Coroner asked whether the doctor had seen him, and whether he had forwarded a certificate that he was ill and unable to attend?

Inspector Hill replied that the doctor in the morning unfortunately passed him and went up the coast.

The Coroner said that was unfortunate. The enquiry was a most important one, and the wish of the Government was to get through it as quickly as possible. He regretted that he would have to postpone it.

Mr. Loughran said there was no reason why the enquiry should be postponed. Mr. Shiells was absent, but three other jurors were present. They were "good and true men," and the law stated that three men, but not less than three, could sit.

The Coroner said the enquiry was a most important one, and he should like the four jurors originally summoned to be present.

Mr. Loughran assured his worship that it was not absolutely necessary that the whole number of jurors originally summoned should be present before the inquest could be proceeded with. If there were three present, that was sufficient, according to his reading of the law.

The Coroner, after looking over the Ordinance, said there was no provision in it for such a contingency. He recollected that in a case before the Supreme Court down here, that one of the jurors in the case—Mr. John Young—took ill, and was compelled to go home, and the case had to be adjourned till the next day.

Mr. Loughran said there could be no doubt as to the course which should be adopted in the event of such a contingency, for in criminal cases the law distinctly said that there should be neither more nor less than twelve men.

The Coroner consulted *Jarvis*, but could find nothing in it bearing upon the point. He then handed it to Mr. Loughran, remarking that perhaps he understood the index better than he (the Coroner) did, and he might be able to put his hand upon some passage bearing upon the subject.

Mr. Loughran said that in very many instances the index showed you just nothing at all; but he had no doubt the inquiry could be legally proceeded with, with the three jurors who were present.

After some discussion—

The Coroner finally made up his mind to proceed with the enquiry, and the jurors were formally sworn. Their names are:—Philip Smith and James Alexander Bascom, of plantation *Hampton Court*, and Peter John Rohlehr, of plantation *Windsor Castle*. Mr. Smith was elected foreman.

The first witness examined was—

Mr. Peter Abel, the manager of plantation *Devonshire Castle*. He said: This is my first management: but I have been deputy manager at *La Penitence*. I have been manager of plantation *Devonshire Castle* about fifteen months. Having been a deputy manager I have had coolies under my charge before. I left *La Penitence* to go to *Devonshire Castle* as manager by way of promotion. For fourteen months everything has gone on smoothly. I have never heard any complaints or grumblings from the coolies; on the contrary, they had always worked very cheerfully. I have never heard of any dissatisfaction expressed by any of the people during the period I mentioned, and I have every reason to believe that they were perfectly satisfied and contented. At different times—shortly after I went to the estate—they asked for more wages. It was about five or six weeks after I had been upon the estate that they

hinted, as I was going through the fields, that they wanted more money. It was not a general demand or complaint: it was only made by some of the coolies. There seemed to be no discontent among them whatever. On one or two occasions I complied with their wish and increased their wages according to the nature of the work. I cannot remember the exact day upon which this last dissatisfaction showed itself. One Friday, about a month or five weeks ago, the whole coolie shovel gang were digging a trench, and there were 25 or 30 Creole laborers with them. The coolies had been working the whole of that week without showing any signs of dissatisfaction; but on this Friday they came to me in a body and demanded more money for their work. They asked in a very quiet way; but I refused to give them more money. Their conduct after my refusal to comply with their demand was not insolent; but they went away in a body to the Magistrate of the district. This was on the 30th of August, to the best of my knowledge. There were about 130 of them. They returned from the Magistrate on the afternoon of the same day and went back to their work the next morning—the same work they had been doing, and for the same rate of wages. I saw no more signs of dissatisfaction among them until two or three weeks afterwards, when there was a change in their demeanour altogether, and the coolies generally began to be very insolent. On Tuesday, the 23rd September, Mr. King, Immigration Agent, came down to the estate on a visit, and they made several complaints to him in my presence about their work and their wages. They complained of insufficiency of wages. That was the only complaint they made against me. Mr. King took notes of their complaints, and three or four of them, named Ooderman, Gopaul, Serjoo, and Maxidally, who has since been killed, expressed a wish to be removed from the estate. Mr. King took two extracts from the pay list, and told them that they were earning higher wages than the coolies on the West Coast. That did not seem to satisfy them at all, and one man named Peraag complained that he was kept too long in the buildings. Mr. King told him that no one could compel him to work more than ten hours, and he said nothing. The next day this man Peraag went round the buildings and told the people to knock off work at five o'clock in the afternoon, and they did so that day and on the next. On the Friday morning at about seven o'clock (the 27th) I went into the buildings and found Peraag creating a disturbance on the copper-wall. He was shouting out at the top of his voice, and dancing frantically about, stamping upon his hat, and haranguing the others. I ordered him to be quiet: he refused to do so, and began to abuse me in Hindustani. I know the Hindustani language. (Witness repeated the expressions, which were of the most filthy and revolting nature.) I ordered him to go out of the buildings, and he refused to go, and commenced dancing more than before, and became more violent. When I attempted to have him put out, he said that he would cut my head off with a cutlass. I told him I would send for a constable and have him put out, and he said he would kill the first constable that came near him. I had a charge made against him for riotous and disorderly conduct, and sent for a constable named Pompey Reid to arrest him. The constable came and I gave him the charge. At first Peraag refused to go, and while he was standing on the wall he threatened to kill me and the constable. At last he went, calling all the way to the rest of the coolies in the buildings to rescue him. He did this in Hindustani. Two men named Pertaub and Warrall came to rescue him, at the same time calling upon the others to follow them. At about 50 yards from the buildings they stepped between Peraag and the constable, and I saw Peraag take up a punt pole to strike the constable, but finding it too heavy he dropped it, and struck him with his fist. I saw all this. Peraag then sent two men named Ramadeen and Soodje to call the men composing the shovel gang, which was working quite near. He armed himself with a cocoanut limb, and the shovel gang was immediately on the spot. He then came up to the bridge where I was standing, and shook the cocoanut limb in my face, saying that he would kill me before the sun went down. I had been joined by two of the overseers by this time; their names are Hugh McKenzie and James Robertson. Two of the men named Oodermah and Gopaul came up to us and threatened us, and Peraag, in my hearing, advised them to attack my house, and smash up everything that was in it. They came forward immediately after and stood at the bridge, thus preventing the overseers from passing. Some of them had sticks. I had nothing in my hands. About two hours after some of them came to me and asked me to allow them to go back to their work in the buildings, on the understanding that they should knock off when they pleased. I refused to allow this, and in about an hour and a half after, they left the estate in a body. There were about 250, and we have about 450 on the estate. This was at about one or two o'clock on the Friday. The next morning not one coolie belonging to the estate returned to work, except a few porters, some of whom were indentured. On that day one of them preferred a charge against me before the Magistrate of the district, Mr. Loughran, who had come to the estate for the purpose of enquiring into matters. The coolies were called up, and Peraag complained to Mr. Loughran that I had assaulted him the previous morning. I believe Pertaub made a complaint against one of the overseers for assault, and the Magistrate investigated the complaints on the spot. Peraag said he had no money to pay for a summons, and the Magistrate told him that he would give him a free summons, and would hold a court on Monday to try the cases. He said he would not go to prosecute, but Mr. Loughran told him that he would have to go. After a good deal of hesitation he promised to go, and the coolies dispersed for that day. The Magistrate had called up the overseer Fraser and the head boiler Sundersingh and myself in presence of the whole gang, and told to appear on the Monday at Daniel's. The coolies had been told to be at Daniel's Town Court-room at eleven o'clock, where he would hold a special court to hear their complaints. Sunday was quiet. On Monday I was at Daniel's Town at eleven o'clock. I took

Fraser, Pompey Reid and Sundersingh with me. When the court was declared opened, I saw the coolies (the whole gang had come) going down the road, and heard them saying that they were going home. The court was opened immediately after the Magistrate came. I observed Peraag and Pertaub among the gang, and one of the men was shoving them along and telling them to go home. They went, and Mr. Loughran took my evidence and Pompey Reid's. When the cases of Peraag and Pertaub were called, they were not there, and then it was that the Magistrate proceeded to take the evidence for the defence. Before this was finished a message came from the estate to the effect that the coolies had taken possession of it. There were also five different messages to the effect that the coolies were waiting for me on the way to kill me. I informed Mr. Loughran, who was still in court, of what I had heard, and a body of police was sent down to the estate. Mr. Griffin was in court, and had on the previous night brought down a detachment of policemen, and it was these men he sent to the estate by the Magistrate's order. This was at about one o'clock. I went along with Mr. Griffin and the Magistrate to the estate. When I got there I saw the whole coolie gang, women and children and all, draw up across the road leading into the estate, about 250 of them being armed with sticks. They were the usual long hackia sticks. On getting out of my waggon, I went up to them to within ten yards, accompanied by the Magistrate. He went close up to them, taking an interpreter with him. He cautioned me not to go too near to them, as that might exasperate them; and went up to them himself. He told them through the interpreter that if they had any grievances, they must conduct themselves properly, and their grievances would be redressed. They said to the interpreter that they did not want any redress, but wanted to kill everybody that was there. They were greatly excited, and were brandishing their sticks in all directions. The Magistrate ordered them to disperse, and I heard one of them named Rambaul say that if we got into the estate that day it would be by walking over their dead bodies. Other threats were uttered, and instead of becoming quiet they got worse. They were more intoxicated by excitement than by liquor. The yellings, cursing, and swearing continued for about half an hour, the Magistrate in the meanwhile using all his powers of persuasion to get them to disperse. They paid no attention whatever to his words, and I saw one man come out of the ranks and raise a stick over his (the Magistrate's) head, but he was pulled back by another, who said that it was not time to do that yet. In the meanwhile the police were drawn up at about six yards in front of them. They were continually pressing forward, and at one time they made a movement to surround the police. Seeing this, Mr. Griffin drew back his men a little, and formed them in a half circle or crescent. Mr. Loughran again requested them to disperse, and again they refused to do so, several of them calling out in Hindustani to "kill them outright." Seeing that they were getting more desperate, Mr. Loughran was compelled to read the Riot Act. That was interpreted to the coolies three times over. A great number of them were coolies who had been here for years; an hour and a half elapsed, and they did not disperse, although begged repeatedly to do so. The Magistrate then pointed out three of the ringleaders, and ordered them to be arrested. Inspector Griffin pointed them out to three of his men, who went forward to arrest them. The men had not advanced more than a step when the whole body of coolies closed in upon them. I saw one policeman knocked down. The coolies were striking about with their sticks in every direction. Eight or ten of them came round me, and I received a blow at the back of my neck, and I saw nothing more. I had a sword in my hand, which I had sent to my house for some time before I was attacked. I was afraid I would have been murdered. I had no revolver. I saw the ranks of the people broken, but I did not observe much, for I was busy taking care of myself. In all my experience I have never seen such a rising by coolies, and I considered that my life and the life of every one who was not a coolie were in danger. They pointed out the Magistrate and myself particularly as objects of destruction, and I did not expect to see another day. I heard at one time the report of one rifle, and afterwards I think about three or four reports followed. After these reports the coolies continued to fight for two or three minutes. My opinion is that if those reports of the rifles had not taken place, the police would have been overpowered, and every one of them murdered.

By the Foreman of the Jury.—There were free coolies among the gang, and they were also armed.

By the Coroner.—I have been in this colony five years. I did not see any of the *Hampton Court* coolies in the riot, but immediately after I saw about fifteen or twenty of them on the *Devonshire Castle* estate. It was about five minutes after the riot. After the mob had dispersed, I observed two of the coolies lying dead upon the ground. I did not call the *Hampton Court* coolies up and ask them what they were doing there; but they had no business there. It was three o'clock then, and they ought to have been in the field at *Hampton Court*. I saw the coolies strike the rifles of the police with their sticks, and several of them struck some of the police. I think there were about twenty or twenty-four policemen there. They were several black people there, but when they saw it was coming on to fighting they ran away. Among the persons who came there to assist were Mr. Blake, Mr. Bunbury, Mr. Muir, and two of the overseers. They were not armed; so far I saw.

The enquiry was here adjourned for ten minutes.

On its being resumed—

Pompey Reid was examined. He said: I live on plantation *Devonshire Castle*, and I am a rural constable. I have been a constable about fifteen years. On Friday before last the

manager sent for me to arrest a coolie, and I went. When I got into the buildings he gave me a charge against Peraag. He was quiet at the time, and when I told him that I had a charge to arrest him upon, he said that he would go, and another coolie named Pertaub told him not to go. I remained near for a while, and then Pertaub told him to go, and he went; but Pertaub said that if that man, meaning Peraag, went to the station all the coolies would leave off work and go too. While I was going away with Peraag, Pertaub followed me, and cried out to the other coolies not to work. At about six yards over the bridge, all the coolies about the buildings ran after me, and some who were working at the front joined them. There were about 30 of them. When Peraag saw them he would not go any further, and I went and told the manager what had taken place. On my return to the place where the coolies were still standing, Peraag came up to me and gave me a blow. He then held me by the hand and attempted to drag me in the midst of the coolies, but I pulled myself back. He then took up a punt pole and said that if I arrested anybody he would knock me down with it. When I heard that I went away, and told the manager that I was unable to take the man to the station, and he had better send for some policemen, as it appeared to me that the coolies were going to make a row on the estate. I was not at the front of the estate when the fight was going on. I did not go on any further with Peraag in consequence of threats which were uttered against me by the coolies. I heard the coolies threaten the manager on the same day. They said that they would beat him and kill him, and were talking about wages. They said that the manager made them work very hard, and did not give them enough money. On the same day at two o'clock I saw a large number of them leaving the estate and going up the coast; but I do not know where they went to. On the day the row took place I had gone to Daniel's Town, and had not returned in time; when I got back everything was over.

The Coroner.—Is it not the fact that you did not go back to the estate as soon as you might have done because you were afraid of the coolies?

Witness.—No, sir; it was not exactly that. I had a child sick at Daniel's Town, and I was looking after it.

The Coroner.—You are a rural constable, and you did not get there in time, eh? But you saw the men marched off by Mr. Griffin, did you not?

Witness.—Yes sir, I saw him.

Coroner.—Are you a driver of a coolie gang at *Devonshire Castle*?

Witness.—Yes, sir.

The Foreman of the Jury.—The shovel gang, or the weeding gang?

Witness.—The shovel gang, sir.

The Coroner.—And you did not take part in the row, eh? You kept away on purpose?

Witness.—I did not keep away on purpose, sir, I saw the police going down, so I thought that there would not be any more row.

Mr. James Robertson was next examined. He said: I am overseer on plantation *Devonshire Castle.* I have been in this colony two years, and this is my first overseership. I have never been anywhere else. On Monday, the 30th September, I went to the Daniel's Town police station to give evidence in two cases. I was a witness for the manager in a case of assault, which was brought against him by Peraag. When the case was called Peraag was not there; he had come and gone away again on the opening of the court. There were over a hundred coolies there that day, and some of them had sticks. When the case was called Peraag did not answer, and the case went by default. While I was at the court a messenger came to the manager and told him that the coolies had taken possession of the estate. Another messenger came soon after and said that the coolies were waiting for him on the road to kill him. The manager went on to the estate as soon as he heard this. I was riding, and there was with us, the Magistrate, Inspector Griffin, and Mr. Blake. When I got to the estate, I found the coolies all drawn up across the road at the entrance to the estate. They were all armed with hackia sticks and were over two hundred in number. The police were drawn up in front of them, at the distance of a few yards. The Magistrate went up to the coolies and addressed them through an interpreter, telling them to disperse. They refused to disperse, and were in a very excited state, making a noise, and refusing to allow us to pass. At last the Magistrate had to read the Riot Act. About an hour had elapsed from the time we saw them and the reading of the Act, and all this time the manager and the Magistrate were standing on the road. After the Riot Act had been read, the manager repeatedly endeavoured to get them to disperse, but they would never do so. There were a good many women there also, and when the Magistrate told the men to send them home, they refused to do so. The women came forward and told us to kill them as well; they were not afraid. They afterwards retired behind the men. All this occurred for fully an hour after the Riot Act had been read, and they were then more excited. They were flourishing their sticks and making a noise. I saw the Magistrate point out three men and ordered them to be arrested, and Inspector Griffin pointed them out to his men. As the men were going up, the coolies rushed forward and commenced to beat them with their sticks. The policemen were raising their gun above their heads to keep off the blows, and I saw one of the hackia sticks strike one of the guns, and it went off. I do not know the coolie who struck the gun. The blow struck the barrel, and, sliding down, it struck the hammer and the gun went off. I saw all this

myself. I did not see any man fall after the gun went off. I do not know whether the policeman's hand was struck at the same time. About two seconds after the first gun went off, I heard the reports of others. When the guns went off the coolies broke off, and came to where I and the manager were standing, and they attacked us. I had a short hackia in my hand, and I was obliged to defend myself. I did not see when the manager received a blow, for I was too busy looking after myself. I apprehended that the coolies meant mischief, and I defended myself. I heard the Magistrate call upon the black people in the name of the Queen to assist; but they ran away. There were about 30 or 40 of them present. There were there, besides myself and the manager, about eight or nine, excluding the black people, and there were about 200 coolies opposed to us. I do not know how many men were arrested at the time.

The enquiry was here, at half past five P. M., adjourned till Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.

The Coroner said that he was anxious to bring it to a close as soon as possible; but he had to hold court at Aurora to-morrow, and on the same day some of the jurors had to meet Mr. Trotter, of the Immigration Department.

Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1872.

Mr. Robert Bunbury was called and examined. He said: I live at the front of plantation *Devonshire Castle.* On Monday, the 30th September, as I was coming along the public road at one o'clock, I met the sick-nurse of the estate, Samuel Archer. I was driving home, and he asked me if I were going straight home. I said yes, and he said I had better not, as there was a gang of coolies on the road who had stopped him. I went on, and on my way I noticed a coolie upon every bridge. They appeared very sulky, and when I asked one or two of them what was the matter and what they were doing there they said it was no business of mine. I went on and as I got opposite Miss Featherson's house, I saw a lot of coolies assembled on the public road. They were calling out to each other, and running about the public road in every direction. They appeared to be very much excited. I do not know what they were saying, but I could see that they were mustering, and they had hackia sticks in their hands. There were about 300 of them, including women—at any rate the number exceeded 200. The women had no sticks. I did not notice any cutlasses in their hands then, but I saw two or three afterwards. I was sitting in my waggon looking at them, and as I was about leaving Mr. Featherson's house, two men from the gang ran towards me with uplifted sticks, followed by two or three others. The two men who ran at me are named Little Benny and Kawal, and they would have struck me if they had not been dragged back by the hair by two other men. Their sticks were already coming down on the top of my waggon. Kawal made a second attempt to strike me, when he was again held by the other coolies, who said—"This no manager, this Robert Bunbury." He then said "suppose you been manager, me kill you dead." I then went on to my house, and in about three quarters of an hour I saw about 20 or 24 policemen marching past. I ran out of my house to see where they were going, and I saw them draw up in front of the coolies. The coolies were drawn up across the road leading into the estate from trench to trench. One trench had water, but the other was dry or had very little in it. The coolies were all armed with hackia sticks, which were elevated, and they formed about ten deep. They were talking very loud, and appeared to be very much excited and angry. I forgot to mention that the two men who stopped me appeared to be under the influence of drink, and while I was standing at my bridge I saw them. I saw them go over to the manager's house and commence beating at the doors. I then turned and saw three waggons coming up the road, and at the sight of them the coolies became mad. When the waggons got near me, I saw that one contained Mr. Loughran, the other was Mr. Griffin's, and the last was the manager's. Mr. Blake's came some little time after. As soon as the coolies saw them they commenced to yell, and became more furious, and were immediately joined by others from the buildings. The Magistrate passed my place and got out of his waggon, and the other waggons stopped about four rods from my bridge. The Magistrate went directly up to the mob, taking his interpreter with him. I heard him saying something to them, and when I went up I found that he was reading the Riot Act and having it interpreted to the coolies. I heard him say to the interpreter, "Tell them that I will give them one hour to disperse, and if they do not at that end of that time, I will use force, and it will all be upon their own heads." The coolies laughed and jeered at him, and said in English (several of them) "You bring soldier man to fight: can't more: must fight." Two chairs were brought out from the Portuguese shop opposite, and Mr. Loughran and Mr. Griffin sat upon them till the expiration of the time. Before the hour was up, the Magistrate called upon Mr. Abel, the manager of the estate, to point out to him the ringleaders, and the moment he said so, three men came forward to the front and leaned leisurely upon their sticks. One was a tall man, another was a short man with curly hair, and the other was a shopkeeper on the estate. I have heard that they are in custody. The Magistrate spoke to the coolies several times and warned them to go away. About fifteen minutes before the hour had expired the Magistrate called upon me as a constable, as well as upon others who were standing by, to come forward and render assistance and assist in arresting the ringleaders. There were about thirty black people standing by, and the moment they were called upon, they bolted in every direction, and at such a rate that one would imagine that they were being pursued by furious dogs. They had no weapon of any sort in their hands, or anything to defend themselves with. Those few who consented to remain I took into my house and gave such sticks as I had. I gave them some greenheart rails about ¾ inch square, and others took up some courida sticks which were lying in a Portuguese yard near by. I took myself a letter-wood walking stick,

and an empty revolver, which I put in my pocket. It was a small pea revolver, but I had no ammunition for it. At the end of the hour the Magistrate asked them if they would disperse, and they said they would not. He then told the interpreter to tell them to send away the women; but instead of doing so they called the women forward and put them in front, with their children. One woman was very noisy in particular, and said in English "Kill man, kill me too; you bring soldier." The women were six or seven deep. One old woman, who had been on the estate a long time, came up and said she was very sorry for what had taken place, and the Magistrate advised her to go and tell the other women to go away. She went into the crowd and disappeared, and there was no other movement among the women; but the men became more violent. The Magistrate then told them that the time he had given them had elapsed, and that if they did not disperse, they would bring down the law upon their own heads. A man then came forward and told the Magistrate in English to let the soldiers go away, and the Magistrate said, "I came here to maintain order; the time is up, and if you do not go away, you will have to take the consequences." He disappeared also. He seemed to be a quiet man, and had nothing but his cap in his hand. The Magistrate then commenced to put his men in order. He said "left remain; right fall back," and the coolies immediately approached the police with their sticks uplifted with both hands. There was an empty cart behind the armed force, and the Magistrate ordered me and the rest of the men he had called upon to assist to form a line to the left, so that the coolies might not break through. I saw the police fix their bayonets; but I was too far to hear when the order to do so was given. The Magistrate then came forward and pointed out the coolies who were to be arrested, and the order was given to "charge and arrest." I do not know whether this order was given by the Magistrate or by Mr. Griffin, but I heard it. The men then marched up at the charge, and as soon as they got to within about three feet of the coolies the latter advanced and brought down their sticks upon them, and I saw two or three of them fall. The coolies then attempted to break through the force on the side where the cart was, and I saw a stick strike the hammer of one of the police rifles, and it went off. Then I heard the reports of several other rifles in succession. I saw one man fall with his leg broken. The coolies were trying to sweep round the police and get behind them, and I saw Inspector Griffin struck with a stick, and a stick was raised over the Magistrate; but I do not know whether he received the blow or not. Inspector Griffin nearly got shot, for he was right in front, trying to make the men stop firing. I am positively certain that if those shots had not been fired, the police and everybody else would have been murdered. After they had been discharged the coolies dispersed like lightning. I received no blow myself; but I struck. I saw one of the ringleaders who had been pointed out, and I followed him and struck him with my stick. The stick broke; I struck him again, and it broke again. In my opinion the whole only lasted a minute or a minute and a half. I have never seen coolies in such a condition before: it is the first coolie riot of the kind I have ever seen, and I am positively certain that they meant mischief—in fact, they said so. I saw some of the men in the second (police) rank struck down with sticks. I saw the bayonets knocked off the guns, and after that my opinion is that the hackia sticks were going to have the advantage. I am also of opinion that the black people had a good deal to do with this riot, for I heard them advising the coolies, and one of them, a man named Will Smith, said he wished the manager was killed. An ordinary first class hackia stick was about six feet, and about four pounds in weight. There were about 250 coolies assembled, and my opinion is that if the whole of the armed force had discharged their rifles, they would not have had time to reload before they would have been surrounded and attacked by the coolies with their hackias. They would have had to use their guns as clubs in their own defence. I did not hear any order given to the men to load their rifles, but I saw them load. This was after the Riot Act had been read. In fact, I ought to say that I saw the men open the breaches of their guns, but I did not actually see them load. I heard no order given them to fire. I was standing near the Magistrate, and must have heard if such an order had been given.

The Coroner.—You say, then, Mr. Bunbury, that it was only after the first gun went off in consequence of the accidental blow, that you heard the other shots?

Witness.—Yes, Sir. I saw when the first blow fell upon the gun and strike the hammer. I do not know the policeman whose gun first went off, but I think he was a man in the second rank, and I may know him if I saw him again. [Police Constable David Tull was called into court and identified as the man]. Scarcely any time elapsed after the first shot was fired before I heard the other reports. There was such a noise going on at the time that I did not hear Inspector Griffin's orders, but I saw him amongst the men, trying to stop the firing. There was so much noise and confusion that no order could be heard, and there was no wonder that the police, after the first report, thought that an order was given to fire. I was not afraid myself, but I thought it was rather a serious affair.

George Mearns was the next witness examined. He said: I am an overseer on plantation *Devonshire Castle.* I remember on the 1st October having been called to look at the bodies of five coolies who were lying dead in the dead-house of the hospital. I recognised them to be the bodies of Maxidally, Beccaroo, Kaulica, Baldeo, and Auckloo. I knew them alive. During the fight I was in the buildings, and do not know what took place: I was too far away.

David Tull (Police Constable 581) said: I am stationed at Suddie. I was one of the men ordered down to *Devonshire Castle.* I was marched from *Daniel's Town* station. When we got to *Devonshire Castle* I found a large number of coolies across the road leading into the estate, armed with hackia sticks. There were about four or five hundred of them. After about an

hour and a half we were ordered to charge and make some prisoners. We had our bayonets fixed, but I had no time to charge, because, although I was in the rear rank, I was struck down with a stick over the head of the front rank. We were two deep. I was struck on the right shoulder several times, and on other parts, but although I was on the ground I kept hold of a prisoner. I am still in hospital.

Joseph Smart (Police Constable 62) said: I am stationed at Suddie, and was one of the party that was marched down to *Devonshire Castle* on the 30th September. When we got there we found a great number of coolies drawn up across the road, all the men, as far as I could observe, being armed with hackia sticks. About an hour and a half after we had been there we were ordered to advance and charge by Inspector Griffin, and take some men who had been pointed out as the ringleaders—three in number. I was a rear rank man, and we had stepped about two paces forward with our rifles at the slope, with bayonets fixed, when the whole rank was attacked by the coolies with hackia sticks. One of the sticks came down upon my rifle twice and knocked my bayonet off, breaking the solid iron piece by which it was held on to the rifle, and bending it. Another blow struck the trigger guard and destroyed it, and I received a blow on the back. I arrested the man who was pointed out to me. His name is Gopaul, and he is now in custody. [The rifle exhibited.] After the bayonet had been knocked off my rifle one of the men tried to take it away from me by grasping the barrel. I tripped him, and then fell upon him; but while I was upon the ground I had to keep my rifle up to ward off the blows which the coolies were showering at me. I remained in that position until the Magistrate came to my assistance.

The enquiry was here adjourned for ten minutes.

On its resumption, *Mr. John Henry Blake* was sworn and examined. He said: I am clerk to the Stipendiary Magistrate of the North Coast Judicial District. I reside at *Henrietta*. On Friday, the 27th of last month, the Bush Lot Court was over at a very early hour. I was proceeding home, and the Magistrate was going to *Henrietta* store to make purchases. While we were in the store, Mr. Abel, the manager of *Devonshire Castle*, was passing by. The Magistrate, who had then completed his purchases, was returning home, when he was met by Mr. Abel on the road. They had a conversation, and then the Magistrate returned to the store and requested me to come on to the Bush Lot police station. He said that Mr. Abel had made a statement to him about his coolies, and that he wanted it taken on oath. I came on, the Magistrate and Mr. Abel turning into *Anna Regina*. During my stay at the station a gang, consisting of about 250 or 300 coolies, passed, the greater part of them being armed with hackia sticks. Sergeant Evelin, who was in charge of the station, went out and stopped them on the bridge. He asked them where they were going to, and what was the matter. They would not answer. I told the sergeant to tell them that the Magistrate would soon be back, and that they must come in and sit down. They would not do so, and I observed one or two of the gang pushing and hurrying the others to go on. I told the sergeant to bring one or two of them in and ask them to sit down until the Magistrate came in. He went out and brought in one or two who appeared to be the headmen. First of all they wanted to beat the sergeant; but I jumped between them and said I would give in charge any man who struck him. They quieted down, and agreed to come into the court-yard and wait for the Magistrate; but after remaining a short time, they all got up, and, with a yell, ran away. When they came into the yard I asked them where they had come from, and they said they belonged to *Devonshire Castle*. I had detained one man, who appeared to be the ringleader, in the hope that by so doing the others would wait; but they said if I did not let him go they would smash everything about the place, and considering discretion the better part of valour, I told the sergeant to let them go, and they went. I immediately went off to tell the Magistrate that the *Devonshire Castle* coolies had gone in a body up the coast. I met him and the manager of *Devonshire Castle* on the road, and we all came back to the station. The manager then in the court-room here told the story about Peraag, and said he wanted a warrant to arrest him. He said that Peraag was being sent to the station for misconduct in the buildings, and was rescued by some other men. The Magistrate told him that the better plan would be to summon him, and he would not grant a warrant.

The Coroner.—Did the Magistrate state any reason why he would not give the warrant?

Witness.—I apprehend it was because he had not heard both sides of the story. Well, we went to our homes, and next morning (Saturday) I received instructions to go down to *Devonshire Castle*. I went with him in his own waggon, and when we arrived on the estate he called Peraag, and asked him what was his grievance. He and another man named Pertaub then came up into the gallery, while a large number of coolies remained downstairs. The Magistrate put them upon oath, and heard their statements. Peraag said he was a boilerman, and the building overseer had beaten him; that Mr. Abel had pulled him off the copper-wall, and a coolie named Sundersingh had struck him. Pertaub said that Sundersingh, who was the head boilerman, had struck him. The Magistrate said he would give them free summonses, and desired me to take them aside with an interpreter and reduce what they said to writing. They each made complaints, and I summoned nine witnesses on their behalf. The Magistrate then called the manager, the overseer, and Sundersingh together, bound them over to appear at Daniel's Town, and said he would hold a special court to try the cases of *Devonshire Castle* on Monday, the 30th September. He made the Magistrate tell Mr. Abel and the overseer, who well understood Hindustani, and Sundersingh, in presence of Peraag and Pertaub, that they were bound over to appear at court on Monday, in order that they (Peraag and Pertaub)

might understand how the matter stood. They at first said they would not attend the court, but after great persuasion by the Magistrate, they consented to attend. They appeared to be intoxicated, and were very much excited, making frantic gestures at the manager, who was in the gallery. They at length left, and soon after we left also, they agreeing to attend the Court at Daniel's Town on Monday to hear their complaints against the manager and overseer and the head boilerman Sundersingh. On Monday, the Magistrate and myself appeared at the Daniel's Town court-room. A large number of the *Devonshire Castle* coolies—over 200—came there armed with sticks. The Magistrate took his seat and declared the court open. The coolies then all got up, and with a yell ran out of the court-yard, saying that the Magistrate was not going to give them justice, and soldier-men (meaning the policemen) had been placed there. The Magistrate despatched his interpreter after Peraag and Pertaub, and told him to tell them to come back, as he wanted to hear their complaints upon oath. They said the soldiers were there, and they would not come back; but they knew what they were going to do. And then they went away in a body. The cases were then called, and the evidence for the defence heard upon oath. During the investigation a man came up and said that the *Devonshire Castle* coolies had gone back, driven the buildings people out of the buildings, gone to the overseers' quarters, and broken their doors in search of the overseers. Another messenger immediately after arrived and said that the coolies had taken charge of the estate, and had determined to kill the manager and overseer on their return home, and that they were going to take charge of the manager's house. Mr. Abel said the only thing he was afraid of was, that there were some sepoys among the coolies, and they might be very mischievous if they went into his house and took possession of his guns. Inspector Griffin, who was present and heard all that was said, went up to the bench and intimated it to the Magistrate, and the court was closed. The Magistrate then gave instructions to those who were then present to repair to the spot. The armed force, consisting of about twenty men and three policemen with hand-cuffs, marched down under Inspector Griffin. The overseers rode on their mules, and the manager, myself and others went in waggons. I was the last to arrive on the spot. When I got there I found the Magistrate speaking to the men through the medium of his own interpreter. The coolies were drawn up with hackia sticks in a line from the *Devonshire Castle* avenue, in such a position as to prevent entrance into the estate. On the public road itself they were about four or five deep, and on the other side they were about three deep. The manager had finished reading the Riot Act when I went up, but he was explaining it to the people through his interpreter then. An hour and some minutes elapsed, during which time he went up to them several times and asked them to disperse. They were very much excited, and one of the men came out with a stick apparently with the intention to knock him down, when he was pulled back by another coolie. Then a woman came across and said something about the time for working in the buildings. The Magistrate told her that they would speak about that afterwards; but that in the meantime they must disperse. They would not leave the road, but said they would rather die first, and that they were not going to allow anybody to go into *Devonshire Castle*. The Magistrate then told them that a half hour had elapsed and that they had better go away, or they would be arrested. They became more frantic, and refused to leave. After an hour had elapsed the Magistrate went back to them and again requested them to leave the road; but they still refused to do so. There were a great many women on the ground, and he sent to tell them to leave, as he would have to disperse the mob. He then turned round to a lot of black people who were standing on the road near us, and asked them to assist in arresting the ringleaders; but they immediately flew away in all directions. None of them had any cutlasses or hoes in their hands. I only saw two buildings men with cooper's axes in their hands. The Magistrate then pointed out the ringleaders to Mr. Griffin, who pointed them out to his men, and told them to arrest them. The inspector gave notice to fix bayonets. Before fixing bayonets, the men loaded their pieces. The Magistrate went round the men and told them to charge low, and not to attempt to fire unless he told them to do so. Inspector Griffin gave order to charge and arrest the ringleaders. As soon as the men advanced to the charge, the coolies met them and commenced to beat them with their hackia sticks. The bayonets were pointed low, just above the shins. The coolies knocked two of the men down and broke the front rank, still pushing forward. They were sweeping round the public roadway and pressing through the ranks they had broken. At this time I found myself surrounded, and having a stick in my hand, I licked my way up to the front where Mr. Loughran and Mr. Griffin were standing. I saw the Magistrate and other gentlemen trying to arrest the prisoners. Before I had got up to where the Magistrate was, I heard a single gun discharged, and a few seconds about half a dozen more were discharged in succession. The coolies then began to run away in all directions, leaving the ground clear. I saw one dead and two wounded men lying upon the road, and they were taken to the hospital. One was quite dead, another had his leg broken, and the third was breathing hard. I have lived thirteen years on this coast, and I have never witnessed anything of this sort before, or anything approaching to it. The coolies were very much excited, and appeared to be bent on mischief. They left the court-room yelling and threatening.

The Coroner.—Suppose those rifles had not gone off, do you not think that something serious would have occurred?

Witness.—I think that the explosion of that first rifle saved our lives. I did not expect to see another moment.

The enquiry was here, at 5-50, adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Thursday, Oct. 10.

The inquest touching the death of the five coolies who were shot during the disturbance on plantation *Devonshire Castle* on the 30th ultimo was resumed to-day, pursuant to adjournment, at the Bush Lot court-room, before Mr. Sheriff Humphreys. Mr. Stipendiary Justice Loughran, Acting Inspector-General Hill, and Mr. Inspector Griffin were again in attendance.

The first witness examined to-day was *Keffatolah* (Police Constable 109) who said: I am stationed at Suddie. I am a Calcutta coolie, and understand the language. I was one of the force that was marched down from Daniel's Town to *Devonshire Castle* on Monday, the 30th September. When I got there I saw about a hundred coolies standing across the road that leads into the estate, so that nobody could pass. They all had hackia, and some had shovels besides. I did not notice any cutlasses. We stood up before them, and I heard them making a great noise, and saying that they were going to make a great war; that they were going to kill some; but that some of them were going to die too. We waited there until the inspector came up. He soon came and then the Magistrate, who had come also, told them through the interpreter that he would give them one hour to go away. Mr. Muir, Mr. Abel, and one or two other gentlemen came with the Magistrate. The interpreter told the coolies what the Magistrate had said, and they said they would not move: the Magistrate must hold court there. The Magistrate told them to leave the road and go on the estate, and he would go there and keep court. They said they would not move. Then the Magistrate said he would give them half an hour more to clear off the road, and if they did not move they would get punished. After that Mr. Griffin gave the order to load, and we loaded. He then gave the order to fix swords and half-cock our rifles. During all this time the Magistrate was telling the coolies to leave the road or they would be punished, and they said they would not move; they did not care a d——n. The inspector pointed out two men named Peraag and Pertaub, and told us to charge and arrest them, but he said we were to point at the legs and not the body of the coolies. We advanced about six paces, at a walk, with our guns sloped, and went up to the coolies. They did not advance towards us, but raised their sticks and knocked down police constable Tull, who was in the front rank I think. We raised our guns to keep off their sticks, and some of them went off. On turning round I saw a man in the act of giving me a blow on the head with a stick, and I caught hold of him. Police constable Smart then knocked him down and arrested him. I heard the Magistrate at first tell the men to send away the women and children, but they would not go. The women said they would not go until the matter was settled. I saw one old woman come out and speak to the Magistrate and then go back, and tell the others to go into the estate and the Magistrate would settle the matter. They said they were not going into the estate; the Magistrate must settle the matter there.

By Inspector Griffin.—When the Magistrate came, he read to the coolies from a piece of paper. Before he took the paper out of his pocket, he asked them through the interpreter to go away. The interpreter told them to go away several times. They said that they were not going; they were going to make a great war. When the Magistrate had read the paper, the interpreter said to them: "This is a public road, and you are all to keep clear; if you don't move, the Magistrate will punish you." They said "what can Magistrate do." I heard the interpreter say something about the Queen and the Queen's road. When we had loaded our rifles, you went round to all the men to see if they were half-cocked. I saw you take some of the rifles in your own hands and put them upon half-cock. My own rifle was full-cocked, and you put it right. You expressly gave an order, more than once, that no man was to fire unless you gave the order to do so.

Lutchman (Police Constable 340) said: I am stationed at Daniel's Town. I am one of the men who were marched down to *Devonshire Castle* on Monday, the 30th September, and had no rifle. I had only my baton and pair of handcuffs. When we got to *Devonshire Castle* I saw a great many coolies shouting across the road with big hackia sticks in their hands. They were all Calcutta fighting men, and some were sepoys, or other people. There were some six or seven sepoys among them, and the whole numbered about two hundred. Only one man had a cutlass, and he was in the front rank of the coolies. His name is Ramful. They were making a great noise, and striking their sticks together as they do in taja time. Peraag, when leaving the Magistrate's court that day, said to the Magistrate, "come to *Devonshire Castle*, and we will show you something." At *Devonshire Castle* they said they wanted to fight. When the Magistrate and the interpreter came, the Magistrate and his interpreter went unto them, and told them to leave the road and go into the estate, and allow people to pass. I heard the interpreter tell them over and over that the Magistrate said they must go away quietly, and they said each time that they would not go. I heard the Magistrate read a notice from a paper, saying it was the Queen's order not to stop up the road, and they must clear off. They said "Queen no here; Queen in England." The Magistrate then told them that he would give them one hour to go away. They said the Magistrate must remove the policemen and keep court on the road. An hour and a half passed, and the Magistrate told them to remove the women, whereupon the women came to the front, and one of them, who was very violent, commenced to abuse in the coolie language. The Magistrate pointed out to Mr. Griffin, Peraag, Pertaub, and Ooderman, Gopaul, and Conhuysingh, and told him to tell his men to arrest them. The Inspector told us to fix bayonets and advance, but not to hurt the people. As soon as we advanced the coolies began to beat us with their sticks. I saw police constable Tull fall from a blow he received. I was

taking prisoners in the rear when I received a blow from Conhuysingh, which bent the handcuffs which I had in my hands. I then heard some guns go off; but I don't know how they went off. I do not know in what rank Tull was. There were several men in the rear rank struck; but I only saw Tull fall. When the Magistrate asked the black people to assist in removing the wounded people to the hospital, they refused. The Magistrate then got vexed, and some of them came and assisted. I heard the Magistrate and Inspector Griffin tell the men not to fire, but to keep their guns low down.

The enquiry was here adjourned for ten minutes.

On its resumption—

Madaree, the interpreter who accompanied Mr. Stipendiary Justice Loughran on the occasion, was called. He is not the official interpreter of the court, but his services were made available by Mr. Loughran in the absence of the official interpreter. He said: I am an indentured coolie to plantation *Land of Plenty*, and I was sent by the manager to the Magistrate on Monday, the 30th of last month, when the cases of Peraag and Pertaub were called. The cases were called three times, and they did not answer. A great many coolies came to the court that morning, but they all went away before the case was called. The Magistrate waited some time, and then sent me to call back Peraag and Pertaub. I went and told them that the Magistrate was waiting for them, and they said that they did not want to have the cases tried, because the Magistrate was not going to give them their rights, but would give the manager and overseer theirs. They then went away, saying that they were to wait on the road for the manager, the overseer and the Magistrate, and that they would not allow them to go into the estate. They also added that if they got their rights they would allow them to go into the estate; but if they did not, they would not allow them. I went back and told the Magistrate all this, and the Magistrate swore me and put my statement into writing. He then took down the evidence of Mr. Abel, the overseer, and the constable, and after that the inspector sent the policemen down to *Devonshire Castle*, and afterwards followed in a waggon with the Magistrate. Mr. Abel, the manager, the Magistrate's clerk, and the overseer also went down. When we got to *Devonshire Castle*, the Magistrate told me to tell them to go home, and I did so. They said they were not going home; that soldiers had been brought there to fight them. I told the Magistrate this, and he told me to tell them that no one had come to fight them, but they must clear the road and go home. They again said that they were not going anywhere; that the court must be kept there, that they might get their rights. Some time after this the Magistrate took a paper out of his pocket and read to me, and I interpreted it to them. At the end of it the Magistrate said "God save the Queen," and I repeated the words to them, three times. They understood all I told them; but still they said they were not going home. At this time a woman came out from among the men and commenced to beat her breast and curse the Magistrate, telling him that he brought people there to make a row and a fight. The Magistrate told me to tell the women to go home to their houses, and I did so; but they said they were not going home; they must all be killed. An old man brought out a child in his arms, and said that he was not going home. The Magistrate told him to take the child home; but he would not. I told them several times by the Magistrate's order to go home, and they would not. Sometimes I went to them myself and sometimes with the Magistrate. The people were very noisy, and said that as they had come to fight, they would fight. They were violent, making a noise and abusing. The Magistrate pointed out Pertaub, Peraag, Conhuy, Ooderman, Gopaul, and the inspector ordered men to arrest them. I heard the inspector give an order to fix bayonets; but I did not hear him give any order to load. I heard the Magistrate and the inspector tell the men to keep their guns low down, and not to fire until they received orders to do so. When the policemen advanced to arrest the prisoners, the coolies advanced too, and commenced to use their sticks. The policemen kept off blows with their guns; and one of them went off in consequence of being struck by a stick on the nipple. I saw this myself. Other guns went off immediately, but I don't know the man who gave the blow, but I believe he is in custody. He was taken into custody by Lutchman. After this they all ran away. The man who had the child was then coming back again, when he was arrested and given over by the Magistrate to Lutchman. The dead and wounded people were all taken up afterwards by order of the Magistrate, and the doctor was sent for.

Inspector Griffin was then examined. He said: I am an inspector of police, stationed at Suddie, and I have under my charge a body of men who are trained to the use of arms. There is no such thing as an armed force. On Friday, the 27th of September, at about 9 o'clock in the evening, I received a communication from the Magistrate, Mr. Loughran, through Mr. Straker, requesting me to bring down a body of armed men to Queenstown, as he was going down to *Devonshire Castle* to investigate some complaints the next day. At about half-past 10, I despatched a corporal and eighteen men to Daniel's Town, with orders to march all night. I followed myself before day-light the next (Saturday) morning, and on arriving at Daniel's Town I found my men there. As I was passing the manager's house at *Three Friends*, I called in to see him, and he told me he thought it would be better if I remained with my men at the Daniel's Town station, and that should he require me on the estate, he would send for me. I remained at the station until the Magistrate returned from the estate, which was between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. He told me that the people on the estate were noisy, that he had granted some of them free summonses, and that he was going to investigate their complaints on Monday at the Daniel's Town court-room. On Monday, the 30th, I attended at the Daniel's Town court-room, and saw upwards of

three hundred immigrants sitting about the road and court-yard, and I was informed that they belonged to plantation *Devonshire Castle*. They had all hackia sticks with them, but they seemed pretty quiet at that time. Shortly after I arrived, the Magistrate drove up, accompained by his interpreter and Mr. Blake, his clerk. There were present in the court-room Mr. Abel, the manager of *Devonshire Castle*, a Mr. Robertson, an overseer, I believe, who resides at Wakenham. Before the court was opened, I placed a sentry on each of the entrances into the station-yard, in order to keep people out of the yard. The Magistrate called his interpreter, and desired him to throw the doors open, and declare the court open, which he did three times at least, at the top of his voice, in the Hindustani language. Instantly on hearing this the coolies, who had been before walking in knots of two and three on the road, all headed by three or four men, started off in the direction of plantation *Devonshire Castle*. They made a great noise, talking and yelling and waving their sticks in the air, and crying out "No court; no court." Headed by three or four, and urged and pushed on by those who were behind, they went on their way. Previously to their going away, the Magistrate desired the interpreter to call out a man named Peraag, who had a complaint against the manager, which he did three times; also one named Pertaub. They paid no attention to this, and the Magistrate told the interpreter to go and try and turn them back; but they took no notice of that either; they only continued to yell and wave their sticks. The Magistrate then took the evidence on oath of the defendant, Mr. Abel, the overseer, Mr. Robertson, and also of a rural constable, whose name I think is Pompey Reid, with reference to Peraag having been rescued from Reid's custody on the Friday previous. He then examined the interpreter to prove that he had called the men and that they did not appear, and he dismissed the cases. About this time a messenger to Mr. Abel arrived, stating that the coolies had returned to the estate; had driven black people out of the buildings, and had in fact taken possession of the estate. Several messages came one after the other to the same effect. Hearing all this I went up to the Magistrate who was sitting on the bench, and I informed him of it. He told me to send the men on to the estate in advance, and we would catch them before they got there. I did so, and when we got there we found the men drawn up in front of the coolies, who were drawn up in a body to the number of over two hundred right across the entrance to the estate, with a number of them on the public road. They were all armed with hackia sticks. I noticed one man in particular. On arriving at the spot the Magistrate got out of his waggon and went up to the coolies and told them it was wrong to make this noise, and to disperse and go home quietly to their houses. This he repeated several times, begging them to go away, but the only answer he got that I could understand was shouting, and yelling, and derisive laughter. I heard the interpreter tell the Magistrate that they had said they would not go away, but that they must fight. After talking to them for some time to no effect, the Magistrate said, "there is nothing else for it," and he took a piece of paper out of his pocket and went up close to them with his interpreter, and read it. It was the Riot Proclamation, and he told the interpreter to be very careful how he interpreted it, in order that the people might understand what it was. After reading it he told them that he would give them one hour to disperse, and if at the expiration of the time, they still continued there, any accident that might happen would be upon their own heads. He told them he was the Magistrate sent there to administer the law, and he must do his duty. They did not seem to pay any attention to this, but danced and yelled and waved their sticks in a most violent manner. About a quarter of an hour after the Riot Act had been read, a number of women, about 50 or 60, some with babies in their arms, formed themselves up at the right of the men, opposite our left, and commenced to gesticulate in a most violent manner. Seeing the women, the Magistrate sent the interpreter to tell them to go to their homes, as he did not wish them to get hurt. On hearing this instead of retiring they got more violent than ever, some of them screaming and waving their arms in the air. One woman in particular came forward, striking her breast with her hands, and going towards the Magistrate, screamed at him and became quite furious. All this time the men were stamping, and yelling, and making the greatest noise possible. Time was rapidly passing on, and every now and then the Magistrate would go to them with his interpreter and advise them to go home; but they would not. I heard several of them say in broken English "No; you bring soldierman; must fight." The hour was nearly up when the Magistrate ordered me to make the men load their rifles, at the same time telling me to warn the men not on any account to fire unless ordered to do so. I ordered the men to load their arms, and I went round to every man myself and examined his rifle to see that his rifle was at half-cock, in order that no accident might occur. I found several at full cock, and I took them into my own hands and put them at half-cock, and then returned them to the men. At the time there were a number of black people near us on our left. The Magistrate spoke to them and asked them what they were doing there, and requested them to assist the police in keeping order. Immediately on hearing this they took to their heels and bolted in all directions. The Magistrate then called upon Mr. Muir, Mr. Bunbury, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Abel, and one or two others who were there, to assist, as far as they were able, in the arrest of the ringleaders. By this time it was considerably past the hour, and the Magistrate ordered me to give the order to fix swords, which I did. He then went himself in front of the police, and warned them on no account to fire unless they got positive orders from me to do so. He at the same time pointed out the ringleaders whom he wished to have arrested, telling them to use their bayonets as little as possible, and if they did, to use them about the legs. He pointed out the men and told them that he wished them arrested. He told me the same thing. I had then under my command a lance corporal and twenty-four men, besides three men with handcuffs and only their batons, who belong to

Daniel's Town Station. Seeing that the coolies were edging round the Portuguese shop on the right where my men were drawn up, I caused the right half of the small body of men (6 files) to fall back, forming nearly a semi-circle, resting my left on a mule cart on the road, so as to prevent being taken in flank. The coolies who had gone to the left on seeing this at once closed up together in a body. During all this time the coolies in front of me were laughing, and yelling, and ridiculing us, and making such a noise that I could not hear myself. The Magistrate then called upon me and said, "Mr. Inspector time is up. Advance your men at the charge, and arrest those ringleaders; but mind, warn the men that they must not fire," which I did. I then brought the men to the charge, the rear rank sloping arms, and the front rank coming to the charge. I gave the men the order, and they had scarcely advanced more than from two to three paces, before the coolies came on with a rush, rattling their sticks together in the air. The sticks came right down on the men's heads, striking some in the rear rank. The front rank men brought their rifles to the head parry to defend their hands, although they were at the charge. At the first onslaught I saw a stick fall on P. C. Tull, and he dropped at once; he was struck on the right shoulder, and when he received the blow he had his rifle on the slope. As he fell, fearing that they might break through us, I jumped over him and rushed into the middle of them myself. As I was rushing through the ranks I heard a shot; but there was such a noise made by the rifles and sticks that I could not tell where it came from. Almost immediately afterwards I heard several other shots.

It being now 5-15, the enquiry was adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow (11th October), when Mr. Griffin's examination will be resumed.

Friday, 11th October.—The inquest touching the death of the coolies who were shot during the disturbance on *Devonshire Castle* on the 30th ultimo was resumed at Bush Lot court-room to-day. Mr. Inspector Griffin resumed his evidence, and said: Shortly after the first report I heard several others—about seven or eight—but not in a volley; they followed each. I turned with my sword in my hand and said to the men, "what do you mean by firing"? I held my sword up in the air, and with my left hand before me, I rushed among them, and asked them what they meant by firing. I seized one of the men's rifle by the muzzle near the bayonet and uplifted it in the air, and as I did so it went off, the bullet passing close to my head. It went clear up into the air, and could not have hurt any person. After my calling out to the men, there were no more shots fired. I turned round and saw three or four coolies lying down upon the ground apparently injured. On turning round after hearing the first shot, I saw the coolies still fighting, but they almost instantly disappeared on hearing the other shot. I saw some of them running in the direction of the hospital, several of whom picked up large pieces of burnt brick which had recently been laid down, and threw them at the police. One piece nearly came down upon my own head. I saw several of the men engaged—especially P. C. Lutchman (340) and P. C. Smart (62) in arresting prisoners. Smart had arrested one of the ringleaders named Gopaul, whom I had especially pointed out to him. I then heard a cry that the coolies had gone for their shovels, and that we were to look out. Seeing that my men were scattered, I ordered the bugler to sound the "retire," which he did, and the men at once formed up. I then asked who it was that fired the first shot, and P. C. 303 Archer, who was the right hand man of the rear rank, at once said: "Me sir; a cooly struck me on my right hand and almost broke it, and my gun went off. How it went off I don't know." I then went to see how many men were injured, and I heard the Magistrate, Mr. Loughran, call upon some black people to come and assist in removing the wounded; but they walked away without attempting to assist. I heard him say something about "a lot of great big men not coming to assist," and one or two came back and assisted in taking the men to the hospital. I then in company examined the rifles of all the men, and the manager took down the numbers of those whose rifles had exploded. We found that ten of the rifles had exploded.

The Coroner—Have you got the names and number of the men?

Witness—Yes Sir. They are 303, Archer; 487, John Nichols; 180, R. Williams; 518, Gibbs; 176, Pitinary; 576, Henry; 507, Tom Nimble; 481, Roberts; 588, Sargeant; and 231, Wood. Seeing that all was now quiet, and the wounded people were all taken to the hospital, I left lance corporal Plummer and ten men on the road, whilst I took the Magistrate, Mr. Abel, Mr. Muir, Mr. Bunbury, Mr. Blake, Mr. Robertson, one of the overseers, and one or two others up to the manager's house. As everything still seemed quiet, I called up the ten on the road to the house also, posting one on sentry downstairs. I remained there until nine o'clock at night, when Mr. Hill, the Acting Inspector General of Police, and Mr. Trotter of the Immigration Department arrived and I reported the circumstances to Mr. Hill. That night I was taken ill with fever, and I went home to Suddie the next morning. The Magistrate remained on the estate for some time, and when he left, he left me in charge. During the attack of the coolies upon the police, their aim seemed to be to take off the bayonets and wrest the rifles from the police. I saw several of them deliberately grasp the bayonets and try to take them off. From the determined manner in which they attacked the police, I feel certain that had the first gun not gone off, and the rest of them followed, which made them imagine that the order had been given to fire, they not only would have broken through us and surrounded us, but they would not have left one of us alive. I have seen coolies at taja times excited and making a noise, but I have never seen them so wildly excited as they were on this occasion: they seemed to be perfectly mad.

Mr. Stipendiary Justice Loughran was next examined. He said: I am the Stipendiary Justice of the Peace for the North Coast Judicial District, in the county of Essequebo. On

Friday afternoon, the 27th September, I met Mr. Abel, the manager of plantation *Devonshire Castle*, near Henrietta village. He stopped my waggon and applied to me for some warrants against some coolies who had refused to work, and had threatened him with violence. I informed him that I was very chary about issuing warrants against immigrants, and advised to summon the men to Daniel's Town the next court day. He agreed to do so. I went into plantation *Anna Regina* to see the Sub-Immigration Agent, when, on passing Bush Lot station, I met Mr. Blake, the Magistrate's clerk, who informed me that some two or three hundred of the *Devonshire Castle* coolies had passed Bush Lot station going towards Airy Hall, marching in a compact body. That he and Sergeant Eveleyn had endeavoured to stop them, but were unable to do so, as they threatened to break up the station house. I drove him to procure an interpreter, and after having obtained one, I followed them. Shortly after I saw Mr. Inspector Griffin at *Three Friends*, and I told him about the large body of coolies who were marching down the coast. He replied that he would drive on to Suddie and stop them there. I determined to endeavour to stop them before they got there. I overtook them near Queen's Town. I drove into the midst of them and called for the chief man. The coolies gathered round my waggon, and two of them, whose names I have since learnt, Peraag and Ooderman, were spokesmen. I asked them what this marching up the coast meant, and told them that it could not be permitted. I asked them what they wanted, and where they were going to. They said that they wanted to see the Governor, and were going to Georgetown: that the manager and overseers had assaulted them, and that their wages were not sufficient. I told them that those matters could be settled here without troubling His Excellency; that they must summon the manager and overseer before me, and they would get justice done to them; that I was a servant of the Queen, and not of the planters; that if I was unable to do them justice, I would go with two or three of them to the Governor myself, rather than any wrong should be done to them; but that I could not permit them to walk in large bodies along the public roads, and that they must at once return to their estate. And to show that I was most anxious to do them justice, I told them I would attend the next morning at plantation *Devonshire Castle* to hold an enquiry on the spot. Some of them appeared willing to obey me, but the majority did not. After much loud and angry talk among themselves, they agreed to return to the estate, to meet me the next morning. I drove to Queenstown, and they went in the opposite direction. Seeing so much disaffection and disturbance among the immigrants, and having learned only a short time previously that the whole coast from Suddie to where the plantations end was entirely protected by the staff of policemen only (not even the Capoey Jail having any means of defence), I requested Mr. Inspector Straker to send a special messenger to Suddie for as many of the armed police as could be spared, with instructions that they should be taken to Daniel's Town during the night if possible, in order that no public display of force should be made. This order was carried out with admirable promptness by Mr. Inspector Griffin. The police passed my house at *Three Friends* at about one o'clock on Saturday morning, and arrived in Daniel's Town before daybreak. I myself arrived at home at seven o'clock that evening, when the propriety of sending for the armed force was made manifest, as the road leading into my house was completely blocked up by coolies belonging to *Anna Regina*. My horse could not pass through them, and I had to come out of my waggon and go amongst them. They were extremely excited and turbulent. They demanded vengeance on the manager, Mr. Shaw, who, they stated, had threatened to shoot some of their body a few hours previously. I had great difficulty in appeasing them. I told them that Mr. Shaw had no right to do anything of the kind, and that if he did, he would be dealt with according to law. I offered to give them free summonses against him. I brought three of the ringleaders into my house and gave them an order to the Magistrate's clerk to grant them free summonses against Mr. Shaw without delay. Being extremely surprised at the allegation made by the coolies against Mr. Shaw, I visited him the next morning, to see whether there was any truth in it. I found that he had been very severely beaten on the previous evening by a number of coolies quite near to the estate's hospital. He had two severe bruises on the back of his head, and was beaten severely about the body. He informed me that he had preserved his life by pulling a revolver out of his pocket and pushing the coolies away with it, until some persons arrived and rescued him. I asked him what he intended to do, and he said he only wished to prosecute the ringleader of those coolies who had assaulted him, as he was a bad man, just returned from Massaruni. I am diverging a little, and stating those circumstances in order to show the state of the coast at the time. Mr. Shaw said that as the other men appeared to be intoxicated he would forgive them; but he made application for a warrant against an immigrant named Tacoorah. I granted the warrant and asked Mr. Shaw what was the best time to have it executed. He recommended next day (Sunday) about 11 o'clock. The warrant was handed to Sergeant Evelyn at Bush Lot, to proceed with it next morning and arrest the man. I was informed by the Sergeant himself that the man had been arrested and rescued, and I went the next morning to have him re-arrested. As the law was still being set at defiance, I requested Inspector Griffin to remove the armed force from Daniel's Town to *Anna Regina*. About two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, Mr. Inspector Griffin, I, and about fourteen or fifteen of the armed police went to Tacoorah's house to re-arrest him. His house was searched, but he could not be found. It was raining very heavily at the time, and the coolies jeered at me and the police. They laughed at our failure and the plight we were in from the rain, and I felt my dignity very much lowered, to say the least of it. We retired in good order, having got nothing by the interprise but a wet coat. We went towards the manager's house, where there were a number of coolies armed with hackia sticks. One drunken coolie came forward and said he was Tacoorah, and that we must arrest him. Sergeant Evelyn said he would not.

The man was very boisteruos and troublesome, and in my opinion wished to be arrested for the purpose of bringing about a riot. If we had arrested this man I am perfectly certain that the coolies would have rushed out and murdered every man of us. I shortly afterwards left the estate. Next morning (Monday), about eight o'clock, when writing an official letter to the Government Secretary, some three hundred of the *Anna Regina* coolies surrounded my house, again crying for vengeance on Mr. Shaw. I told them that their case must he tried first, and that that would be on Tuesday. I further said that Mr. Shaw had a complaint against one of their number, and that he must also appear on that day; that they had defied the law and rescued a prisoner. I asked where Tacoorah was and to produce him. I told Tacoorah he had better deliver himself up to me as a prisoner, and I would drive him to the Bush Lot station and let him remain there until the next day, when his case would be heard. They appeared to think this a joke on my part, and laughed and shouted, and took Tacoorah away with them. On Saturday morning, the 28th ultimo, I held an enquiry at *Devonshire Castle* at half past seven o'clock. When I arrived there, I requested the manager to summon the immigrants on the estate and inform them that I was there. In a few moments the grass plot in front of the manager's house was covered. I told the interpreter to call out in a loud voice that the Magistrate was there, and ready to hear any complaints they had to make. Several coolies came up the stairs and several under the gallery where I was. There was a good deal of loud talk; and addressing the men, I told them that if any of them had any complaints against the manager or overseers to come forward and make them. Two immigrants called Peraag and Pertaub came to the table at which I was sitting. I thought it best to take preliminary depositions, to see exactly how matters stood. Paraag was sworn, and he stated that Mr. Abel, the manager, had struck him on Friday, the 27th ultimo, and that upon his being given in charge, the coolies interfered, and would not allow him to go to the lock-up when the manager charged him with disorderly conduct in the buildings. Pertaub was next sworn, and he stated that he was assaulted likewise by the head-boilerman called Sundersingh, a coolie. Afterwards a coolie named Ooderman made a general complaint about the insufficiency of wages for shovel work on behalf of the shovel gang. I was about to inspect the work, when Mr. King, the Sub-Immigration Agent, advised me not to do so, and I confined myself to the other part of the business. I may state that Paraag stated to me on oath that he was getting two shillings a day in the buildings.

The Coroner.—He stated as a grievance that he got two shillings a day?

Witness.—Yes; but he said that he had to work from three o'clock in the morning till 11 at night. He further stated that he used to receive two shillings a day without any night work. I told them that they should have summonses without charge for alleged assaults committed upon them by Mr. Abel, an overseer named Fraser, and a coolie head-boilerman named Sundersingh. I called Mr. Abel, Mr. Fraser, and Sundersingh to the front of the gallery and made them promise before the assembled coolies to attend Daniel's Town on Monday at 11 o'clock to answer charges brought against them. They promised to do so. Everything was fully interpreted to the coolies by an indentured immigrant named Madaree. I left the estate at about four o'clock, the coolies appearing to be quite satisfied. On Monday, the 30th ultimo, I attended at Daniel's Town. When I arrived at the court-room the road was filled, as far as I could see, with coolies with hackia sticks. The court was duly opened, both in English and Hindustani. The case of *Paraag* v. *Able, Fraser, and Sundersingh* was called three times in English and Hindustani. The three defendants were in attendance, but the complainant did not appear. The case of *Pertaub* v. *Sundersingh* was then called three times, and the complainant did not appear. For fear of any misconception arising in the minds of any of the coolies, I told my interpreter to go out among the crowd and inform Pertaub and Peraag that I was waiting upon them to proceed with their cases. Instead of returning they went off in a body in the direction of *Devonshire Castle.* They made loud shouts, beat their sticks together, and yelled as they left the court-room. I then proceeded to take upon oath the statements of Mr. Abel and his witness regarding the alleged assault. Mr. Abel denied that he had assaulted any coolie, and a rural constable called Pompey Reid also denied any assault. Just as Pompey Reid was finishing his statement, Mr. Inspector Griffin informed me that the coolies had returned to *Devonshire Castle*, had taken possession of the estate, and were about to wreck it. The armed force was ordered to proceed to the plantation, and we immediately followed. Before leaving the court-room I read over Ordinance No. 23 of the year 1846, and caused my clerk to copy the Riot Proclamation out of it. I may here state that I was engaged as a special constable in quelling the Belfast riots of 1864. Thirty people were then killed. I was afterwards examined as a witness before a Royal Commission concerning those riots. The result was that the constabulary, armed with Snider rifles, were introduced as the town police, and the local force disbanded. When I arrived at *Devonshire Castle* at about one o'clock, the interpreter and I got out of my waggon. I had great difficulty in getting a black man to hold my horse; and I proceeded at once to the coolies who were drawn up across the entrance to the estate in battle array. They were all armed with hackia sticks which they knocked against each other, and yelled and shouted in a most horrible manner. Twenty-four armed policemen and three unarmed were drawn up in front of them at the space of about twelve yards. I immediately went with my interpreter to this riotous mob of coolies—some 150 strong I should say—, and asked them what was the meaning of this demonstration. They said Mr. Abel and the overseers must be removed, and that no one should pass there. I told them that I had no power to remove Mr. Abel; that I was certain that if they had just complaint against him it would be attended to in the proper court. I told them that they were breaking the law, and that they should disperse and go

quietly home. They treated my advice with contempt and menace. I retired then for a few minutes to where the police were standing. For half an hour I went frequently to them with my interpreter, and tried by every means in my power to prevail upon them to disperse. They ordered me to go away, and to take the "soldiermen," as they called the police, away with me. I told them I was not there to take orders; I was there to carry out the law. They said I came there with these "soldiers" to kill them. I told them that was untrue, and that not a hair of their heads would be hurt if they dispersed quietly. I said the law had been defied by them, and that force was merely brought there to show that it could not be trampled upon. They then shouted out that they must fight. The interpreter then called upon them frequently to disperse, in the name of the Queen, and they replied that they would not move an inch; that the Queen was not there. I said the Queen's law was there, and that I represented it. I retired again to where the police were. The immigrants then assumed a most defiant attitude. Their conduct was such as only a person who has been accustomed to see excited Hindoos can imagine. The men were actually foaming with rage, and the women assumed the appearance of regular demons. I saw that parleying with them any further was useless, and I determined to read the Riot Act. I went up to within a foot of them, and caused the proclamation to be interpreted word for word. I commenced ordering silence, and concluded by saying "God save the Queen"! I afterwards explained it to them, and the meaning was conveyed to them through the interpreter. I told them that at the expiration of one hour from that time the law must be obeyed, the mob dispersed by force, and the ringleaders arrested. During the hour and twenty minutes that elapsed from making of the proclamation and the unsuccessful efforts which were made to disperse them, I made at least a dozen efforts to induce them to go away to their homes. During the interval about 50 women came to the front of the rioters and screamed and cursed in a most diabolical manner. One woman in particular, apparently their leader, went through the most extraordinary gesticulations I ever beheld. Knowing that legally women are rioters, and rioters of the very worst description from my own knowledge, I sent the interpreter to request them to retire and leave the fray to the men; their reply was a coolie curse which is too horrible for translation. They said they would kill us or they would die with their husbands. One quiet looking woman, not joined with this band of desperate females, came up to me and spoke about wages for weeding. I told her it was no time to talk about the wages or the weeding either, but to go among the women and let them persuade the men to go about their business peaceably. She disappeared among the women. By this time an old man appeared with a young child right in front of the rioters. He came there to deter me from acting, I presume, and the interpreter went and told him that that was not a place for children, and that if he was determined to remain there, he must put the child in some place of safety, as very soon strong measures would be taken. He refused to move. At this time I requested Inspector Griffin to order the men to load, thinking it might have a deterrent effect on the coolies. It had the opposite effect, for they became more frantic than ever. In about an hour and twenty minutes from the time the proclamation was read, the police fixed swords. I went over to my interpreter right in front of the coolies, and told him to say that I called upon them for the last time in the name of the Queen to disperse quietly; that nearly an hour and a half had elapsed, and that force must now be used to maintain the law. They then assumed a most threatening and defiant aspect: they ground their teeth and struck their sticks together. I told them that it was my last appeal, and that if anything happened after, it would be on their own heads; and at all hazards the ringleaders must be arrested. The situation was one of immense peril. There were 27 policemen armed and unarmed, who with some seven or eight other maintainers of law and order were confronted by a horde of coolies numbering some 250, all determined in my opinion to ruthlessly murder all who opposed them. I felt myself to be in a position of the utmost responsibility. I determined to protect fully those about me, and to use no unnecessary force, if possible, to arrest the ringleaders.

It being now five o'clock, the Coroner adjourned the enquiry till Monday next at eleven o'clock, when the evidence of Mr. Loughran will be concluded, and when it is expected the whole matter will be closed.

Monday, 10th October.—The inquest touching the death of the five coolies who were shot during the late disturbance on Plantation *Devonshire Castle* was concluded to-day before Mr. Sheriff Humphreys, as Coroner, at the Bush Lot Police Station.

Mr. Stipendiary Justice Loughran resumed his evidence, and went on to say—I addressed the gentlemen about me, consisting of Mr. Blake, Mr. Abel, Mr. Bunbury, Mr. Muir, Mr. Robertson, and I think about two more white people, who had come there. I told them that I was forced to take strong measures to disperse the rioters and arrest the ringleaders. I called upon them in the name of the Queen to render assistance to the police, and they cheerfully did so. Great praise is due to each and every one of these gentlemen for their manly and courageous conduct in suppressing the riot. There were some black people in the neighbourhood—about twenty—and I called upon them also. They merely grinned at me and ran away. Every one of the black people refused to render any assistance. Two coloured men, connected, I believe, with the building of *Devonshire Castle*, gave their services, both at the time of the riot and afterwards in taking the wounded to the hospital. I believe that the black people refused to render any aid because they thought the coolies would immediately crush the police. I told Inspecter Griffin that the time had arrived for putting the law into motion: that he should fix swords, advance his men, and arrest the ringleaders—some six or seven of whom I had pointed out to him. I heard him

give the order to his men, and heard him say to them: "Until I give the order, not a shot is to be fired." I saw him examining the locks of the rifles, to see, as I believed, that they were half-cocked. They were Snider rifles, and that I believe is the safest condition in which to keep them. The men in the front rank were ordered to bring their rifles to the charge, and those in the rear rank to slope theirs. A few seconds before the men advanced, and after the Inspector had given his orders, I went in front of them, pointed out the ringleaders that were to be arrested, and stated to the police in a loud voice that on no emergency whatever should a trigger be pulled without my order; if they were obliged to use their swords, to do it in the gentlest manner possible, to strike low, and avoid wounding any vital part. The men advanced about three paces, when the coolies charged upon them with terrific force. They struck their hackia sticks one against the other, screamed out in their loudest tones, "mahr, mahr," "kill 'em, kill 'em." At this moment a coolie came up with a hackia stick and struck me on the leg. I managed to take this [holding up a long hackia stick] from him, and I knocked him down. At that moment I heard the single report of a firearm, and I thought we were all lost. I gave up our case as hopeless. I believed the coolies had obtained guns. This idea was immediately dispelled by my hearing some seven or eight reports of rifles and seeing the coolies scattering and disappearing in all directions. The police chased them and made some prisoners. I also followed in pursuit, and arrested among others the old coolie who had stood in front of the rioters bearing a young child. He had still the child, and was sneaking away, when I arrested him. An overseer took charge of the infant, and he was handcuffed. I saw three men lying dead, and one nearly so; and there were some five or six wounded. I sent off a special messenger for the doctor, who arrived in about half an hour. I had the dead and wounded conveyed to the hospital, and I directed the sick nurse to render every assistance he could to them until the doctor should arrive. I went to Inspector Griffin and asked him if he gave the order to the police to fire. He replied, no; that he believed the matter to be an accident. I said we must examine the rifles of the men at once to see whose had been discharged. The bugle was sounded, and the men were collected. The Inspector and I examined the 24 Snider rifles, and found that ten had exploded. I took down the numbers and names of the persons to whom these rifles belonged. I told the police that the matter must be strictly enquired into, as no order had been given to fire. Some men came up and told the Inspector that the *Hampton Court* coolies were coming from aback. The Inspector, the police, and myself remained on the ground, waiting to see what further might occur. After a short delay I found the report to be groundless. The men were then marched into the yard. I went into the manager's house and sat down, and thought over the events of the last few minutes. I felt deeply grieved at the sad catastrophe, which resulted in the death of five misguided and unfortunate coolies. I believed then, as I sincerely believe now, that the firing of the rifles saved, not only the few supporters of law and order that were present at the riot at Plantation *Devonshire Castle* from immediate destruction, but I further believe that if the coolies had overcome the police, the county of Essequebo would have become a scene of murder, rapine, and pillage. After the lapse of an hour, I walked down to the estate's hospital, where I found Dr. Goring and the sick nurse attending with great assiduity to the wounded. I visited the dead-house, and saw three dead coolies lying there, surrounded by some female immigrants. I sent off a special despatch to Mr. Sheriff Humpreys, requesting him to attend at his earliest convenience and hold an inquest on the bodies of the rioters who had been shot. I left the estate in charge of Mr. Acting Inspector-General Hill, and returned home. I at once communicated to His Excellency the Governor an account of the deplorable occurrence.

By the Foreman of the Jury.—Do you believe that if the rifles had not been discharged, that from the excited and violent state of the coolies it would have become necessary to give the order to fire?

Witness.—If I had seen the police, as it has been proved, being overpowered, I would certainly have given an order for some of them at least to fire. But I could not see at the time, for I was engaged myself.

The Foreman of the Jury.—But do you think it must have come to that?

Witness.—I think it must eventually have come to that, because the coolies treated the swords with contempt. I would have given the order for some of the men to fire if I had seen the police were being overcome; but I would not have ordered a volley to be fired.

Dr. Goring, who made *post-mortem* examinations of the bodies of the coolies who had been shot, described the nature of the wounds, and proved that they were made by rifle bullets, and not by revolvers or fowling pieces loaded with small shot.

This concluded the evidence, and after a short sitting with what may be called closed doors, the Coroner announced the following

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VERDICT OF THE JURY.

British Guiana,
County of Essequebo. } To wit.

An inquisition taken at *Devonshire Castle*, in the County of Essequebo, Colony of British Guiana, on the 1st of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and adjourned

to the Bush Lot Court Room, County aforesaid, to the 4th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 14th days of October in the year aforesaid, before me, one of the Coroners of our Lady the Queen, in and for the Colony aforesaid, in view of the bodies of Maxidally, Kaulica, Baldeo, Beecarroo, and Auckloo, which were on the first day of October, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of Philip Smith, Jas. Alex. Bascom, Wm. Shields, Peter John Rohler, good and lawful men, who being then and there duly sworn and charged to enquire for our Lady the Queen when, where, how, and after what manner the said Maxidally, Kaulica, Baldeo, Beecarroo, Auckloo, and divers other persons to the jurors aforesaid, as yet unknown, on the 30th day of September being violently, tumultuously, and unlawfully assembled together in open breach of the public peace and terror of Her Majesty's good subjects, and having violently, tumultuously, and unlawfully assaulted, beaten, and otherwise ill-treated the persons of David Tull, Joseph Smart, J. Archer, R. Nicholas, H. Williams, and others, all police constables, and Peter Abel, manager of Plantation *Devonshire Castle*, and divers other persons, then being, with cutlasses and hackia sticks; and thereby put them the said David Tull, Joseph Smart, J. Archer, R. Nicholas, H. Williams, Peter Abel, then being in great peril of their lives, and Henry Joseph Loughran, Stipendiary Justice of the Peace for the Colony of British Guiana then being, having read the proclamation appointed by Ordinance No. 23 of 1846, entitled "An Ordinance to introduce into the colony of British Guiana the Laws of England with respect to riots, route, and unlawful and tumultuous assemblies," and the said Maxidally, Kaulica, Baldeo, Beecarroo, Auckloo, and the other persons unknown, so tumultuously, riotously, seditiously, and unlawfully then and there assembled and gathered together, not dispersing themselves according to the tenor of the said proclamation, but riotously, tumultuously, seditiously, and unlawfully continuing together in contempt of the said law, likewise continuing to assault the said David Tull, Joseph Smart, J. Archer, R. Nicholas, H. Williams, Peter Abel, and others with hackia sticks and cutlasses; and J. Archer J. Nicholas, R. Williams, and J. Gibbs, J. Pitinary, George Henry, Tom Nimble, Charles Roberts, F. A. Sargent, J. Wood, being police constables, and being then and there armed with Snider rifles, did in defence of themselves, and for the preservation of their own lives, and of the lives of the said several other persons, then and there being, and also for the preservation of the public peace, certain guns called Snider rifles, charged with gunpowder and leaden bullets, at, to, and against the said Maxidally, Kaulica, Baldeo, Becarroo, Auckloo, and the said other persons unknown so riotously, tumultuously, seditiously, and unlawfully, then and there assembled together, did discharge and shoot off, and that it so happened that five of the said bullets so discharged and shot of the said rifles by the police constables aforesaid did give unto the said Maxidally, him the said Kaulica, him the said Baldeo, him the said Beecarroo, and him the said Auckloo each one mortal wound, of which said mortal wound he the said Maxidally, he the said Kaulica, he the said Baldeo, he the said Beecarroo, and he the said Auckloo then and there instantly died; and so the jurors aforesaid, on their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said police constables aforesaid, in defence of their lives and in defence of the lives of the said several other persons then and there being, and also for the preservation of the public peace, in the manner and by the means aforesaid, Maxidally, Kaulica, Baldeo, Beecarroo, and Auckloo did kill; and the jurors on their oaths do further say, that but for the accidental explosion of one rifle from the blow of a hackia stick, which caused the police constables to believe that the order to fire had been given, and so discharged several other rifles, which caused the deaths of five coolies aforesaid. And the jurors do further say that from the evidence before them they are of opinion that the riot which was confined to one estate (*Devonshire Castle*) would, but for the fortunate explosion of those rifles, have become a wide-spread rebellion, most disastrous in its consequences.

In witness whereof, as well as the said Coroner as the jurors aforesaid, have hereunto set their hands, this fourteenth day of October, and the year above written.

(Sd.) WM. HUMPHREYS, *J. P., Coroner.*
PHILIP SMITH, *Foreman.*
J. A. BASCOM.
P. J. ROHLER.

The Coroner, before discharging the jury, thanked them for the patience with which they had listened to the evidence, and trusted that all concerned would be satisfied that they had done their duty to the best of their ability, and endeavoured to elucidate every circumstance connected with this unfortunate occurrence. It had been a most tiresome business, but happily they had arrived at the end of it.

No. 387, dated Downing Street, London, the 16th November 1872.

From—The Earl of KIMBERLEY,

To—GOVERNOR SCOTT, *British Guiana.*

I HAVE received with much regret your despatch No. 132, of the 7th ultimo, reporting the riotous proceedings on the part of the Indian immigants on *Devonshire Castle*, and the killing of five and wounding of six immigrants by the discharge of the rifles of the police.

I have also received your despatch No. 138 of the 25th ultimo, enclosing the report of the inquest on the bodies of the coolies who were killed.

Your despatches afford me but little information upon the point which it is most important to have explained, namely, what were the grievances under which the coolies on the Estates of *Devonshire Castle* and *Anna Regina* conceived that they were labouring. The absence of any detailed reference to this matter in either of your communications would seem to indicate that you had satisfied yourself that this serious outbreak was not referable to any special cause. But I am unable to conclude that dissatisfaction so strongly expressed can have been without foundation, and the statement made by the cooly Peraag, as reported by Mr. Loughran at the inquest, "that he was getting two shillings a day; that he had to work from 3 A. M. to 11 P. M., and that he was to receive two shillings per diem without any night work," would appear to point to the cause of discontent. I am inclined to apprehend that the discontent amongst the coolies may have arisen either from the long hours of work imposed upon them in the buildings, or from the absence or insufficiency of their pay for the extra hours, or from their having been in some way compelled (as unfortunately appears to be possible under the existing law) to perform work which was not within their contract, and against which they may have protested.

I have already by telegraph instructed you at once to cause a strict and searching investigation to be made into the complaints of the coolies on this estate, and I have to request that you will take care that in this investigation the points to which I have referred above, and any other matters pending to explain the origin of the discontent which culminated in a defiance of the law are fully elucidated. I further desire to be informed what visits of inspection have recently been made to the estates concerned in the late disturbances; whether the managers and others employed on those estates have previously on any recent occasions had differences with those under their employ, and what has been the general condition of these estates and the laborers upon them.

The trial of the ringleaders will afford their counsel an opportunity of going more fully into the alleged grounds of complaint on the part of the coolies; and as it is of the greatest importance that their case should be completely and fairly stated, I request that you will provide the prisoners, if necessary, at the public expense, with the best counsel procurable, who is not engaged *ex-officio* by the Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 14th January 1873.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis.

PANJÁB APPEALS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE introduced the Bill to prolong the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a month. He had explained the reasons for the introduction of this Bill fully when he moved for leave to introduce it, and he need not explain them again. Besides the immediate object for which the Bill was introduced, the Bill further provided for the indefinite extension of the existing Act, and introduced two amendments suggested by the Chief Court of the Panjáb. Although both those amend-

ments were of a verbal character, they were for the purpose of removing judicial doubts which existed and seemed proper to be introduced. They would be carefully considered in Committee, and the Committee would also consider whether it was more desirable to repeal the present Act, and have a new Act with the amendments suggested, or simply to pass an amending Act. That, also, was a point raised by the Chief Court of the Panjáb, and which they desired to leave to the discretion of the Legislative Department.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA FERRIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate Ferries in British Burma. He said, the Bill was sent to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and had been received back with his opinion and also that of the Judicial Commissioner of the Province; and, in accordance with their suggestions, the Committee had made one or two alterations: they were little more than verbal, but served to explain more clearly the intention of the Bill.

BURMA PORT-DUES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE introduced the Bill for the levy of Port-dues in British Burma, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a month. He had explained the object of this Bill when he obtained leave to introduce it, and he need not explain it again. The Bill was of a simple character, the principle being that it empowered the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, acting in concert, whenever they made a declaration bringing a port within the general Port-dues Act, also to append to that declaration a tariff of Port-dues to be levied in the port, and the conditions under which the dues were to be levied. There was no unlimited power given to the executive, because the last section of the Bill provided that the dues so authorized should not exceed the rate of four annas for every ton of burden, and should only be levied on sea-going vessels of at least ten tons' burden. That was the maximum charge which hitherto it had been found expedient to make in the Burma ports, and it had therefore been fixed as the maximum in this Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTHERN INDIA IRRIGATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON presented the final report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage in Northern India. He said, the Bill had been considered by the Select Committee at Simla, and a Report had been presented. The Bill had again been published in the Gazette, and the opinions of the Local Governments had been called for. These had now been received and considered, and the Report which he presented was the final Report of the Committee after consideration of those communications.

The following Select Committees were named:—

On the Bill to prolong the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb—The Hon'ble Mr. Egerton and the Mover.

On the Bill for the levy of Port-dues in British Burma—Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 21st January 1873.

CALCUTTA;
The 14th January 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 16th JANUARY 1873.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Prospects continue, on the whole, good. In Madras they are pronounced "very satisfactory," except in Karnul, where the crops have suffered from previous heavy rain. In Bombay cotton and some cold weather crops have suffered from excessive cold, and prices seem to have reached their minimum, or even to show a slight upward revulsion. Sind, the Upper Punjab, and Behar have had favorable rain. But it still holds off in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the south-east of the Punjab, its absence causing some anxiety for the rabi crops. The most noteworthy meteorological fact of the fortnight is the unusually severe cold so generally reported. Frosts, severe cold, and cold winds are reported from Sind, Gujrat and Kattiawar, the Deccan, Central India, and the North-Western Provinces, and even in Behar and Lower Bengal the temperature seems to have been abnormally low, at least for a part of the fortnight. At Indor one morning the thermometer is said to have registered 8 degrees (Fahrenheit) of frost. No report has been received from British Burma.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from Local Government or Administration.	State of Agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
MADRAS ...	Ganjam ...	January 15 ...	...	January 16 ...	No rain or freshes; crops in good order; grain imports continue; prices falling; health fair; dengue at one station	General prospects very satisfactory except in Karnul.
	Vizagapatam ...	" 15 ...	*Nil*	.....	Water-supply good; markets well supplied; prices steady; health good.	
	Godavari ...	" 15 ...	"	.....	Tanks and canals full; crops flourishing; markets well supplied; prices slightly falling; health good.	
	Krishna ...	" 15 ...	"	.....	Water-supply abundant; crops fair; prices slightly falling in some parts; markets well supplied; health good.	
	Karnul ...	" 15 ...	"	.....	Season unfavorable; the dry crops being almost destroyed from excessive rain; markets well supplied; prices rising; health fair.	
	Nagapatam ...	" 15 ...	"	January 16 ...	Crops in good order; harvest fair; markets well supplied; prices falling; health good; dengue in some places.	
	Trichinapali ...	" 15 ...	"	" 16 ...	Water-supply sufficient; crops in good order; harvest fair; markets well supplied; prices slightly falling; health good.	
	Calicut ...	" 14 ...	"	" 16 ...	Harvest fair; markets well supplied; prices steady; health good.	

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from Local Government or Administration.	State of Agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
	Sind.					
	Karachi ...	January 15 ...	...	January 16 ...	Heavy rain on 2nd and 3rd; cold severe; wheat 11·9 sers; rice 7·46 sers; crops good.	
	Shikarpur ...	" 15 ...	...	" 16 ...	Abundant rain on nights of 1st, 2nd and 3rd; crops greatly benefited; clouds gathering again; prices ranging low.	
	Upper Frontier ...	" 15 ...	1·70	" 16 ...	Weather cloudy; rabi cultivation progressing favorably; grain 13·9 sers; kharif harvesting completed.	
	Gujrat.					
	Ahmadabad ...	" 15 ...	...	.....	Cotton and grain crops slightly blighted from severity of cold last week, wheat 13·3; bajri 19·8.	
	Kaira ...	" 15 ...	...	.....	Severe frost throughout collectorate caused damage to tur, tobacco and other crops; cotton also suffered; rice 8·7, bajri 17·5 kilogrammes.	
	Bharoch ...	" 15 ...	...	.....	Standing crops damaged in some places by excessive cold; bajri 18 kilogrammes.	
	Surat ...	" 15 ...	...	.....	Cotton and some other crops suffered somewhat from excessive cold; wheat 9 sers.	
	Khandesh and Nasik.					
BOMBAY ...	Nasik ...	" 15 ...	...	.....	Rice 9 sers; wheat 12; late crops injured by cold.	
	Deccan.					
	Ahmadnagar ...	" 15 ...	...	.....	Bajri 20 sers; late crops reported to be partly injured by severe cold.	
	Puna ...	" 15 ...	...	.....	Harvesting of early crops finished; late crops good where there is moisture; cotton middling; bajri 16·36.	
	Sholapur ...	" 15 ...	...	.....	Cotton and late crops continuing good; jowari 23·7 sers.	
	Satara ...	" 15 ...	...	.....	Bajri 20 sers; cotton and rabi crops continue good.	
	Southern Maratha Country.					
	Belgam ...	" 15 ...	...	.....	Weather fine; season favorable; jowari 19 to 20 sers.	

	Kaladghi ...	„	15 ...	...	.....		Early crops reaped; cotton and late crops flourishing; jowari 26·9.	
	Dharwar ...	„	15 ...	...	.....		Early crop harvest finished; cotton and late crops promising; jowari 19·4 sers.	
	Kattiawar Territory.							
	Rajkot ...	„	15 ...	...	.....		Frost slightly injured cold weather crops and cotton; bajri 14·7 kilogrammes.	
	Wadwan ...	„	15 ...	...	.....		Weather cold; cotton little injured; other crops good; bajri 16·5, wheat 13.	
BENGAL ...	Bardwan ...	January	14 ...	*Nil*	January	15 ...	Weather very cold. Crops,—aman dhan nearly cut; prospects of winter crops and sugar-cane good.	*Public health.* Bardwan,—fever decreasing and cholera disappearing. 24-Parganas,—fever and cholera are abating. Patna,—health of the district good. Bhagalpur,—small-pox decreasing except in Banka Sub-division; fever in the North dying out. Kamrup,—public health good.
	24-Parganas ...	„	14 ...	„	„	15 ...	Weather cold and dry, with a few foggy mornings. Crops,—two-thirds of the aman paddy crop have been harvested; prospects of the cold weather crops favorable.	
	Dacca ...	„	14 ...	„	„	15 ...	Weather seasonable, very cold towards the end of the fortnight. Crops,—prospects of crops favorable; some of the dhan in the north of the district has not turned out so well as was expected; a large extent of land is sown with safflower which looks well.	
	Patna ...	„	14 ...	0·17	„	15 ...	Weather,—the first half of the fortnight was rather warm with easterly wind and slight clouds; afterwards fine and cold; rained on the 6th, 7th and 8th instant. Crops,—the rain has been of great benefit to the rabi crops, though it would do a little harm to the mustard in flower.	
	Bhagalpur ...	„	14 ...	0·20	„	15 ...	Weather very cold; crops very good.	
	Cuttack ...	„	14 ...	*Nil.*	„	15 ...	Weather cool; crops flourishing except "Beeree."	
	Kamrup (Gowhati) ...	„	13 ...	0·11	„	15 ...	Weather,—there was pretty heavy shower of rain on the 8th instant, since then the weather has become much colder, and fogs not so heavy as before. Crops,—Shali dhan has yielded a fair out-turn; prospects of mustard, pulse and sugar-cane favorable.	
N. W. PROVINCES ...	.....	.....		...	January	16 ...	Rain still holds off; prospect of deficient rabi where not irrigated; Agra and other districts suffered from frost and cold winds.	

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from Local Government or Administration.	State of Agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
PUNJAB ...	Delhi ...	January 15 ...	*Nil*	January 16 ...	Crops doing well.	Good fall of rain in the northerly districts; harvest prospects generally favorable, though rain is anxiously looked for in central and southern districts; weather cloudy at Lahore.
	Ambala ...	" 15 ...	"	" 16 ...	The same.	
	Jalandhar ...	" 15 ...	"	" 16 ...	The same.	
	Lahore ...	" 15 ...	"	" 16 ...	The same.. Rain wanted.	
	Multan ...	" 15 ...	0·50	" 16 ...	More rain wanted; harvest prospects generally good.	
	Rawal-pindi ...	" 15 ...	2·00	" 16 ...	Agricultural prospects good.	
	Peshawar ...	" 15 ...	3·00	" 16 ...	Agricultural prospects favorable.	
OUDH ...	Lucknow ... / Faizabad ...	January 15 ...	*Nil*	January 16 ...	Peas crops are nearly ready; prospects fair.	
CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	Raipur ...	January 11 ...	*Nil*	January 16 ...	Agricultural prospects generally fair.	
	Nagpur ...	" 15 ...	"	" 16 ...	Weather exceedingly cold; cotton picking completed; prospects good; prices falling.	
	Wardha ...	.....	"	" 16 ...	Cotton picking; kharif harvest in market; rabi crops favorable.	
	Jabalpur ...	January 15 ...	"	" 16 ...	Prospects good; prices stationary.	
	Hushangabad ...	" 15 ...	"	" 16 ...	Severe frosts have done some harm to pulse crops here and at Betul and Narsinghpur; prospects generally good.	
	Nimar ...	.....	"	" 16 ...	Prospects excellent; prices stationary.	
HAIDARABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	East Berar	January 16 ...	...	January 16 ...	Prospects of rabi crops decidedly favorable.	
	West Berar	" 14 ...	...	" 16 ...	Rabi crops in good condition; cotton picking still going on.	
RAJPUTÁNA ...	Sirohi	December 28 ...	...	January 16 ...	Weather seasonable; crop prospects good; fair supply of water in wells.	
	Meywar	" 28 ...	...	" 16 ...	Water abundant; crops thriving admirably; pulmonary affections frequent.	
	Marwar	" 28 ...	...	" 16 ...	Slight showers; tanks and wells full; health improving; rabi prospects hopeful.	
	Harowti and Tonk Agency	" 28 ...	...	" 16 ...	Water supply plentiful; health good; crop prospects favorable.	
	Alwar	" 28 ...	...	" 16 ...	Slight showers; water supply below average; rabi prospects hopeful and greatly improved by recent showers.	

	Jaipur ...	January 16 ...	...	January 16 ...	Very favorable agricultural prospects continue unchanged.	
	Ajmir and Mhairwara ...	December 28 ...	...	„ 16 ...	Drizzlings; water plentiful; rabi prospects very hopeful; health excellent.	
CENTRAL INDIA ...	Indor ...	January 15 ...	...	„ 16 ...	The weather has been remarkably cold; on three nights the thermometer fell below freezing point; on one occasion it registered 24° Fahrenheit; opium, gram and dal crops have suffered greatly.	
	Gwalior ...	..	...	„ 16 ...	Cloudy, cold, healthy; prospects fair.	
	Nimach ...	...	...	„ 16 ...	Season prospects good; public health good.	
	Ratlam Bághalkand	...	...	...	No returns.	
MYSORE AND COORG ...	Bangalor ...	January 16 ..	*Nil*	January 16 ...	Paddy crops reaped; the remaining crops, with some exceptions, may be said to be in good condition.	Agricultural prospects generally favorable.
	Mysore ...	„ 14 ...	„	„ 16 ...	Paddy, &c., crops are under harvest; standing crops thriving.	
	Coorg ...	„ 16 ...	„	„ 16 ...	Rice crops being reaped; coffee being picked.	
BRITISH BURMA ...	No report.					

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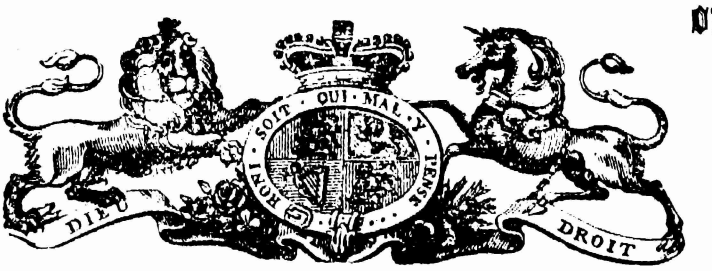

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 23rd January 1873.

No. 1.—His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, is pleased to nominate R. A. Dalyell, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 21st January 1873.

No. 237.—The under-mentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of

one rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.

No. 636.—Mr. W. H. Longmore, Civil Engineer, residing at Nynee Tal, North-Western Provinces, for utilizing the force of the wind, and is termed a double rotatory horizontal wind engine, together with an improved adjustable bucket for raising water.

No. 644.—Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee, of Ahmedabad, in the Presidency of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, for the manufacture of artificial fuel.

No. 659.—Messrs. D. Richmond and Manecjee Furdonjee Patell, both of Bombay, for improvements in velocipedes to be worked on Railway lines.

No. 663.—Mr. Auguste Noel, Emigration Medical Officer of Labourdonnaie Street, Port Louis, in the Island of Mauritius, for deodorizing, disinfecting and purifying impure substances and liquids, and more especially fœcal matter and urine, by the application of vegetable charcoal made of soft porous wood, of decayed vegetables, sweepings, &c., in such a manner by means of a simple machine as to render them innocuous and inoffensive.

The 22nd January 1873.

No. 250.—Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jadub Kissen Ghose, attached to the Medical School at Nagpore, is promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 13th May 1872.

The 24th January 1873.

No. 307.—The services of Apothecary J. R. C. Hall, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 319.—Captain H. S. Jarrett and Lieutenant Colonel E. St. George, respectively, made over and received charge of the Offices of Member and Secretary to the Board of Examiners on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

EDUCATION.

The 20th January 1873.

No. 13.—The services of Mr. A. J. Lawrence, deputed on special duty under this Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 1st February 1873.

The 23rd January 1873.

No. 17.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. E. C. Rogers, M. A., is appointed to officiate as an Inspector of Schools in the Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the duties of that appointment.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Fort William, the 20th January 1873.

No. 144.—Mr. B. Browne, Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, having rejoined his appointment on the 18th November 1872 from the leave granted him by the Local Government, the following officers, officiating in higher grades in that province, will revert to their substantive appointments with effect from that date :—

Mr. E. Sparling, to his appointment of Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade.

Mr. C. E. Fendall, to his appointment of Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 24th January 1873.

In supersession of the Notification by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Upper Circle, No. 22, dated 6th December 1870, which is now cancelled, and with reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 4F, dated 1st February 1871, it is hereby notified that Mr. W. H. Reynolds, Assistant Revenue Surveyor of the 1st Grade, was transferred to the Forest Department as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st January 1871.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 20th January 1873.

No. 10*J.*—APPOINTMENT.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 130J, dated 4th July 1872, Shaikh Hisamuddeen is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Cantonment Magistrate and Assistant Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Secunderabad.

No. 12*J.*—The following Treaty, which has been concluded between Her Majesty and the King of the Belgians for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals, is hereby published for general information, together with an Order in Council, dated 15th October 1872, for carrying into effect the above Treaty :—

EXTRADITION.

Order in Council, dated October 15, 1872, for carrying into effect a Treaty between Her Majesty and the King of the Belgians, for the Mutual Surrender of Criminals, signed at Brussels, July 31, 1872.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 15th Day of October, 1872.

Present:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for Amending the Law relating to the Extradition of Criminals," it was, amongst other things enacted, that where an arrangement has been made with any Foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Act shall apply in the case of such Foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient:

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the thirty-first day of July last between Her Majesty and the King of the Belgians, for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following:—

TREATY BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, FOR THE MUTUAL SURRENDER OF FUGITIVE CRIMINALS.

SIGNED AT BRUSSELS, JULY 31, 1872.

[*Ratifications exchanged at Brussels, August* 29, 1872.]

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, having judged it expedient, with a view to the more complete prevention of crime within their respective territories, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from the justice of their country, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up: Their said Majesties have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, John Savile Lumley, Esquire, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians;

And His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the Count d'Aspremont Lynden, Officer of His Order of Leopold, Commander of the Order of the Ernestine Branch of the House of Saxony, Grand Cross of the Orders of Charles III, of the Medjidie, and of the Saviour, Member of the Senate, His Minister of Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good

SA Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, et Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, ayant jugé opportun, afin de mieux assurer la répression des crimes dans leurs territoires respectifs, de se livrer réciproquement, sous certaines conditions, les personnes accusées ou condamnées du chef des crimes ci-après énumérés et qui auraient fui la justice de leur pays; les dites Majestés ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, à l'effet de conclure un Traité dans ce but, savoir:

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, John Savile Lumley, Esquire, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges;

Et Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, le Comte d'Aspremont Lynden, Officier de Son Ordre de Léopold, Commandeur de l'Ordre de la Branche Ernestine de la Maison de Saxe, Grand Cordon des Ordres de Charles III, du Medjidié, et du Sauveur, Sénateur, Son Ministre des Affaires Etrangères;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué réciproquement leurs pleins pouvoirs, reconnus

and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed that Her Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of the Belgians shall, on requisition made in their name by their respective Diplomatic Agents, deliver up to each other, reciprocally, any persons, except as regards Great Britain, native born and naturalized subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, and except as regards Belgium, those who are by birth or who may have become citizens of Belgium, who, being accused or convicted as principals or accessories before the fact, of any of the crimes hereinafter specified, committed within the territories of the requiring Party, shall be found within the territories of the other Party:

1. Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning), or attempt to murder.
2. Manslaughter.

3. Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money.

4. Forgery, counterfeiting, or altering or uttering what is forged or counterfeited or altered.
5. Embezzlement or larceny.
6. Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.
7. Crimes by bankrupts against bankruptcy law.
8. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member, or public officer of any company, made criminal by any law for the time being in force.

9. Rape.
10. Abduction.
11. Child-stealing.
12. Burglary or house-breaking.
13. Arson.
14. Robbery with violence (including intimidation).
15. Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort.
16. Piracy by law of nations.

17. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.

18. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm.

19. Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

Provided that the surrender shall be made only when, in the case of a person accused, the commission of the crime shall be so established as that the laws of the country where

en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivants:—

ARTICLE I.

Il est convenu que Sa Majesté Britannique et Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, sur la demande faite en leur nom par leurs Agents Diplomatiques respectifs, se livreront réciproquement tous les individus, sauf relativement à l'Angleterre les sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique par naissance ou naturalisation, et relativement à la Belgique ceux qui sont nés ou naturalisés citoyens Belges, qui étant accusés ou condamnés comme auteurs ou complices avant l'acte, pour l'un des crimes ci-après spécifiés, commis sur le territoire de la Partie requérante, seront trouvés sur le territoire de l'autre Partie:

1. Meurtre (y compris l'assassinat, le parricide, l'infanticide et l'empoisonnement) ou tentative de meurtre.
2. Homicide commis sans préméditation ou guet-apens.
3. Contrefaçon ou altération de monnaie, ainsi que mise en circulation de la monnaie contrefait ou altérée.
4. Faux, contrefaçon, ou altération, ou mise en circulation de ce qui est falsifié, contrefait ou altéré.
5. Soustraction frauduleuse ou vol.
6. Escroquerie d'argent, valeurs, ou marchandises sous de faux prétextes.
7. Crimes des banqueroutiers frauduleux prévus par la loi.
8. Détournement ou dissipation frauduleux au préjudice d'autrui, des effets, deniers, marchandises, quittances, écrits de toute nature, contenant ou opérant obligation ou décharge, et qui avaient été remis à la condition de les rendre et d'en faire un usage ou un emploi déterminé.
9. Viol.
10. Enlèvement de mineurs.
11. Enlèvement d'enfant.
12. Vol avec effraction ou escalade.
13. Incendie.
14. Vol avec violence (comprenant intimidation).
15. Menaces d'attentat punissable d'une peine criminelle.
16. Prise d'un navire par les marins ou passagers par fraude ou violence envers le capitaine.
17. Echouement, perte, destruction, ou tentative d'échouement, de perte, ou de destruction d'un navire à la mer par le capitaine ou les officiers et gens de l'équipage.
18. Attaque ou résistance à bord d'un navire en haute mer avec violence et voies de fait envers le capitaine par plus du tiers de l'équipage.
19. Révolte ou complot de révolte par deux ou plusieurs personnes à bord d'un navire en haute mer, contre l'autorité du capitaine.

Toutefois, l'extradition ne sera accordée, dans le cas d'une personne accusée, que si la perpétration du crime est établie de telle façon que les lois du pays où le fugitif

the fugitive or person accused shall be found would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed; and, in the case of a person alleged to have been convicted, on such evidence as, according to the laws of the country where he is found, would prove that he had been convicted.

In no case can the surrender be made unless the crime shall be punishable according to the laws in force in both countries with regard to extradition.

ARTICLE II.

In the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, other than the Colonies or Foreign Possessions of Her Majesty, the manner of proceeding shall be as follows:—

I. In the case of a person accused—

The requisition for the surrender shall be made to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by the Minister or other Diplomatic Agent of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, accompanied by a warrant of arrest or other equivalent judicial document, issued by a Judge or Magistrate duly authorized to take cognizance of the acts charged against the accused in Belgium, together with duly authenticated depositions or statements taken on oath before such Judge or Magistrate, clearly setting forth the said acts, and containing a description of the person claimed, and any particulars which may serve to identify him. The said Secretary of State shall transmit such documents to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, who shall then, by order under his hand and seal, signify to some Police Magistrate in London that such requisition has been made, and require him, if there be due cause, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive.

On the receipt of such order from the Secretary of State, and on the production of such evidence as would, in the opinion of the Magistrate, justify the issue of the warrant if the crime had been committed in the United Kingdom, he shall issue his warrant accordingly.

When the fugitive shall have been apprehended, he shall be brought before the Police Magistrate who issued the warrant, or some other Police Magistrate in London. If the evidence to be then produced shall be such as to justify, according to the law of England, the committal for trial of the prisoner, if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in England, the Police Magistrate shall commit him to prison to await the warrant of the Secretary of State for his surrender; sending immediately to the Secretary of State a certificate of the committal and a report upon the case.

After the expiration of a period from the committal of the prisoner, which shall never be less than fifteen days, the Secretary of State shall, by order under his hand and seal, order the fugitive criminal to be surrendered to such person as may be duly authorized to receive him

accusé sera trouvé justifieraient son arrestation et son emprisonnement si le crime avait été commis dans ce pays; et dans le cas d'une personne prétenduement condamnée, que sur la production d'une preuve qui, d'après les lois du pays où le fugitif a été trouvé, établirait suffisamment qu'il a été condamné.

En aucun cas l'extradition ne pourra avoir lieu que lorsque le crime sera prévu par la législation sur l'extradition en vigueur dans les deux pays.

ARTICLE II.

Dans les États de Sa Majesté Britannique, autres que les Colonies ou les possessions étrangères de Sa Majesté, la manière de procéder sera la suivante:—

I. S'il s'agit d'une personne accusée—

La demande d'extradition sera adressée au Premier Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté pour les Affaires Etrangères par le Ministre ou autre Agent Diplomatique de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges. A cette demande seront joints un mandat d'arrêt ou autre document judiciaire équivalent, délivré par un Juge ou Magistrat dûment autorisé à prendre connaissance des actes imputés à l'accusé en Belgique, ainsi que les dépositions authentiques ou les déclarations faites sous serment devant ce Juge ou Magistrat, énonçant clairement les dits actes, et contenant, outre le signalement de la personne réclamée, toutes les particularités qui pourraient servir à établir son identité.

Le dit Secrétaire d'Etat transmettra ces documents au Premier Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique pour les Affaires Intérieures, qui, par un ordre de sa main et muni de son sceau, signifiera à l'un ou l'autre Magistrat de Police à Londres que la demand d'extradition a été faite, et le requerra, s'il y a lieu, de délivrer un mandat pour l'arrestation du fugitif.

A la réception d'un semblable ordre du Secrétaire d'Etat, et sur la production de telle preuve qui, dans l'opinion de ce Magistrat, justifierait l'émission du mandat si le crime avait été commis dans le Royaume Uni, il délivrera le mandat requis.

Lorsqu'alors le fugitif aura été arrêté, il sera amené devant le Magistrat de Police qui a lancé le mandat, ou devant un autre Magistrat de Police à Londres. Si la preuve qu'on produira est de nature à justifier, selon la loi Anglaise, la mise en jugement du prisonnier dans le cas où le crime dont il est accusé aurait été commis en Angleterre, le Magistrat de Police l'enverra en prison pour attendre le mandat du Secrétaire d'Etat, nécessaire à l'extradition, et il adressera immédiatement au Secrétaire d'Etat une attestation de l'emprisonnement avec un rapport sur l'affaire.

Après l'expiration d'un certain temps, qui ne pourra jamais être moindre de quinze jours depuis l'emprisonnement de l'accusé, le Secrétaire d'Etat, par un ordre de sa main et muni de son sceau, ordonnera que le criminel fugitif soit livré à telle personne qui

on the part of the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

II. In the case of a person convicted—

The course of proceeding shall be the same as in the case of a person accused, except that the warrant to be transmitted by the Minister or other Diplomatic Agent in support of his requisition shall clearly set forth the crime of which the person claimed has been convicted, and state the fact, place, and date of his conviction. The evidence to be produced before the Police Magistrate shall be such as would, according to the law of England, prove that the prisoner was convicted of the crime charged.

After the Police Magistrate shall have committed the accused or convicted person to prison to await the order of a Secretary of State for his surrender, such person shall have the right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus;* if he should so apply, his surrender must be deferred until after the decision of the Court upon the return to the writ, and even then can only take place if the decision is adverse to the applicant. In the latter case, the Court may at once order his delivery to the person authorized to receive him, without the order of a Secretary of State for his surrender, or commit him to prison to await such order.

ARTICLE III.

In the dominions of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, other than the Colonies or Foreign Possessions of His said Majesty, the manner of proceeding shall be as follows:—

I. In the case of a person accused—

The requisition for the surrender shall be made to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of the Belgians by the Minister or other Diplomatic Agent of Her Britannic Majesty, accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by a Judge or Magistrate duly authorized to take cognizance of the acts charged against the accused in Great Britain, together with duly authenticated depositions or statements taken on oath before such Judge or Magistrate, clearly setting forth the said acts, and containing a description of the person claimed, and any other particulars which may serve to identify him.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs shall transmit the warrant of arrest, with the documents thereto annexed, to the Minister of Justice, who shall forward the same to the proper judicial authority, in order that the warrant of arrest may be put in course of execution by the Chamber of the Council (*Chambre du Conseil*) of the Court of First Instance of the place of residence of the accused, or of the place where he may be found.

After issue of the order for arrest, and on exhibition of the warrant of arrest, the foreigner may be provisionally arrested, and the *Juge d'Instruction* is authorized to proceed according to the rules prescribed by the *Code d'Instruction Criminelle.*

sera dûment autorisée à le recevoir au nom du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges.

II. S'il s'agit d'une personne condamnée—

La marche de la procédure sera la même que dans le cas d'une personne accusée, sauf que le mandat à transmettre par le Ministre ou autre Agent Diplomatique, à l'appui de la demande d'extradition, énoncera clairement le crime pour lequel la personne réclamée aura été condamnée, et mentionnera le fait, le lieu, et la date du jugement. La preuve à produire devant le Magistrat de Police sera telle, que d'après la loi Anglaise, elle établirait que le prisonnier a été condamné pour le crime dont on l'accuse.

Après que le Magistrat de Police aura envoyé la personne accusée ou condamnée en prison pour attendre l'ordre d'extradition du Secrétaire d'Etat, cette personne aura le droit de réclamer une ordonnance d'*habeas corpus;* l'extradition doit alors être différée jusqu'après la décision de la Cour sur le renvoi de l'ordonnance, et elle ne pourra avoir lieu que si la décision est contraire au demandeur. Dans ce dernier cas, la Cour peut immédiatement ordonner la remise de celui-ci à la personne qui est autorisée à le recevoir, sans qu'il soit besoin d'attendre l'ordre d'extradition du Secrétaire d'Etat, ou bien l'envoyer en prison pour attendre cet ordre.

ARTICLE III.

Dans les Etats de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, autres que les Colonies ou possessions étrangères de Sa dite Majesté, on procédera de la façon suivante:—

I. S'il s'agit d'une personne accusée—

La demande d'extradition sera adressée au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges par le Ministre ou autre Agent Diplomatique de Sa Majesté Britannique; à cette demande seront joints un mandat d'arrêt délivré par un Juge ou Magistrat dûment autorisé à prendre connaissance des actes imputés à l'accusé dans la Grande Bretagne, ainsi que les dépositions authentiques ou les déclarations faites sous serment devant ce Juge ou Magistrat, énonçant clairement les dits actes, et contenant, outre le signalement de la personne réclamée toutes les particularités qui pourraient servir à établir son identité.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères transmettra le mandat d'arrêt, avec les pièces annexées, au Ministre de la Justice, qui fera parvenir les documents à l'autorité judiciaire, à l'effet de voir rendre le dit mandat d'arrêt exécutoire par la Chambre du Conseil du Tribunal de Première Instance du lieu de la résidence de l'inculpé, ou du lieu où il pourra être trouvé.

Après l'ordonnance d'arrestation et sur l'exhibition du mandat d'arrêt, l'étranger pourra être provisoirement arrêté, et le Juge d'Instruction est autorisé à procéder suivant les règles prescrites par le Code d'Instruction Criminelle.

The foreigner may claim to be provisionally set at liberty in any case in which a Belgian enjoys that right, and under the same conditions. The application shall be submitted to the Chamber of the Council (*Chambre du Conseil*).

The surrender shall not be granted unless on production of the order of the Chamber of the Council (*Chambre du Conseil*), of the decree of the Chamber of Indictments or Investigation (*Chambre des Mises en Accusation*), or of the act of criminal procedure (*acte de procédure criminelle*), issued by the competent Judge, formally decreeing or necessarily involving the sending of the accused before a criminal court (*la juridiction répressive*) delivered in original or in an authenticated copy, and after having taken the opinion of the Chamber of Indictments or Investigation (*Chambre des Mises en Accusation*) of the Court of Appeal, within whose jurisdiction the foreigner shall have been arrested.

The hearing of the case shall be public, unless the foreigner should demand that it should be with closed doors.

The public authorities and the foreigner shall be heard. The latter may obtain the assistance of Counsel.

Within a fortnight from the receipt of the documents, they shall be returned, with a reasoned opinion, to the Minister of Justice, who shall decide, and may order that the accused be delivered to the person duly authorised on the part of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

II. In the case of a person convicted—

The course of proceeding shall be the same as in the case of a person accused, except that the conviction or sentence of condemnation issued in original or in an authenticated copy, to be transmitted by the Minister or other Diplomatic Agent in support of his requisition, shall clearly set forth the crime of which the person claimed has been convicted, and state the fact, place, and date of his conviction. The evidence to be produced before the Magistrate charged with the investigation of the case shall be such as would, according to the Belgian laws, prove that the prisoner was convicted of the crime charged.

L'étranger pourra réclamer la liberté provisoire dans le cas où un Belge jouit de cette faculté, et dans les mêmes conditions. La demande sera soumise à la Chambre du Conseil.

L'extradition ne sera accordée que sur la production de l'ordonnance de la Chambre du Conseil, de l'arrêt de la Chambre des Mises en Accusation, ou de l'acte de procédure criminelle émané du Juge compétent, décrétant formellement ou opérant de plein droit le renvoi du prévenu ou de l'accusé devant la juridiction répressive, délivrés en original ou en expédition authentique, et après avoir pris l'avis de la Chambre des Mises en Accusation de la Cour d'Appel dans le ressort de laquelle l'étranger aura été arrêté.

L'audience sera publique, à moins que l'étranger ne réclame le huis-clos.

Le Ministère public et l'étranger seront entendus. Celui-ci pourra se faire assister d'un Conseil.

Dans la quinzaine à dater de la réception des pièces, elles seront renvoyées avec l'avis motivé au Ministre de la Justice, qui statuera et pourra ordonner que l'inculpé soit livré à la personne qui sera dûment autorisée au nom du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique.

II. S'il s'agit d'une personne condamnée—

Le cours de la procédure sera le même que dans le cas d'une personne accusée, sauf que le jugement ou l'arrêt de condamnation délivré en original ou en expédition authentique, à transmettre par le Ministre ou l'Agent Diplomatique à l'appui de la demande d'extradition, énoncera clairement le crime pour lequel la personne réclamée aura été condamnée, et mentionnera le fait, le lieu, et la date du jugement. La preuve à produire devant le Magistrat chargé de l'investigation du cas sera telle que, conformément aux lois Belges, elle etablirait que le prisonnier a été condamné pour le crime dont on l'accuse.

ARTICLE IV.

A fugitive criminal may, however, be apprehended under a warrant issued by any Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other competent authority in either country, on such information or complaint, and such evidence, or after such proceedings as would, in the opinion of the person issuing the warrant, justify the issue of a warrant, if the crime had been committed or the prisoner convicted, in that part of the dominions of the two Contracting Parties in which he exercises jurisdiction: Provided, however, that, in the United Kingdom, the accused shall, in such case, be sent as speedily as possible before a Police Magistrate in London. He shall be discharged, as well in the United Kingdom as in Belgium, if within fourteen days a requisition shall not have been made for his surrender by the Diplo-

ARTICLE IV.

Un criminel fugitif peut, cependant, être arrêté sur un mandat délivré par tout Magistrat de Police, Juge de Paix, ou autre autorité compétente dans chaque pays, à la suite d'un avis, d'une plainte, d'une preuve, ou de tout autre acte de procédure qui, dans l'opinion de la personne délivrant le mandat, justifierait ce mandat, si le crime avait été commis ou la personne condamnée dans la partie des Etats des deux Contractants où il exerce juridiction: pourvu que, cependant, s'il s'agit du Royaume Uni, l'accusé soit, dans un pareil cas, envoyé aussi promptement que possible devant un Magistrat de Police à Londres. Il sera relâché, tant dans le Royaume Uni qu'en Belgique, si dans les quatorze jours une demande d'extradition n'a pas été faite par l'Agent Diplomatique de

matic Agent of his country, in the manner directed by Articles II and III of this Treaty.

The same rule shall apply to the cases of persons accused or convicted of any of the crimes specified in this Treaty, committed on the high seas, on board any vessel of either country which may come into a port of the other.

ARTICLE V.

If the fugitive criminal who has been committed to prison be not surrendered and conveyed away within two months after such committal (or within two months after the decision of the Court upon the return to a writ of *habeas corpus* in the United Kingdom), he shall be discharged from custody, unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary.

ARTICLE VI.

When any person shall have been surrendered by either of the High Contracting Parties to the other, such person shall not, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to the country from whence he was surrendered, be triable or tried for any offence committed in the other country prior to the surrender, other than the particular offence on account of which he was surrendered.

ARTICLE VII.

No accused or convicted person shall be surrendered, if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded shall be deemed by the Party upon which it is made to be a political offence, or to be an act connected with (*connexe à*) such an offence, or if he prove to the satisfaction of the Police Magistrate, or of the Court before which he is brought on *habeas corpus*, or to the Secretary of State, that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or to punish him for an offence of a political character.

ARTICLE VIII.

Warrants, depositions, or statements on oath, issued or taken in the dominions of either of the two High Contracting Parties, and copies thereof, and certificates of or judicial documents stating the fact of conviction, shall be received in evidence in proceedings in the dominions of the other, if purporting to be signed or certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the country where they were issued or taken.

Provided such warrants, depositions, statements, copies, certificates, and judicial documents are authenticated by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of State.

ARTICLE IX.

The surrender shall not take place if, since the commission of the acts charged, the accusation, or the conviction, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the country where the accused shall have taken refuge.

son pays, suivant le mode indiqué par les Articles II et III de ce Traité.

La même règle s'appliquera aux cas de personnes accusées ou condamnées du chef de l'un des crimes spécifiés dans ce Traité et commis en pleine mer, à bord d'un navire de l'un des deux pays, et qui viendrait dans un port de l'autre.

ARTICLE V.

Si le criminel fugitif qui a été arrêté n'est pas livré et emmené dans les deux mois après son arrestation (ou dans les deux mois après la décision de la Cour sur le renvoi d'une ordonnance d'*habeas corpus* dans le Royaume Uni), il sera mis en liberté, à moins qu'il n'y ait un motif suffisant de le retenir en prison.

ARTICLE VI.

Lorsqu'une personne aura été extradée par l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes, cette personne, jusqu'à ce qu'elle soit rentrée dans le pays d'où elle a été extradée, ou qu'elle ait eu occasion de le faire, ne sera poursuivie pour aucun délit commis dans l'autre pays avant l'extradition, autre que celui pour lequel l'extradition a eu lieu.

ARTICLE VII.

Aucune personne accusée ou condamnée ne sera extradée, si le délit pour lequel l'extradition est demandée est considéré par la Partie requise comme un délit politique ou un fait connexe à un semblable délit, ou si la personne prouve, à la satisfaction du Magistrat de Police ou de la Cour devant laquelle elle est amené pour l'*habeas corpus*, ou du Secrétaire d'Etat, que la demande d'extradition a été faite, en réalité, dans le but de la poursuivre ou de la punir pour un délit d'un caractère politique.

ARTICLE VIII.

Les mandats, dépositions, déclarations sous serment, délivrés ou recueillis dans les Etats de l'une des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes, les copies de ces pièces, ainsi que les certificats ou les documents judiciaires établissant le fait de la condamnation, seront reçus comme preuve dans la procédure des Etats de l'autre Partie, s'ils sont revêtus de la signature ou accompagnés de l'attestation d'un Juge, Magistrat, ou fonctionnaire du pays où ils ont été délivrés ou recueillis.

Pourvu que ces mandats, dépositions, déclarations, copies, certificats, et documents judiciaires soient rendus authentiques par le serment d'un témoin, ou par le sceau officiel du Ministre de la Justice ou d'un autre Ministre d'Etat.

ARTICLE IX.

L'extradition n'aura pas lieu si, depuis les faits imputés, les poursuites, ou la condamnation, la prescription de l'action ou de la peine est acquise d'après les lois du pays où le prévenu s'est réfugié.

ARTICLE X.

If the individual claimed by one of the two High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers, on account of other crimes committed upon their respective territories, his surrender shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date; unless any other arrangement should be made between the Governments which have claimed him, either on account of the gravity of the crimes committed, or for any other reasons.

ARTICLE XI.

If the individual claimed should be under prosecution, or condemned for a crime or offence committed in the country where he may have taken refuge, his surrender may be deferred until he shall have been set at liberty in due course of law.

In case he should be proceeded against or detained in such country, on account of obligations contracted towards private individuals, his surrender shall nevertheless take place, the injured party retaining his right to prosecute his claims before the competent authority.

ARTICLE XII.

Every article found in the possession of the individual claimed at the time of his arrest, shall, if the competent authority so decide, be seized, in order to be delivered up with his person at the time when the surrender shall be made. Such delivery shall not be limited to the property or articles obtained by stealing or by fraudulent bankruptcy, but shall extend to everything that may serve as proof of the crime. It shall take place even when the surrender, after having been ordered, shall be prevented from taking place by reason of the escape or death of the individual claimed.

The rights of third parties with regard to the said property or articles are nevertheless reserved.

ARTICLE XIII.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall defray the expenses occasioned by the arrest within its territories, the detention, and the conveyance to its frontier, of the persons whom it may consent to surrender in pursuance of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XIV.

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and Foreign Possessions of the two High Contracting Parties.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal, who has taken refuge in a Colony or Foreign Possession of either Party, shall be made to the Governor or Chief Authority of such Colony or Possession by the Chief Consular Officer of the other in such Colony or Possession; or if the fugitive has escaped from a Colony or Foreign Possession of the Party on whose behalf the requisition is made, by the Governor or Chief Authority of such Colony or Possession.

ARTICLE X.

Si l'individu réclamé par l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes, en exécution du présent Traité, est aussi réclamé par une ou plusieurs autres Puissances, du chef d'autres crimes commis sur leurs territoires respectifs, son extradition sera accordée à l'Etat dont la demande est la plus ancienne en date, à moins qu'il n'existe entre les Gouvernements qui l'ont réclamé un arrangement qui déciderait de la préférence, soit à raison de la gravité des crimes commis, soit à raison de tout autre motif.

ARTICLE XI.

Si l'individu réclamé est poursuivi ou condamné pour un crime ou un délit commis dans le pays où il s'est réfugié, son extradition pourra être différée jusqu'à ce qu'il ait été mis en liberté selon le cours régulier de la loi.

Dans le cas où il serait poursuivi ou détenu dans le même pays à raison d'obligations par lui contractées envers des particuliers, son extradition n'en aura pas moins lieu, sauf à la partie lésée à faire valoir ses droits devant l'autorité compétente.

ARTICLE XII.

Tout objet trouvé en la possession de l'individu réclamé au moment de son arrestation sera, si l'autorité compétente en a ainsi ordonné, saisi pour être livré avec sa personne lorsque l'extradition aura lieu. Cette remise ne sera pas limitée aux objets acquis par vol ou banqueroute frauduleuse, mais elle s'étendra à toute chose qui pourrait servir de pièce de conviction. Elle se fera même si l'extradition, après avoir été accordée, ne peut s'accomplir par suite de l'évasion ou de la mort de l'individu réclamé.

Sont, cependant, réservés les droits des tiers sur les objets susmentionnés.

ARTICLE XIII.

Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes supportera les frais occasionnés par l'arrestation sur son territoire, la détention, et le transport à la frontière des personnes qu'elle consentirait à extrader en exécution du présent Traité.

ARTICLE XIV.

Les stipulations du présent Traité seront applicables aux Colonies et Possessions étrangères des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes.

La demande d'extradition d'un criminel fugitif qui s'est réfugié dans une Colonie ou Possession étrangère de l'une des Parties sera faite au Gouverneur ou au fonctionnaire principal de cette Colonie ou Possession par le principal Agent Consulaire de l'autre dans cette Colonie ou Possession; ou, si le fugitif s'est échappé d'une Colonie ou Possession étrangère de la Partie au nom de laquelle l'extradition est demandée, par le Gouverneur ou le fonctionnaire principal de cette Colonie ou Possession.

Such requisitions may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the respective Governors or Chief Authorities, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender, or to refer the matter to their Government.

Her Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and Foreign Possessions for the surrender of Belgian criminals who may there take refuge, on the basis, as nearly as may be, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

Ces demandes seront faites ou accueillies en suivant toujours, aussi exactement que possible, les stipulations de ce Traité par les Gouverneurs ou premiers fonctionnaires, qui, cependant, auront la faculté ou d'accorder l'extradition ou d'en référer à leur Gouvernement.

Sa Majesté Britannique se réserve, cependant, le droit de faire des arrangements spéciaux dans les Colonies Anglaises ou Possessions étrangères pour l'extradition de criminels Belges qui y auraient cherché refuge, en se conformant, aussi exactement que possible, aux stipulations du présent Traité.

ARTICLE XV.

The present Treaty shall come into operation ten days after its publication in conformity with the laws of the respective countries.

Either Party may at any time terminate the Treaty on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention.

ARTICLE XV.

Le présent Traité entrera en vigueur dix jours après sa publication dans les formes prescrites par la législation des pays respectifs.

Chaque Partie peut en tout temps mettre fin au Traité, en donnant à l'autre, six mois à l'avance, avis de son intention.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged at Brussels as soon as may be within six weeks from the date of signature.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Brussels, the thirty-first day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

J. SAVILE LUMLEY.
(L.S.)

ARTICLE XVI.

Le présent Traité sera ratifié, et les ratifications seront échangées à Bruxelles le plus tôt possible dans les six semaines de la date de la signature.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé ce même Traité, et y ont apposé le sceau de leurs armes.

Fait à Bruxelles, le trentième et unième jour de Juillet, dans l'année de grâce mil huit cent soixante-douze.

CTE. D'ASPREMONT-LYNDEN.
(L.S.)

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at Brussels on the twenty-ninth day of August last:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Act, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, the said Act shall apply in the case of the said Treaty with the King of the Belgians

EDMUND HARRISON.

POLITICAL.

The 22nd January 1873.

No. 161*P.*—In recognition of the valuable services rendered to Government by Moonshee Ishree Proshad, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Patna Division, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rai Bahadoor," as a personal distinction.

No. 164*P.*—In recognition of important services recently rendered to Government by Detective Inspector Abdool Ali, of the Bombay Police Force, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Khan Bahadoor," as a personal distinction.

No. 165*P.*—In recognition of important services recently rendered to Government by Inspector Eusooph Ali, of the Surat Police, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Khan Bahadoor," as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 23rd January 1873.

No. 189*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Mackeson and Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. E. Hutchinson, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Meywar Political Agency on the forenoon of the 26th December 1872.

The 24th January 1873.

No. 200*G*.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. A. C. Lyall, Commissioner of West Berar, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th November, the date on which Mr. Lyall resumed charge of his duties:—

Captain R. H. Hudleston, Officiating Commissioner, West Berar, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class.

Captain H. C. A. Szczepanski, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, to revert to his officiating position in the 2nd Class.

Mr. C. Hordern, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Captain R. Bullock, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to revert to his officiating position as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, with effect from the 7th November, in the forenoon of which date he was relieved of his duties as Deputy Commissioner by Captain Hudleston.

Captain D. W. Laughton, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to revert to his substantive position in the 2nd Class.

Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to revert to his substantive position in the 3rd Class.

No. 202*G*.—Mr. R. L. Maugles, v. c., Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, held charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of Mysore, during the absence of Colonel Meade, on duty at Bombay, from the 10th to the 29th November 1872, both days inclusive.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 24th January 1873.

No. 605.—APPOINTMENTS.—Messrs. J. Mackey is promoted to the third class, and W. Wells to the fourth class of the Financial Department, with effect from the 1st January 1873.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 21st January 1873.

No. 508.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following additions be made to the Civil Leave Code:—

ADD THE WORDS:—

NOTE.—*This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ.*

under each of the under-mentioned rules:—

Rule 2 under Section 4 (*d*).
Rules 2 and 3 „ „ 9 (*b*).
„ 2 and 4 „ „ 15.
Sections 18, 19, 20, and 21.
Rules 3, 7, and 8 under Section 18.
Rule 1 „ „ 19.
Rules 1, 3, 4, and 5 „ „ 21 in Chapter VI.
Sections 23 (*a*) and 24.
Rules 4, 9, and 10 under Section 24.

UNDER SECTION 10 (*a*), ADD RULE 1 AS FOLLOWS:—

1. In the case of a Commissioned Military Officer in Civil employ who takes subsidiary or preparatory leave before furlough, the words "prior to his

proceeding on furlough" in Section V of the military furlough regulations of the 10th November 1868 shall be understood to mean *prior to his being relieved of his duties.*

UNDER SECTION 15, ADD THE FOLLOWING AS RULE 1 AND ALTER THE NUMBER OF THE PRESENT RULE 1 TO 1 (*a*):—

1. For the interval between giving up charge of office and commencement of furlough out of India, and between the end of furlough out of India and the resumption of charge of office, a Commissioned Military Officer in Civil employ is allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding in each case thirty days.

UNDER SECTION 15, ADD RULE 3 (*b*) AS FOLLOWS:—

3 (*b*). In the case of Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ, days of embarkation and debarkation are parts of furlough, and furlough allowances only are admissible for such periods.

In such cases, furlough cannot be extended on the ground that the vessel in which an officer leaves India, or returns to it, touches at some other port in India after the first embarkation or before the final debarkation.

UNDER THE EXPLANATION IN SECTION 15, ADD TO RULE 1 AS FOLLOWS:—

NOTE.—*A similar rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ who remain in India after the end of subsidiary leave prefixed to furlough.*

UNDER SECTION 17, ADD TO RULE 2 AS FOLLOWS:—

NOTE.—*A similar rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ taking subsidiary leave before furlough.*

UNDER SECTION 17, ADD RULE 3 AS FOLLOWS:—

3. The allowances of every Commissioned Military Officer in Civil employ during subsidiary leave shall be calculated as in the case of general leave taken in India. Provided always that if an officer shall, under the action of the leave rules, have lost his lien on his appointment, he shall, during subsidiary leave, draw allowances under the rules of the Military Department applicable to his case.

[NOTE.—This rule regulates allowances during leave subsidiary to furlough of any description.]

UNDER SECTION 18, ADD RULE 9 AS FOLLOWS:—

9. With regard to the privilege leave of Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ, no distinction is made between officers who have substantive Civil appointments, and those who are merely officiating in the Civil Department. The leave is earned by uninterrupted duty in either the Civil or the Military Department.

UNDER SECTION 22, ADD RULE 1 (*a*) AS FOLLOWS:—

1 (*a*). In the case of Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ, leave may be retrospectively commuted, by the authority which granted it, to any other kind of leave which the said authority would have been competent to allow when the original leave was sanctioned.

ADD THE FOLLOWING TO RULE 3 UNDER SECTION 22:—

NOTE.—*A similar rule applies in the case of Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ.*

UNDER SECTION 23 (*a*), RULE 2, ADD THE FOLLOWING:—

NOTE.—*So much of this rule as relates to allowances being drawn by an agent applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ.*

UNDER SECTION 23 (*b*), ADD THE FOLLOWING WORDS:—

NOTE.—*This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ, and to all officers who take leave under the Supplements to the Code.*

ADD THE FOLLOWING TO RULE 5 UNDER SECTION 24 :—

NOTE.—*A similar rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ.*

ADD THE FOLLOWING TO SECTION 25-1 (*a*) :—

NOTE.—*A similar rule holds in the case of a Commissioned Military Officer in Civil employ.*

UNDER SECTION 25, ADD RULE 5 AS FOLLOWS :—

5. Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ, going on leave from the Public Works Department, are required to produce no-demand certificates from account officers of that Department.

No. 586.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following addition to Section 25 of the Acting Allowance Code :—

(*d*). An Executive Engineer, holding charge of two divisions, will receive an acting allowance of Rs. 100 a month. This, however, is only to be allowed under special circumstances, and as a temporary arrangement, and must be reported to the Government of India for confirmation.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 22nd January 1873.

No. 547.—The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay, in December 1872, is published for general information :—

	CALCUTTA.			BOMBAY.		
	BULLION OR COIN RECEIVED DURING THE MONTH, VALUED IN RUPEES.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	BULLION OR COIN RECEIVED DURING THE MONTH, VALUED IN RUPEES.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Government.	Merchants.		Government.	Merchants.	
In December 1872	...	1,00,351	2,36,044	834	2,42,881	21,99,450

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 23rd January 1873.

No. 593.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be added as Rule 2 under Section 23, Civil Pension Code :—

2. When Policemen are entertained at the cost of individuals and corporate bodies under Sections 13, 14 and 15 of Act V of 1861 of the Governor General of India in Council, an additional charge at the rate of four annas in the Rupee in the case of Officers whose pay is not less than Rs. 100 a month, and of two annas in the Rupee in the case of others, must be defrayed by the persons for whose benefit the Police are employed.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 20th January 1873.

No. 51 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Angelo Edward Osborn, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Examiner, Pay Department,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 52 *of* 1873.—Surgeon-Major Andrew Fleming, M.D., of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £365 per annum, with effect from the date of his departure from Bombay.

No. 53 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Punjab Frontier Force :—

2nd Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Shaick Nuthoo, to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Murad Buksh, invalided.
Havildar Ameer Buksh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaick Nuthoo, promoted.

The above promotions to have effect from the 22nd September 1872.

No. 54 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Captain C. E. Salkeld, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 2nd Bengal Cavalry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 10th January 1873.

Captain C. A. Munro, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police. British Burmah,—date of arrival at Fort William, 13th January 1873.

Lieutenant R. J. H. Wyllie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse,—date of arrival at Bombay, 10th January 1873.

Lieutenant A. deC. Rennick, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 10th January 1873.

No. 55 *of* 1873.—Native Medical Pupil Meer Syud Ally (No. 168), admitted into the service by G. G. O. No. 389, dated the 27th April 1871, is dismissed the service from the 28th October 1872.

No. 56 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Pearson, of the Madras Staff Corps, Madras G. G. O. No. 244 of 1872,—30th December 1872.

No. 57 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant R. Patch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

No. 58 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Non-Commissioned Officers, belonging to the 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry, declared unfit for further service by a Special Invaliding Committee, are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

RANK.	NAMES.	IN WHAT RANK PENSIONED.	CIRCLE OF PAYMENT.
Havildar ...	Gopaul	Havildar ...	North-Western Provinces.
Ditto ...	Chaumroo Kuttree	Naick ...	Ditto.

No. 59 *of* 1873.—The following appointment is made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Subadar Jhummun Sing to be Subadar Major from 1st November 1872, *vice* Bhowany Sing, invalided.

No. 60 *of* 1873.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. F. Shekleton, of the Bombay Medical Department, Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 30th September 1872.

The 23rd January 1873.

No. 61 *of* 1873.—Sewa Ram, 2nd Class Mounted Sergeant of the Hooshearpore District Police, late attached to the 1st Irregular Cavalry, 6th Troop, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on the stipend of a Naick (Rs. 7 per mensem), with effect from the date he may last have received effective pay. The stipend will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces Circle of Payment.

No. 62 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

14th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers).

Jemadar Dabie Sing, to be Ressaidar, *vice* Hurnaum Sing, invalided.

Kote Duffadar Rambuccus, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dabie Sing, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 1st May 1872.

No. 63 *of* 1873.—ERRATA.—In G. G. O. No. 830, dated the 22nd September 1871, prescribing a scale of hospital equipment for European Troops serving in India, and in Form 148 (Commissariat), published in G. G. O. No. 303, dated the 21st March 1872, under the head "Bedding," respectively—

For	*Read*
"Blankets, English, large, thick, and of grey colour.*"	Blankets, English, large, thick, and of *white* colour.*

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 64 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment, with effect from the 16th January 1873:—

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Captain R. F. Lowis, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, and Officiating Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines during the absence, on furlough to Europe, of Major D. J. Welsh, or until further orders.

No. 65 *of* 1873.—The following temporary promotion is made in the Ordnance Commissariat Department:—

Captain J. A. S. Colquhoun, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, with effect from the 16th January 1873, *vice* Captain R. F. Lowis, appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, or until further orders.

No. 66 *of* 1873.—ERRATUM.—In G. G. O. No. 1042, dated the 4th October 1872, notifying the appointment of certain Assistant Surgeons to the Indian Medical Service, for "Girdharlal Ratanlal Dapthtary, M.D.," read "Girdharlál Ratanlál *Daphtary*, M.D."

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 67 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Captain George Stewart, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant of Cavalry and Squadron Officer, Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 16th January 1873.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) E. L. Stehelin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 17th January 1873.

No. 68 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Captain R. Ottley, of the Madras Staff Corps, Bombay G. O. No. 843 of 1872,—23rd December 1872, from Bombay.

Lieutenant J. J. Kennedy, of the Madras Staff Corps, Bombay G. O. No. 853 of 1872,—30th December 1872, from Bombay.

The 24th January 1873.

No. 69 *of* 1873.—The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 15th November 1872, pages 5324 and 5325, are published for general information:—

London Gazette of the 15*th November* 1872, *page* 5324.

INDIA OFFICE,
The 15*th November* 1872.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Captain Charles Bean Smith, Madras Infantry, lately employed (with local rank of Major) on special duty in Mekran and Seistan, to be a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

London Gazette of the 15*th November* 1872, *page* 5325.

INDIA OFFICE,
The 14*th November* 1872.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant George Brehon, 11th Regiment, dated 15th June 1866.
Lieutenant Robert Jocelyn Waller, 107th Regiment, dated 11th January 1867.
Lieutenant James Ramsay Hobday, 25th Regiment, dated 28th March 1871.
Lieutenant Ernle Edward Money, 12th Regiment, dated 5th April 1871.
Lieutenant Alexander John Forsyth Reid, 109th Regiment, dated 6th May 1871.
Lieutenant Malcolm Alexander Gray, 3rd Regiment, dated 6th May 1871.
Lieutenant Philip Edward Anderson, 109th Regiment, dated 20th May 1871.
Lieutenant Michael Ramsay Spence, 3rd Regiment, dated 26th May 1871.

No. 70 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Finch, of Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Martin Shelley, of Infantry,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin George VanderGucht, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Major Thomas George Montgomerie, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Major Frederic Allen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 71 *of* 1873.—The following promotion is made in the Warrant Grade of the Army Commissariat Department:—

RANK AND NAME.	TO WHAT RANK PROMOTED.	FROM WHAT DATE.	IN SUCCESSION TO WHOM.
Serjeant and Acting Sub-Conductor Michael Kelly.	Sub-Conductor ...	Dec. 20, 1872 ...	Sub-Conductor Samuel Moore, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

No. 72 *of* 1873.—Captain W. D. Latimer, of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for one year, from the 17th proximo, to proceed to England, on private affairs.

No. 73 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808, of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Thomas Lamb,—20th January 1873.

No. 74 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808, of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Arthur Tulloch,—20th January 1873.

No. 75 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer, having completed 12 years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Samuel Hunter Cowan,—24th December 1872.

No. 76 *of* 1873.—The following is ordered in the East Indian Railway Volunteers Rifle Corps:—

No. 9 or (Howrah) Company is transferred to Assensole, and will henceforward be designated No. 9 or (Assensole) Company.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1873.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 16th to 23rd January 1873:—

CORPS.	RANK AND NAMES.	DATE OF DECEASE.	PLACE OF DECEASE.	TESTATE OR INTESTATE.	REMARKS.
5th Lancers ...	Lieutenant E. C. Baker ...	Dec. 4, 1872	Sealkote ...	Intestate	Next-of-kin, Revd. R. Baker, Friston House, Saxmurdham Suffolk, England.
Medical Department ...	Surgeon C. C. W. Wilson ...	Jan. 15, 1873	Agra.		

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers, as specified in the Statements published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors, against the respective properties of the deceased, are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice :—

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's British Military Service from 17th to 23rd January 1873.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of donation batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling	Rate of Exchange.
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
	Commissioned Officers.													
17th Jan. 1873	John Williams (*a*) ...	Asst. Surgeon ...	65th Foot ...	...	4th Aug. 1872	Intestate	754 2 11	...	754 2 11					
20th " "	Robert Peel McAlevy, M. D. (*b*)	Staff Asst. Surgeon.	British Medical Service.	...	12th Oct. "	"	225 15 6	...	225 15 6					
22nd " "	Robert Alexander Cuthbertson (*c*)	Asst. Surgeon ...	65th Foot ...	...	22nd July "	"	940 5 8	...	940 5 8					
						TOTAL ...	1,920 8 1	...	1,920 8 1					

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*—Father, Mr. Williams, Druin, near Fisguard, Prembrokeshire, South Wales.
(*b*) *Next-of-kin*—John McAlevy, Esq., Scarva, County Down, Ireland; Administrator General administering.
(*c*) *Next-of-kin*—Mother, Mrs. Cuthbertson.

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service from 17th to 23rd January 1873.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of donation batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.		
												In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
	Commissioned Officer.													
20th Jan. 1873	William Dashwood Hoste (*a*)	Lieut. Colonel ...	Staff Corps ...	...	28th Oct. 1872	Intestate	3,504 13 2	...	3,504 13 2					
						TOTAL ...	3,504 13 2	...	3,504 13 2					

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*—Brother, Revd. Philip Hoste, Rector of Dorking, Dorking, Surrey; Administrator General administering.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 24th January 1873.

No. 1 *of* 1873.—The following notice, received from the Colonial Secretary, Cape of Good Hope, is published for general information : —

CHANGE IN LIGHT AT THE BIRD ISLANDS, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Notice is hereby given that a fixed White Light of the Third Class, Dioptric, will be substituted for the present Double Lights at the Bird Islands early in the year 1873, of which further notice, with Sailing Directions prepared by Mr. Skead, the Harbour Master at Port Elizabeth, will be published, when the precise date of change is known.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT;
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
The 1st November 1872.

M. R. ROBINSON,
Chief Inspector of Public Works.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 17th January 1873.

No. 43.—Honorary Ensign E. Scully, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Mysore, is promoted to the Engineer establishment as Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, under the operation of Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section ii, para. 32.

The 21st January 1873.

No. 44.—Mr. E. Küster is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Engineer Apprentice, and posted to Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

No. 45.—Captain C. Crawford, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department under the conditions laid down in Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section iv, paras. 4C and 4D, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

No. 46.—Baboo Vencatareddy Naidoo is appointed to the Public Works Department as Overseer, 1st Grade, on probation, and posted to Bengal, in the Irrigation Branch.

The 22nd January 1873.

No. 49.—Mr. J. C. G. Keddie is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and posted to Bengal, Provincial Branch.

No. 50.—Mr. C. P. O'Rafferty is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Sub-Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

No. 51.—Kedernath Banerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Military Works Branch, is removed from the Public Works Department.

No. 52.—Colonel C. Dumbleton, B. C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is granted 22 days' subsidiary leave under the Civil Leave Code, Chapter V, Section 15(b), to enable him to join his appointment.

No. 53.—Mr. G. V. Martyn is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to Oudh.

No. 54.—The following is re-published for information and guidance in the Public Works Department :—

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 340.

Dated the 28th March 1872.

No. 340 *of* 1872.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 48D of 30th May 1871, and under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that a Royal Engineer Officer of the Imperial List, on permanent staff employ under the Government, who has served eight years in India without proceeding to England, at the conclusion of his regular tour of seven years will be eligible for furlough to Europe under the Rules of 1868, but only on his undertaking to return to India on its termination for a further term of service.

2.—Should he fail to return, he will be required to refund all the Indian pay and allowances he may have received from the Indian Government during his furlough, and be restricted, for that period, to the English pay of his regimental rank.

The 23rd January 1873.

No. 55.—Mr. R. O'Flaherty, Engineer Apprentice, Bengal, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 3rd January 1873.

The 24th January 1873.

No. 56.—Mr. W. A. Billings, Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is granted seven days' leave on private affairs, without pay, in extension of the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 401, dated 19th July 1872.

No. 57.—Mr. J. T. Elder is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as a Supervisor, 1st Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley Railway.

No. 58.—Mr. E. A. Homan, Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is promoted to the 1st Grade, with effect from 1st November 1872.

No. 59.—Major L. Conway-Gordon, R. E., Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India, at Calcutta, is granted one month's preparatory leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 60.—Mr. E. de Grousilliers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State leave for six months on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 166, dated 19th April 1871.

No. 61.—Mr. J. R. Weston is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 3rd Grade, and posted to Bengal, in the Irrigation Branch.

No. 62.—Mr. J. H. Rivett is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

No. 63.—Messrs. A. G. Read and W. R. Barker, Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, are promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from 21st August 1872.

TELEGRAPH.

The 22nd January 1873.

No. 48.—Mr. T. Blissett, a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st January 1873, from which date Mr. W. McGregor will revert to his substantive appointment as a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1872.

Commencing with the present number, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta every Saturday, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be addressed to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.* To all subscribers, therefore, who shall not have paid in advance for 1873 by the 31st December next, the *Gazette* will be discontinued.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	...	15	0	0
Postage	...	5	8	0

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Doon, the 17th January 1873.

No. 2.—The following promotion is made with effect from 1st instant:—

Mr. E. W. Laseron, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be an Assistant Surveyor of the 3rd Grade.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

HIGH COURT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 21st January 1873.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr. John Miller, of the City and County of Bristol, in England, Solicitor, to be a Commissioner in England for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in India.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT--Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 1st January 1873.

No. 1.—Captain W. M. Storey, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to the Military Works Branch by Public Works Notification of the Government of India, No. 2567, dated 14th December 1872, is posted to the 7th Circle, Military Works.

C. M. BROWNE, *Major, R. E.,*
Asst. to Chief Engineer, Military Works.

Simla, the 8th January 1873.

No. 2.—Mr. J. Douglas, Supervisor, 1st Grade, transferred to the Military Works Branch, temporarily, by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 667, dated 21st December 1872, is posted to the Special Branch, Military Works, as a temporary measure.

The 13th January 1873.

No. 3.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department, Military Works, Notification No. 32 of 29th November 1872, for "Dugshai Division" read "Upper Sirhind Division."

No. 4.—Mr. H. Wade, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Upper Sirhind Division, is transferred to the Dugshai Division, with effect from 1st May 1872.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Allahabad, the 16th January 1873.

No. 4.—Fourteen days' privilege leave of absence is granted to Sergeant E. Highway, Overseer, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, from the 10th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 17th January 1873.

No. 5.—Three months' leave of absence on medical certificate without pay is granted to Sub-Overseer Allee Hoosain, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, with effect from the 15th November 1872.

No. 6.—Sub-Conductor R. Jackson, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, transferred in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 617, dated 25th November 1872, is posted to the Dinapoor Division, Military Works, which Division he joined on the forenoon of the 13th instant.

JOHN L. WATTS, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

Rawulpindee, the 15th January 1873.

No. 4.—Sergeant G. Wilkinson, Sub-Engineer, posted to the Peshawur Division, Military Works, in this Office order No. 2, dated 2nd January 1873, reported his arrival at Peshawur on the 7th instant.

No. 5.—Sergeant W. H. McMullen, 2nd Class Barrack Master at Attock, transferred to Peshawur in this Office order No. 1, dated 2nd January 1873, joined his appointment on the 13th January 1873.

J. HUME, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Military Works.

6th Circle.

Allahabad, the 21st January 1873.

No. 1.—With reference to Notification No. 8 of 30th December 1872, Private F. J. Percy, Overseer, 1st Grade, reported his departure from Allahabad on the 3rd January 1873, and joined the Fyzabad Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of 4th idem.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 6th Circle, Military Works.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

1.	Saratchandra Mukhopadhyay, No. 1	Presidency College.
2.	Gopalchandra Ray	Ditto.
3.	Siddheswar Sarkár	Ditto.
4.	Baburam Chattopadhyay	Ditto.
5.	Bipinvihari Mukhopadhyay	Ditto.
6.	Baijnath	Delhi College.
7.	Kedarnath Bandyopadhyay	Presidency College.
8.	Umeschandra Batavyal	Ditto.
9.	Asutosh Bisvas	Ditto.
10.	Ramtaran Bandyopadhyay	Ditto.
11.	Sivdayal	Lahore College.
12.	Mahendranath Mitra	Presidency College.
13.	Prasannagopal Ráy	Ditto.
14.	Kailaschandra Datta	Dacca College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

	Abdul Khair	Hooghly College.
	Abdul Khaliq	Ditto.
	Aich, Radhakanta	Presidency College.
	Babumal	Delhi College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Gopikrishna	Presidency College.
	„ Mahendranath	Ditto.
	„ Taradas	Ditto.
	Baruá, Jagannath	Ditto.
	Basu, Annadaprasad, No. 1	Ditto.
10	„ Bipinvihari	Agra College.
	„ Gopalchandra	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Lalitkumar	Presidency College.
	„ Paresnath	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Jagavandhu	Hooghly College.
	„ Prasannakumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	Bishenlal	Bareilly College.
	Bisvas, Prankrishna	Hooghly College.
	Chattopadhyay, Bishnuchandra	Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Gopalchandra	Presidency College.
20	Chaudhuri, Srikumar	Cathedral Mission College.
	Dás, Jagatmohan	Presidency College.
	Dhar, Brindavanchandra	Dacca College.
	Gangopadhyay, Benimadhav	General Assembly's Institution.
	Ghosh, Kedarnath	Presidency College.
	„ Umeschandra	Hooghly College.
	Hukamchand	Lahore College.
	Kriparam	Ditto.
	Láhá, Amarchand	Dacca College.
	Lalsingh	Presidency College.
30	Maitra, Sasicharan	Ditto.
	Mallik, Kunjalal	Ditto.
	Mánná, Kailaschandra	Ditto.
	Mazhar Imam, Syed	Patna College.
	Mitra, Govindachandra	Ditto.
	„ Hiralal	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Jogendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Purnachandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bholanath	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Bidhubhushan	Canning College, Lucknow.
40	„ Haravilás	Presidency College.
	„ Mahendranath	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Thakurdas	Ditto.
	„ Upendrachandra	Presidency College.
	Nág, Baradacharan	Ditto.
	Náhá, Anangamohan	Teacher.
	Niogi, Basantakumar	Patna College.
47	Páin, Amritalal	Presidency College.

48	Pál, Hiralal	Hooghly College.
	Pandit, Prannath	Presidency College.
50	Priyadas	Agra College.
	Rakshit, Brajamohan	Presidency College.
	Ramdayal	Lahore College.
	Ráy, Gangánarayan	Presidency College.
	„ Gnanendralal	Ditto.
	„ Mahendranath	Patna College.
	„ Satyacharan	Presidency College.
	„ Sivnandanlal	Patna College.
	Rudra, Bhagavatchandra	Presidency College.
	Sinha, Matilal	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

	Bagchi, Jogneswar	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath	Presidency College.
	„ Bidhubhushan	Hooghly College.
	„ Gaganchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Gopalchandra	Ditto.
	„ Kshetramohan	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Nivaranchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Rajendranath	Ditto.
	„ Tarinidas	Ditto.
10	Basdev Sahay	Agra College.
	Basu, Saratchandra	Dacca College.
	Chaudhuri, Manmathanath	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Dás, Girischandra	Hooghly College.
	„ Suryyanarayan	Presidency College.
	Dhirájkaran	Patna College.
	Ghalàk, Jánakinath	Teacher.
	Ghosh, Annadaprasad	Hooghly College.
	„ Chandranath	Presidency College.
	„ Harankrishna	General Assembly's Institution.
20	„ Upendrachandra	Presidency College.
	Guha, Anáthvandhu	Ditto.
	„ Kaminikumar	Dacca College.
	Harris, W. A.	Lahore College.
	Kundu, Nandalal	General Assembly's Institution.
	Maitra, Kedaresvar	Presidency College.
	Mallik, Mahendranath	Ditto.
	Mandal, Binadvihari	Cathedral Mission College.
	Misra, Biharilal	Hooghly College.
	Mitra, Girendranath	Cathedral Mission College.
30	Mukhopadhyay, Durgadas	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Kálipada	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Ramchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Saratchandra, No. 2	Ditto.
	„ Tejchandra	Ditto.
	Niogi, Saradáprasad	Patna College.
	Pál, Biharilal	Presidency College.
	Ráy, Amritalal	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Girischandra	Queen's College, Benares.
	„ Harendranarayan	Dacca College.
40	„ Syamjus	Delhi College.
	Sajivanlal	Patna College.
	Sanyal, Krishnagopal	Cathedral Mission College.
	Sen, Amvikácharan	Medical College.
	„ Asutosh	Presidency College.
	„ Gaurvallabh	Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Girischandra	Presidency College.
	„ Jatramohan	Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Syamlal	Presidency College.
	„ Taracharan	Ditto.
50	„ Umeschandra	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Set, Girischandra	Queen's College, Benares.
	Sinha, Nikunjavihari	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Vazir Ahmed	Bareilly College.

The 22nd January 1873.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 6th January 1873.

No. 1.—With the sanction of the Government of India, the Mehur Division of the Lower Scinde District, with Head Quarters at Rhadem (*viâ* Mehur), is formed with effect from the 1st of January 1873, and the following officers are posted to it:—

Mr. R. Gompertz, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (in charge); Mr. A. D. Fox, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

No. 2.—Mr. J. Farnon, 1st Class Apothecary, placed at the disposal of the Engineer-in-Chief by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Mean Meer, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 6th January 1873, and is posted to the Rehtee Division, Upper Scinde District.

The 7th January 1873.

No. 3.—Mr. J. Gilmore is appointed a Temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 7th January 1873, on which date he reported himself at Mooltan, and is posted to the Shoojabad Division, Mooltan District.

No. 4.—Mr. A. D. Fox, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, transferred to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 622 of 29th November 1872, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 23rd December 1872, and is posted to the Mehur Division, Lower Scinde District.

No. 5.—Mr. W. M. Barton, appointed a Temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 632, dated 4th December 1872, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 7th January 1873, and is posted to the Khanpore Division, Upper Scinde District.

C. CAMPBELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NEEMUCH (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 16th January 1873.

No. 25.—Mr. H. B. Addis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade of the 2nd Division, passed the examination in the Native languages, according to the Departmental Standard, on the 16th January 1873.

J. IMBRIE MILLER,
Supdg. Engr., Neemuch (State) Railway.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 18th January 1873.

No. 18*E.*—Mr. J. Cooke, Accountant, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Jeypore to the Delhi Division, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, which he joined on the 13th January 1873.

This transfer is made for the benefit of the public service.

R. B. DUNCAN,
Deputy Controller,
Rajpootana (State) Railway Accounts.

F. S. STANTON, *Major, R.E.,*
Superintending Engineer,
Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Agra, the 20th January 1873.

No. 56*E.*—Lieutenant J. S. Nicholson, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Bhurtpore Division, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on 20th January 1873.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Superintending Engineer,
Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 18th January 1873.

No. 7.—With reference to *Gazette of India* Notification No. 594, dated 31st October 1872, transferring Lieutenant E. M. Larminie, R. E., from the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, to the Western Rajpootana (State) Railway, this Officer was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 4th December 1872. This cancels the Notification No. 118, dated 28th December 1872, in the *Gazette of India* (Para II).

No. 8.—Lalla Mungul Sein, Accountant, 2nd Grade, only availed himself of ten days of the one month's privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 121, dated 28th December 1872. The remainder of the leave in question is hereby cancelled.

A. GRANT,
Offg. Chief Engr., P. N. (S.) Railway.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA

Published at the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, during the month of December 1872.

Sole Agents in Calcutta,—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
Agent at Allahabad,—Curator of Books.
Ditto Nagpoor,—Curator of Books.
Ditto Lahore,—Manager, Printing Co.
Ditto Simla,—Mr. T. H. Williams, Music & Fancy Depôt.

Maps are *not sold* at the Surveyor General's Office.

Description.	Size.	Price of Map unmounted	
		Uncolored.	Colored.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
GENERAL MAPS.			
Scale—6 Miles = 1 Inch.			
Eastern British Frontier, bordering on Muneepore and Burmah (3rd Edition)	2 Sheets Atlas ...	2 0	2 4
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS.			
Scale—1 Mile = 1 Inch.			
District Chanda, Sheet No. 15	Double Royal ...	1 8	1 10
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS.			
Scale—1 Mile = 1 Inch.			
Gwalior and Central India, Sheet No. 20	Double Elephant ...	1 0	1 2
Ditto ditto Sheet No. 21	Ditto ...	1 0	1 2
Ditto ditto Sheet No. 24	Ditto ...	1 0	1 2
Ditto ditto Sheet No. 25	Ditto ...	1 0	1 2
Chota Nagpoor, Sheet No. 72 (a)	Ditto ...	1 0	1 2
Ganjam and Orissa, Sheet No. 16	Ditto ...	1 0	1 2
Orissa and Central Provinces, Sheet No. 58 ...	Ditto ...	1 0	1 2

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE;
Calcutta, 13th January 1873.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1873.

The notification regarding the closing of the Money Order Office at Nya Doomka, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 18th instant, is cancelled.

The Money Order Office at Bársí, in the Bombay Presidency, was closed on the 8th instant.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 22nd January 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed on Monday, the 3rd February 1873, on account of the Hindoo festival "Sree Punchomy," in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of the 29th October 1867.

The 23rd January 1873.

Notice is hereby given that, in conformity with Section XVII of the Charter Act IV of 1862, a meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect a Director in the room of E. C. Morgan, Esq., resigned.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 21st January 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		15,06,558	0	8
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,30,91,598 10 5	3,13,73,994	0	4
General Treasury Balance at Branches...	1,82,82,395 5 11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		3,01,80,817	8	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.		5,25,739	7	3
Sundries		5,94,256	14	9
TOTAL ...		8,61,81,365	15	2

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...		1,45,44,145	10	5
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ...		64,24,460	12	2
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		26,21,878	12	7
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...		1,12,82,304	7	4
Dead Stock		11,48,273	1	10
Stamps		12,845	13	0
Balances with other Banks ...		21,26,016	8	5
Sundries		3,66,865	1	6
Bullion		11,62,820	13	6
		3,96,89,611	0	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,16,65,571 2 0	4,64,91,754	14	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	3,48,26,183 12 5			
TOTAL ...		8,61,81,365	15	2

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 23rd January 1873.

F. A. GILLAM,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December 1872.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...				2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				15,07,883	0	8
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	90,70,796	5	5	2,95,64,595	5	4
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	2,04,93,798	15	11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,54,06,781	15	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.				3,20,807	9	7
Sundries				11,25,123	2	3
TOTAL ...				8,99,25,191	1	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...				1,46,95,779	7	0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ...				62,02,949	0	2
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches				23,49,491	9	5
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...				1,11,73,091	10	1
Dead Stock				11,47,710	10	2
Stamps				14,448	9	0
Balances with other Banks ...				22,53,474	11	4
Sundries				3,75,337	9	4
Bullion				10,59,880	10	4
				3,92,72,163	12	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,40,49,791	4	0	5,06,53,027	4	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches...	3,66,03,236	0	5			
TOTAL ...				8,99,25,191	1	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 20th January 1873.

F. A. GILLAM,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 13th, 1873 ...	...	...	1,66,666	76,067	32,41,487
„ 14th, „ ...	6,325	...	1,66,666	76,067	32,41,487
„ 15th, „ ...	...	1,70,290	13,384	2,35,675	32,41,487
„ 16th, „ ...	...	...	14,628	2,36,915	32,41,487
„ 17th, „ ...	...	6,597	7,787	2,43,730	32,41,487
„ 18th, „ ...	...	7,693	253	50,020	34,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 20th January 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Mint Master.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the week ending 23rd January 1873.

PROVINCE.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS.						WITHDRAWALS.									BALANCE.		
		No.	Amount.					No.	Amount, Principal.			Amount, Interest.							
			Rs.	A.	P.				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
Bengal	49	90	7,085	3	8			30	4,239	5	3	37	4	3	3,09,725	1	11		
N.-W. Provinces ...	13	21	1,047	0	0			9	1,101	0	3	0	15	3	84,796	7	9		
Punjab	15	10	1,481	9	3			4	1,152	15	6	22	8	0	82,222	7	4		
Oude	12	12	945	0	0			5	506	0	0	1	8	0	53,336	10	11		
Central Provinces ...	5	5	380	0	0			3	491	15	0	...			55,963	10	5		
British Burmah ...	9	6	239	0	6			1	20	0	0	...			26,353	7	11		
Berar	2	2	210	0	0			1	15	0	0	0	3	9	15,841	15	2		
India	3	23	1,920	13	9			4	544	3	3	8	12	6	30,175	4	4		
TOTAL ...	108	169	13,308	11	2			57	8,070	7	3	71	3	9	6,58,415	1	9		

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd January 1873.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January 1873.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR					TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1856-57.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.		3 years. Debenture, or transferable to 4½ per cent. Debenture repayable 4th July 1871.	18 months. 4½ per cent. Transfer Loan repayable 4th July 1871.	5 years. Repayable June 1872.	10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 31st December 1872 ...	54,100	19,306	2,880	19,26,186	37,71,100	1,44,68,400	1,19,21,800	1,20,07,700	14,500	38,51,200	3,54,000	3,16,59,500	4,73,42,800	...	...	6,000	35,05,000	32,00,000	13,41,04,472
Add— Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th January 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th January 1873	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	2,000	20,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January 1873	...	...	...	26,667	...	2,000	1,000	69,500	...	...	1,000	16,700	1,24,600	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,43,467
TOTAL ...	54,100	19,306	2,880	19,52,853	37,72,600	1,44,70,400	1,19,24,800	1,20,97,700	14,500	38,51,200	3,55,000	3,16,76,200	4,74,67,400	...	...	6,000	35,05,000	32,02,000	13,43,71,939
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	6,200	70,600	50,000	3,67,400	...	1,000	...	42,000	2,43,300	...	...	...	...	11,000	7,91,500
Balance on 15th January 1873 ...	54,100	19,306	2,880	19,52,853	37,66,400	1,43,99,800	1,18,74,800	1,17,30,300	14,500	38,50,200	3,55,000	3,16,34,200	4,72,24,100	...	...	6,000	35,05,000	31,91,000	13,35,80,439

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Nov. 1872 enfaced from India 1,643 lakhs; re-transferred from London 1,609 lakhs.
" 16th Nov. 1872 to 30th Nov. " " " 5 " " " 18 "
" 1st Dec. " to 15th Dec. " " " 2 " " " 7 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 7 " " " 7 "
" 1st Jan. " to 15th Jan. 1873 " " 2 " " " 8 "
1,659 " 1,649 "
1,649 "
Balance against India ... 10 "

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 18th January 1873.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1287.—Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first seven months of the year 1872-73, as compared with the corresponding period of 1871-72.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	April to Oct. 1871.	April to Oct. 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	8,765,309	8,993,095	227,786	...
II.—Tributes and Contributions from Native States	390,902	389,070	...	1,832
III.—Forests	177,611	206,835	29,224	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	1,322,293	1,360,674	38,381	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	541,098	386,406	...	154,692
VI.—Customs	1,378,196	1,455,827	77,631	...
VII.—Salt	3,223,027	3,345,326	122,299	...
VIII.—Opium	5,447,185	5,167,496	...	279,689
IX.—Stamps	1,490,471	1,536,116	45,645	...
X.—Mint	5,698	46,495	40,797	...
XI.—Post Office	483,162	303,186	...	179,976
XII.—Telegraph	60,186*	100,863	40,677	...
XIII.—Law and Justice	221,221	222,451	1,230	...
XIV.—Marine	90,816	96,880	6,064	...
XV.—Interest	141,730	200,689	58,959	...
XVI.—Miscellaneous	296,765	250,051	...	46,714
	24,035,670	24,061,460	688,693	662,903
Army	436,447	438,104	1,657	...
	From April to September only.			
Public Works, Ordinary ...	44,859	25,971	...	18,888
Irrigation Receipts	251,882	223,063	...	28,819
TOTAL ...	24,768,858	24,748,598	690,350	710,610

EXPENDITURE.	April to Oct. 1871.	April to Oct. 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	1,605,645	1,404,835	...	200,810
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	336,085	231,635	...	104,450
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	181,753	169,701	...	12,052
4.—Land Revenue	1,323,964	1,341,439	17,475	...
5.—Forests	192,232	209,291	17,059	...
6.—Excise	64,604	68,841	4,237	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	18,268	8,523	...	9,745
8.—Customs	106,097	101,877	...	4,220
9.—Salt	253,263	277,000	23,737	...
10.—Opium	1,284,350	1,545,861	261,511	...
11.—Stamps	53,099	50,327	...	2,772
12.—Mint	44,577	44,609	32	...
13.—Post Office	351,927	360,458	8,531	...
14.—Telegraph	148,034*	163,016	14,982	...
15.—Administration	691,335	693,517	2,182	...
16.—Minor Departments	116,153	149,305	33,152	...
17.—Law and Justice	1,314,232	1,263,734	...	50,498
18.—Marine	190,629	198,280	7,651	...
19.—Ecclesiastical	89,247	85,817	...	3,430
20.—Medical	103,131	101,821	...	1,310
21.—Political Agencies	135,796	189,895	54,099	...
22.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	727,311	737,410	10,099	...
23.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	399,632	382,880	...	16,752
24.—Miscellaneous	492,779	452,551	...	40,228
25.—Allotments for Provincial Services ...	2,807,181	2,885,853	78,672	...
	13,031,324	13,118,476	533,419	446,267
Army	6,684,703	6,723,096	38,393	...
	From April to September only.			
Public Works, Ordinary } Irrigation " } ...	1,126,998	611,536 / 324,710	...	190,752
Public Works, Extraordinary (excluding Railways)	342,301	460,424	118,123	...
TOTAL ...	21,185,326	21,238,242	689,935	637,019

* From April to September.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 22nd January 1873.

G. FITZGERALD,
Offg. Depy. Comptroller General.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5330	A/92 34880	50	The District Superintendent of Police, Hooghly.
5331	A/91 42377	100	Mrs. R. C. Perry.
5332	,, 13254	100	Fatho.
5334	A/91 35016	50	Baboo Casseeser Chatterjee.
5335	A/91 50288	100	Baboo Tarinee Churn Bose.
5336	A/93 52120	20	The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Poori.
5337	A/87 22053	1,000	Calloo Baboo Loll Chund.
5342	A/92 51845	50	W. R. Lamb, Esq.
	,, 27460	50	
	,, 47606	50	
	,, 47605	50	
	,, 23156	50	
	,, 45704	50	
	,, 42586	50	
5343	A/91 68353	100	Suddoo Loll.
	,, 68354	100	
	,, 68355	100	
5352	A/87 28585	1,000	Syed Abdoolla Bahossen.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5326	A/84 07225	50	H. Bicknell, Esq.
5327	A/99 00327 wrongly joined	20	Anundjee.
	,, 00325		
5328	A/90 58144	100	J. A. Hickson, Esq.
5329	L/9 92501	5	Baboo Pyari Mohun Datta.
	A/84 22791	20	
5338	A/78 57529	10	Baboo Eshan Chunder Bhuttacherjee.
5339	A/99 98337	20	Baboo Obhoyanundo Doss.
5340	A/89 14120	10	A. G. W. Hemans, Esq.
5341	A/79 03564	10	Baboo Mothoor Mohun Ghose.
5344	A/98 27585 wrongly joined	10	Mohamed Hossein and Mohamed Ebrahim.
	,, 27586		
5345	L/1 80782 ditto	10	A. Koppes, Esq.
	,, 80783		
5346	A/91 42555	100	Baboo Kally Coomer Mitter.
	L/14 13145	20	
	L/3 65288	10	
	A/80 72468	10	
	,, 04225	10	
5347	L/8 14624	10	Baboo Ram Canny Chunder.
5348	A/99 59975 wrongly joined	20	Baboo Nilmadhub Bose.
	,, 59970		
5349	A/79 69762	10	Ghoomandy Ram Hookumchund.
5350	L/1 38148	10	Messrs. Sykes and Co.
5351	L/8 65979 wrongly joined	5	Captain F. Henderson.
	,, 65977		

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 23rd January 1873.

H. G. COWIE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
460 ...	B/33 05332 ...	50 ...	Runjungada Ramachendra Row, Triplicane, Madras.
	,, 05546 ..	50 ...	
465 ...	B/79 32081 ...	1,000 ...	C. Vencatachella Pillay, Coral Merchant Street, Madras.
	,, 32082 ...	1,000 ...	
	,, 32083 ...	1,000 ...	
	,, 32084 ...	1,000 ...	
	,, 32085 ...	1,000 ...	
	,, 32086 ...	1,000 ...	
	,, 32087 ..	1,000 ...	
	,, 32088 ...	1,000 ...	
	,, 32089 ...	1,000 ...	
	,, 32090 ...	1,000 ...	
	Note partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
435 ...	B/85 66071 ...	100 ...	Mr. W. N. Hegt, Rangoon.

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 14th January 1873.

H. BIGGS,
Offg. Asst. to the Accountant General,
In Charge of Paper Currency Department.

CALICUT CIRCLE.

NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.	
	Rs.	
J/8 17438 ...	10 ...	Inspecting Post Master, 7th or South-West Railway.
J/8 19134 ...	20 ...	Inspecting Post Master, Mount Division.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
CALICUT,
The 15th January 1873.

P. A. COLE,
Deputy Collector,
In Charge of Paper Currency.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
1872-73.		Rs.	
113 ...	C/80 38930 ...	100 ...	J. H. Dennison, Esq., Principal Store-keeper, H. H. Nizam's State Railway, Waddy, Shahabad, Deccan.
114 ...	C/80 39059 ...	100 ...	Pranjeewandass Khooshaldass, Banker, Machleepett, Surat.
	,, 14039 ...	100 ...	
	,, 40275 ...	100 ...	
	C/88 82104 ...	50 ...	
	C/87 39155 ...	20 ...	
	C/82 64012 ...	10 ..	
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
1872-73.		Rs.	
31A ...	C/79 61166 } wrongly joined.	100 ...	Messrs. Treacher & Co., Byculla.
	,, 83799 }		
111 ...	C/17 56887 ..	10 ...	Chintamon Gopall, Agra Bank, Bombay.
116 ...	C/67 26164 ...	20 ...	Mahadeo Bramhaju, Karcoon, Limree State, Limree.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
BOMBAY,
The 15th January 1873.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
			Note wholly lost or destroyed.
8 ...	F 23964 ...	Rs. 100 ...	Chaitram, care of Kishen Chund and Magraj, Gooroo Bazar, Umritsur.
			Note partially lost or destroyed.
2 ...	F 31279 wrongly joined. „ 31280	Rs. 20 ...	Lieutenant W. O. Thompson, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Kohat.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
LAHORE,
The 18th January 1873.

R. A. FINK,
for *Deputy Commissioner.*

NAGPUR CIRCLE.

NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
		Notes partially lost or destroyed.
F 51411 ...	Rs. 10 ...	Belongs to Major R. Griffith, of Kampthe.
„ 51622 ...	10 ...	
„ 51623 ...	10 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
NAGPUR,
The 17th January 1873.

G. BAGLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Accountant General,
Central Provinces.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd January 1873.

Notice is hereby given that correspondence for Zanzibar forwarded *viâ* Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's vessels, is chargeable at the same rates as correspondence for Aden: *but all such correspondence must be fully prepaid.*

2. A continuation of the same line of communication from Zanzibar to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natál and the Cape of Good Hope, will come into force in March next, and correspondence may be sent thereby *viâ* Bombay, commencing with the Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on the 17th February. Correspondence for these places is subject to the same rates and conditions as prescribed above for correspondence for Zanzibar.

3. The dates of departure of Mails from Bombay for the above-mentioned places have been included in the Mail Steamer Calendar published this day under separate notice.

In anticipation of the publication of the next edition of the "Indian Postal Guide," the following calendar of mail steamer departures from Bombay is published :—

Mail Steamer Calendar for Bombay.

N. B.—Where *Galle* is mentioned, mails may also be sent for the Island of *Ceylon* generally.

Where *Singapore* is mentioned, mails may also be sent for places in *Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam) and Phillippine Islands.*

Where *Hong-Kong* and *Shanghai* are mentioned, mails may also be sent for other places in *China*, e. g., for Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Swatow and Whampoa through Hong-Kong and Ningpo through Shanghai.

Where *Yokohama* is mentioned, mails may also be sent for *Nagasaki, Hiogo* and other places in *Japan.*

When the mails from Europe do not reach Bombay in time for the Kurrachee or Kurrachee and Persian Gulf steamers, these vessels are detained for one day.

Where *Mozambique* is mentioned, mails may also be sent for *Delagoa Bay*, but as the call at *Delagoa Bay* is optional with the contractors for the service, the delivery of correspondence for that place cannot be guaranteed.

"P. and O." stand for Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company: and "B. I." stand for British India Steam Navigation Company.

Mail steamers and places for which mails are sent. See also N. B. above.

Leave Bombay 1873—

Friday, 3rd January	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, also for Bagdad.
Monday, 6th January	...	P. and O. Steamer for Aden, Suez, EUROPE and places beyond.
Friday, 10th January	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee.
Saturday, 11th January	...	P. and O. Steamer for Australia.
Ditto ...	...	B. I. Steamer for Calcutta and intermediate ports on the West and East Coast, including Ceylon.
Monday, 13th January	...	P. and O. Steamer for Aden, Suez, EUROPE and places beyond.
Tuesday, 14th January	...	P. and O. Steamer for Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama; also for United States of America *viâ* Hong-Kong.
Friday, 17th January	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, also for Bagdad.
Monday, 20th January	...	P. and O. Steamer for Aden, Suez, EUROPE and places beyond; also *viâ* Aden for Zanzibar; also *viâ* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles) and Réunion.
Friday, 24th January	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee.
Saturday, 25th January	...	B. I. Steamer for Calcutta and intermediate ports on the West and East Coast, including Ceylon.
Monday, 27th January	...	P. and O. Steamer for Aden, Suez, EUROPE and places beyond.
Tuesday, 28th January	...	P. and O. Steamer for Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama; also for United States of America *viâ* Hong-Kong.
Friday, 31st January	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, also for Bagdad.
Monday, 3rd February	...	P. and O. Steamer for Aden, Suez, EUROPE and places beyond; also (extra despatch from Aden) for Zanzibar.
Friday, 7th February	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee.

Saturday, 8th February	...	P. and O. Steamer for Australia.
Ditto ...	...	B. I. Steamer for Calcutta and intermediate ports on the West and East Coast, including Ceylon.
Monday, 10th February	...	P. and O. Steamer for Aden, Suez, EUROPE and places beyond.
Tuesday, 11th February	...	P. and O. Steamer for Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama; also for United States of America *viâ* Hong-Kong.
Friday, 14th February	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, also for Bagdad.
Monday, 17th February	...	P. and O. Steamer for Aden, Suez, EUROPE and places beyond; also *viâ* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope; also *viâ* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles) and Réunion.
Friday, 21st February	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee.
Saturday, 22nd February	...	B. I. Steamer for Calcutta and intermediate ports on the West and East Coast, including Ceylon.
Monday, 24th February	...	P. and O. Steamer for Aden, Suez, EUROPE and places beyond.
Tuesday, 25th February	...	P. and O. Steamer for Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama; also for United States of America *viâ* Hong-Kong.
Friday, 28th February	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, also for Bagdad.
Monday, 3rd March	...	P. and O. Steamer for Aden, Suez, EUROPE and places beyond; also (extra despatch from Aden) for Zanzibar.
Friday, 7th March	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee.
Saturday, 8th March	...	P. and O. Steamer for Australia.
Ditto ...	...	B. I. Steamer for Calcutta and intermediate ports on the West and East Coast, including Ceylon.
Monday, 10th March	...	P. and O. Steamer for Aden, Suez, EUROPE and places beyond.
Tuesday, 11th March	...	P. and O. Steamer for Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama; also for United States of America *viâ* Hong-Kong.
Friday, 14th March	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, also for Bagdad.
Monday, 17th March	...	P. and O. Steamer for Aden, Suez, EUROPE and places beyond; also *viâ* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope; also *viâ* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles) and Réunion.
Friday, 21st March	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee.
Saturday, 22nd March	...	B. I. Steamer for Calcutta and intermediate ports on the West and East Coast, including Ceylon.
Monday, 24th March	...	P. and O. Steamer for Aden, Suez, EUROPE and places beyond.
Tuesday, 25th March	...	P. and O. Steamer for Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama; also for United States of America *viâ* Hong-Kong.
Friday, 28th March	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, also for Bagdad.
Monday, 31st March	...	P. and O. Steamer for Aden, Suez, EUROPE and places beyond.
Friday, 4th April	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee.
Saturday, 5th April	...	P. and O. Steamer for Australia.
Ditto ...	...	B. I. Steamer for Calcutta and intermediate ports on the West and East Coast, including Ceylon.
Monday, 7th April	...	P. and O. Steamer for Aden, Suez, EUROPE and places beyond.
Tuesday, 8th April	...	P. and O. Steamer for Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama; also for United States of America *viâ* Hong-Kong.
Friday, 11th April	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, also for Bagdad.
Monday, 14th April	...	P. and O. Steamer for Aden, Suez, EUROPE and places beyond; also *viâ* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope; also *viâ* Aden for Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles) and Réunion.
Friday, 18th April	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee.
Saturday, 19th April	...	B. I. Steamer for Calcutta and intermediate ports on the West and East Coast, including Ceylon.

Monday, 21st April	...	P. and O. Steamer for Aden, Suez, EUROPE and places beyond.
Tuesday, 22nd April	...	P. and O. Steamer for Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama; also for United States of America *viâ* Hong-Kong.
Friday, 25th April	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, also for Bagdad.
Monday, 28th April	...	P. and O. Steamer for Aden, Suez, EUROPE and places beyond.
Friday, 2nd May	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee.
Saturday, 3rd May	...	P. and O. Steamer for Australia.
Ditto	...	B. I. Steamer for Calcutta and intermediate ports on the West and East Coast, including Ceylon.
Monday, 5th May	...	P. and O. Steamer for Aden, Suez, EUROPE and places beyond.
Ditto	...	P. and O. Steamer for Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama.
Friday, 9th May	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, also for Bagdad.
Monday, 12th May	...	P. and O. Steamer for Aden, Suez, EUROPE and places beyond; also *viâ* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope; also *viâ* Aden for Mauritius and Réunion.
Friday, 16th May	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee.
Saturday, 17th May	...	B. I. Steamer for Calcutta and intermediate ports on the West and East Coast, including Ceylon.
Monday, 19th May	...	P. and O. Steamer for Aden, Suez, EUROPE and places beyond.
Ditto	...	P. and O. Steamer for Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama; also for United States of America *viâ* Hong-Kong.
Friday, 23rd May	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, also for Bagdad.
Monday, 26th May	...	P. and O. Steamer for Aden, Suez, EUROPE and places beyond.
Wednesday, 28th May	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee.
Thursday, 29th May	...	B. I. Steamer for Calcutta and intermediate ports on the West and East Coast, including Ceylon.
Friday, 30th May...	...	P. and O. Steamer for Aden, Suez, EUROPE and places beyond.
Saturday, 31st May	...	P. and O. Steamer for Australia.
Monday, 2nd June	...	P. and O. Steamer for Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama; also for United States of America *viâ* Hong-Kong.
Wednesday, 4th June	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, also for Bagdad.
Friday, 6th June ...	...	P. and O. Steamer for Aden, Suez, EUROPE and places beyond; also *viâ* Aden for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope; also *viâ* Aden for Mauritius and Réunion.
Wednesday, 11th June	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee.
Thursday, 12th June	...	B. I. Steamer for Calcutta and intermediate ports on the West and East Coast, including Ceylon.
Friday, 13th June	...	P. and O. Steamer for Aden, Suez, EUROPE and places beyond.
Monday, 16th June	...	P. and O. Steamer for Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama; also for United States of America *viâ* Hong Kong.
Wednesday, 18th June	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, also for Bagdad.
Wednesday, 25th June	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee.
Thursday, 26th June	...	B. I. Steamer for Calcutta and intermediate ports on the West and East Coast, including Ceylon.
Saturday, 28th June	...	P. and O. Steamer for Australia.
Monday, 30th June	...	P. and O. Steamer for Galle, Singapore, Penang, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama; also for United States of America *viâ* Hong-Hong.
Wednesday, 2nd July	...	B. I. Steamer for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, also for Bagdad.

Besides the information given above, the following particulars may be useful :—

Dates on which the fortnightly Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company are timed to leave the Sandheads (Calcutta).

Friday	the 3rd	January	1873.	Friday	the 28th	March	1873.
„	the 17th	„	„	„	the 11th	April	„
„	the 31st	„	„	„	the 25th	„	„
„	the 14th	February	„	Wednesday	the 7th	May	„
„	the 28th	„	„	„	the 21st	„	„
„	the 14th	March	„	„	the 4th	June	„

Mails for the above-mentioned Steamers are made up in Calcutta on days notified locally from time to time (ordinarily in the evening, two days prior to the date of starting from the Sandheads) for *Ceylon*.

The French Mail Steamers starting from Calcutta once every four weeks commencing with 21st January (during the monsoon season 2 days earlier, commencing with 11th May) proceed to Madras, Pondicherry, Galle, Singapore, Batavia, Saigon, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Aden, Suez, Europe, Mahé (Seychelles), Réunion and Mauritius. The British India Steam Navigation Company have also contract lines from Calcutta fortnightly to Chittagong and Akyab, fortnightly to Akyab, Rangoon and Moulmein, fortnightly to Rangoon and Moulmein (with a continuation once every four weeks to the *Straits)*, once in every four weeks to Port Blair, and fortnightly to Bombay and ports on the East and West Coasts. The same Company have a line once every four weeks between Madras and Rangoon, and a weekly line of Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee, with a continuation once a fortnight to the Persian Gulf.

The *Opium Steamers*, which leave Calcutta monthly for *Penang*, *Singapore* and *Hong-Kong*, have not been included, as the dates of starting are not fixed. They leave ordinarily about 12 days after each Government opium sale, and these sales have been advertised for the current year as about 6th January, 5th February, 3rd March, 3rd April, 5th May, 4th June, 3rd July, 4th August, 4th September, 9th October, 6th November, and 4th December. These Steamers proceed direct to the Straits and China, thus avoiding the circuit *viâ Galle*, and reaching Hong-Kong in *about* 15 days from Calcutta. Correspondence for the *United States* of *America*, when marked *viâ* Hong-Kong, can be sent by these Steamers.

Letter Mails forwarded *viâ* Bombay for transmission by Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers are closed in Calcutta 3 days earlier than in Bombay. Those forwarded *viâ* Bombay for transmission by British India Steam Navigation Company's vessels to the Persian Gulf, &c., are closed in Calcutta 4 days earlier, as in these cases the Steamers leave Bombay earlier in the day.

The 23rd January 1873.

Consequent upon an alteration of the rates of postage chargeable upon letters passing between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland, the rates chargeable in India on letters for Newfoundland have been reduced from 12 to 10 annas per ½ oz. (*viâ* Brindisi) and from 10 to 8 annas per ½ oz. (*viâ* Southampton), the reduced rates being the same as those already prescribed for letters to Canada.

OVERLAND MONEY ORDERS.

The following revised Tariff for Overland Money Orders will have effect from the 1st February 1873. The charge for Overland Money Orders will, from the above-mentioned date and until further notice, be regulated by Schedule 6 of the Tariff.

Annexed to the Tariff will be found illustrations of the mode of calculation therefrom, and also a summary of information respecting the obtainment of Overland Money Orders by the public.

OVERLAND MONEY ORDERS.

TARIFF

Showing the amounts chargeable in India for Money Orders payable in the United Kingdom.

In addition to the sums shown in the Schedules, the following rates of commission will be chargeable, viz.:—

For sums not exceeding	£ 2	£ 5	£ 7	£ 10
Commission rates	8 Annas	1 Rupee	1 Rupee 8 annas	2 Rupees.

THE PARTICULAR SCHEDULE TO BE FOLLOWED WILL BE NOTIFIED FROM TIME TO TIME.

Amount of Orders.	Schedule 1. Exchange rate of 2s. per Rupee.	Schedule 2. Exchange rate of 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.	Schedule 3. Exchange rate of 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.	Schedule 4. Exchange rate of 1s. 11¼d. per Rupee.	Schedule 5. Exchange rate of 1s. 11d. per Rupee.	Schedule 6. Exchange rate of 1s. 10¾d. per Rupee.	Schedule 7. Exchange rate of 1s. 10½d. per Rupee.	Schedule 8. Exchange rate of 1s. 10¼d. per Rupee.	Schedule 9. Exchange rate of 1s. 10d. per Rupee.
£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
1 0 0	10 0 0	10 1 9	10 3 6	10 5 3	10 7 0	10 8 9	10 10 9	10 12 6	10 14 6
2 0 0	20 0 0	20 3 3	20 6 9	20 10 3	20 14 0	21 1 6	21 5 3	21 9 3	21 13 0
3 0 0	30 0 0	30 5 0	30 10 3	30 15 6	31 4 9	31 10 3	32 0 0	32 5 9	32 11 9
4 0 0	40 0 0	40 6 9	40 13 6	41 4 9	41 11 9	42 3 3	42 10 9	43 2 3	43 10 3
5 0 0	50 0 0	50 8 6	51 1 0	51 9 9	52 2 9	52 12 0	53 5 3	53 15 0	54 8 9
6 0 0	60 0 0	60 10 0	61 4 6	61 15 0	62 9 9	63 4 9	64 0 0	64 11 6	65 7 [illegible]
7 0 0	70 0 0	70 11 9	71 7 9	72 4 3	73 0 9	73 13 6	74 10 9	75 8 0	[illegible] 5 9
8 0 0	80 0 0	80 13 6	81 11 3	82 9 3	83 7 9	84 6 3	85 5 3	86 4 9	[illegible] 4 3
9 0 0	90 0 0	90 15 3	91 14 9	92 14 6	93 14 6	94 15 0	96 0 0	97 1 3	[illegible] 3 0
10 0 0	100 0 0	101 0 9	102 2 0	103 3 6	104 5 6	105 8 0	106 10 9	107 13 [illegible]	[illegible] 1 6
1 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 3	0 8 3	0 8 3	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 8 9	0 8 [illegible]
2 0	1 0 0	1 0 3	1 0 3	1 0 6	1 0 9	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 3	1 1 [illegible]
3 0	1 8 0	1 8 3	1 8 6	1 8 9	1 9 0	1 9 3	1 9 6	1 10 0	1 10 [illegible]
4 0	2 0 0	2 0 3	2 0 9	2 1 0	2 1 6	2 1 9	2 2 3	2 2 6	2 3 [illegible]
5 0	2 8 0	2 8 6	2 8 9	2 9 3	2 9 9	2 10 3	2 10 9	2 11 3	2 11 [illegible]
6 0	3 0 0	3 0 6	3 1 0	3 1 6	3 2 0	3 2 9	3 3 3	3 3 9	3 [illegible]
7 0	3 8 0	3 8 6	3 9 3	3 9 9	3 10 6	3 11 0	3 11 9	3 12 6	3 13 [illegible]
8 0	4 0 0	4 0 9	4 1 3	4 2 0	4 2 9	4 3 6	4 4 3	4 5 0	4 5 [illegible]
9 0	4 8 0	4 8 9	4 9 6	4 10 3	4 11 3	4 12 0	4 12 9	4 13 9	4 14 [illegible]
10 0	5 0 0	5 0 9	5 1 9	5 2 6	5 3 6	5 4 6	5 5 3	5 6 3	5 7 3
11 0	5 8 0	5 9 0	5 9 9	5 10 9	5 11 9	5 12 9	5 13 9	5 15 0	6 0 0
12 0	6 0 0	6 1 0	6 2 0	6 3 0	6 4 3	6 5 3	6 6 6	6 7 6	6 8 9
13 0	6 8 0	6 9 0	6 10 3	6 11 3	6 12 6	6 13 9	6 15 0	7 0 3	7 1 6
14 0	7 0 0	7 1 3	7 2 6	7 3 6	7 4 9	7 6 3	7 7 6	7 8 9	7 10 3
15 0	7 8 0	7 9 3	7 10 6	7 11 9	7 13 3	7 14 6	8 0 0	8 1 6	8 3 0
16 0	8 0 0	8 1 3	8 2 9	8 4 3	8 5 6	8 7 0	8 8 6	8 10 0	8 11 9
17 0	8 8 0	8 9 6	8 11 0	8 12 6	8 14 0	8 15 6	9 1 0	9 2 9	9 4 3
18 0	9 0 0	9 1 6	9 3 0	9 4 9	9 6 3	9 8 0	9 9 6	9 11 3	9 13 0
19 0	9 8 0	9 9 6	9 11 3	9 13 0	9 14 6	10 0 3	10 2 3	10 4 0	10 5 [illegible]
1	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9
2	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6
3	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 3
4	0 2 9	0 2 9	0 2 9	0 2 9	0 2 9	0 2 9	0 2 9	0 3 0	0 3 0
5	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6
6	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3
7	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
8	0 5 3	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 5 9
9	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6
10	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 3	0 7 3
11	0 7 3	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 9	0 7 9	0 7 9	0 8 0	0 8 0

N. B.—No order can exceed £10 or contain the fraction of a penny.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF TARIFF CALCULATION.

Supposing Schedule 6 to be the Schedule in force, and the Money Order required to be for £3-11-9, the sum chargeable will be calculated as follows:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
For £ 3 as per Schedule	6	... ...	31	10	3
For 11 shillings „	6	... ...	5	12	9
For 9 pence „	6	... ...	0	6	3
		Commission	1	0	0
		TOTAL CHARGE ...	38	13	3

Supposing Schedule 2 to be the Schedule in force, and the Money Order required to be for £1-7-0, the sum chargeable will be calculated as follows:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
For £ 1 as per Schedule	2	... ...	10	1	9
For 7 shillings „	2	... ...	3	8	6
		Commission	0	8	0
		TOTAL CHARGE ...	14	2	3

Supposing Schedule 4 to be the Schedule in force, and the Money Order required to be for £8-0-9, the sum chargeaule will be calculated as follows:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
For £ 8 as per Schedule	4	... ...	82	9	3
For 9 pence „	4	... ...	0	6	3
		Commission	2	0	0
		TOTAL CHARGE ...	84	15	6

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION RESPECTING OBTAINMENT OF OVERLAND MONEY ORDERS BY THE PUBLIC.

Overland Money Orders can be obtained at any Government Treasury.

The application should be accompanied by payment of the cost, and by the following information, *viz.*:—

OVERLAND MONEY ORDER APPLICATION.

For £ *s.* *d.*

Payable to _____

Residing at _____

Name of Remitter _____

Address of Remitter _____

Date, the _____ 187 .

N. B.—The name of the payee or person to whom the order is made payable should include the surname and at least the initial of one Christian name. If the payee be a Firm or Company, the name of the Firm or Company will suffice.

The address of the payee should be full and precise, as on it depends the determination by the British Office of the particular Money Order Office at which the order is made payable.

As respects the name of the remitter, the same instructions apply; and if the remitter be a native, his name, tribe or caste, and father's name should be given.

Blank forms of application can be obtained by intending remitters from a Government Treasury, with the necessary instructions printed on the back.

For each remittance the remitter will be furnished with a receipt, with all needful information printed on the back. This receipt will be retained by the remitter: all that he has to do being to write to the payee in England, informing him of his (the remitter's) name as entered in the receipt. The payee in England will receive the Money Order direct from the London Post Office.

A. M. MONTEATH,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

The 20th January 1873.

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, China and Japan, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 25th January, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Busheer*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 26th January, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca and Singapore, for transmission per Steamer *Coconada*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 26th January, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bagdad and Bussorah, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 27th January, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Scotia*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 31st January, at 7 P. M.

The 23rd January 1873.

Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Chaldea*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 29th January, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per Steamer *Khedive*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 29th January, at 7 P. M.

The 24th January 1873.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 31st January 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 30th.

N. B.—The Letter-box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 18*th January* 1873.

Aganoor, A. P.
Allen, Mr.
Baumgarten, F.
Boswell, Mrs. H. B.
Browne, C. R.
Dawson, J.
Engel, G.
Fergusson, Mrs.
Gavin, J.
Grieff, J. C.
Grish Chunder Sen.
Jacque, Monsieur L.
MacGowan, W.
McLardy, Mrs. H.
Secretary to the Hindoo Family Annuity Fund.
Spellin, J.
Stevens, Mrs.
Turner, Miss F. G.
Ward, A. B.
White, Mrs. E.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Cooper, Miss B.
Leotardie, P.
Linden, Miss
Morley, W. W.
Thomson, Wm.
Verey, J. G.
Webb, J.
Winstone, J. G.
Williams, J. R.
W. T.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

Now ready, royal 8vo., stiff paper covers.

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price 1 Rupee; packing 2 annas.*

Bengal Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, corrected to 1st January 1873. Besides the latest corrected Civil List, this Number contains the whole of the War Services of Officers as furnished by themselves, the Regulations of the Bengal Military Fund, &c., &c. *Price Rs. 5; packing 2 annas.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Notice.

The Third General Meeting of Subscribers to the General Family Pension Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Old Court House Lane, at 3 P. M., on Saturday, the 8th February 1873, to receive the report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By order of the Directors,

SYKES & Co.,

Secretaries.

Notice.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. William Wienholt ceased in our firm on the 1st April 1870.

WIENHOLT BROTHERS.

Notice.

We have this day established ourselves here as Merchants and Commission Agents.

Mr. H. S. Howard and Mr. R. M. Cohen are authorised to sign our name.

CALCUTTA,
10, CLIVE STREET,
The 1st January 1873.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Notice.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1862.

Whereas Messrs. SCHILIZZI & Co., late of 22, Lever Street, Manchester, Merchants, trading to Calcutta, have, on their withdrawing from the Trade, transferred, assigned, and made over to Messrs. TAMVACO MICRULACHI & MAVROGORDATO, of 36, Lloyd Street, Manchester, all their Trade-mark Stamps, Devices, and Labels, except the right to use their initials and name in or in connection with such Trade-mark Stamps, Devices, and Labels; Messrs. TAMVACO MICRULACHI & MAVROGORDATO hereby give notice, that such Trade-mark Stamps, Devices, and Labels will henceforth be used by them in their Calcutta Trade, with the name of their Calcutta Firm (TAMVACO & Co.), in lieu of that of Messrs. SCHILIZZI & Co., and further, that proceedings will at once be taken against any person or persons forging, counterfeiting, or in any way imitating or using the same.

Messrs. TAMVACO & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Trade to the above notice which has been published in the Manchester papers on 11th December 1872.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th January 1873.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen.

4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 3166 of 1842-43 for Rs. 500.

BAMACALLEE DABEE.

The 17th January 1873.

Lost or destroyed by white ants.

One No. 43985 of the 30th day of June 1854-55 for 4 per cent., Co.'s Rs. 1,000.
One No. 14914 of 17331 of the 1st day of February 1842-43 for 4 per cent., for Co.'s Rs. 1,000.
One No. 18998 of the 1st day of February 1842-43 for 4 per cent., for Co.'s Rs. 1,000.
One No. 001262 of 9336 of the 31st day of March 1835-36 for 4 per cent., for Co.'s Rs. 1,000.

Four Thousand Rupees.

DYAL CHAUND SILL.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th January 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1873.

THE BURMA COURTS' ACT AMENDMENT ACT.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Code of Civil Procedure applied to Burma.
3. Power to distribute business.
4. Language of plaints and record of evidence.
5. Appeals to lie from Courts of original jurisdiction.
6. Appeals to Special Court.
7. Special Court to be deemed a High Court under Acts VII of 1870 and IX of 1871.
8. Application of Acts VII of 1870 and IX of 1871 to certain petitions to Judicial Commissioner.
9. Power to call for record.
10. Amendment of Act VII of 1872, section 35.
11. Licensing of advocates.
    Rules for their qualification and admission.
12. Saving of agents of Government, suitors, co-suitors, and advocates of High Courts.
13. Fees liable to taxation.
14. Saving of certain trials at Maulmain, Rangoon and Akyab.

An Act to amend the Burma Courts' Act, 1872.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Burma Courts' Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Courts' Act Amendment Act":

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma :

Commencement.

Sections eleven, twelve and thirteen shall come into force at the expiration of two months after the passing of this Act. The rest of this Act shall come into force at once.

Code of Civil Procedure applied to Burma.

2. Save as otherwise provided by the Burma Courts' Act, 1872, and by this Act, the Code of Civil Procedure shall be, and shall, on and from the fifth day of April 1872, be deemed to have been in force throughout British Burma.

Power to distribute business.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, section six, every Deputy Commissioner may direct suits to be instituted in the Courts subordinate to him, according to such rules as to the descrip-

tion of the suits and the amount or value of their subject-matter as he shall from time to time, with the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner, prescribe in this behalf,

and may also, with the like sanction, direct the business of the said Courts to be distributed among them in such way as he thinks fit:

provided that no Court shall try any suit where the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds its proper jurisdiction.

Language of plaints and record of evidence.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, sections twenty-six and one hundred and seventy-two, plaints may be written and evidence may be taken down in such language or languages as the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time direct in this behalf.

Appeals to lie from Courts of original jurisdiction.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Burma Courts' Act, 1872, and subject to any express provision to the contrary contained in any other Act for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from the decrees and orders of the Courts of original jurisdiction in British Burma to the Courts empowered by the said Act, section eight and section sixty-nine, respectively, to hear appeals from decrees and orders.

All such appeals presented between the fifth day of April 1872 and the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been presented under this section.

Appeals to Special Court.

6. In the interval between the presentation of an appeal, under section sixty-nine of the said Burma Courts' Act, 1872, and the hearing thereof by the Special Court, the appeal and all applications relating thereto shall be dealt with by the Judicial Commissioner as if it were an appeal presented in his own Court.

Special Court to be deemed a High Court under Acts VII of 1870 and IX of 1871.

7. For the purposes of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, the said Special Court shall be deemed to be a High Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction as a Court of Appeal or as a Court of Reference, as the case may be.

For the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, appeals and applications to the said Special Court shall be deemed to be, respectively, appeals and applications to a High Court under the Code of Civil Procedure or under the Code of Criminal Procedure, as the case may be.

Application of Acts VII of 1870 and IX of 1871 to certain petitions to Judicial Commissioner.

8. When the civil appellate jurisdiction of any Commissioner has, under section twenty-nine of the Burma Courts' Act, 1872, been transferred to the Judicial Commissioner,

(*a.*) all petitions and other documents presented to the Judicial Commissioner in the exercise of the jurisdiction so transferred shall, for the purposes of the Court Fees' Act, 1870, be deemed to have been presented to the Commissioner:

(*b.*) and all appeals and applications presented to the Judicial Commissioner in the exercise of the jurisdiction so transferred shall, for the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, be deemed to have been presented to him in the exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction.

Power to call for record.

9. In any case in which a Court of first appeal has, in the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner, wrongly refused to submit a statement under section thirty-five of the Burma Courts' Act, 1872,

the Judicial Commissioner may call for the record of the case,

and may, on receipt of such record, proceed to try the case as if it were an appeal instituted in his own Court.

And in any case in which a Court of first appeal has submitted such a statement, but, in the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner, the statement is unduly limited, or justice cannot be done without re-hearing the case,

the Judicial Commissioner may proceed to try the case as if it were an appeal instituted in his own Court.

The Judicial Commissioner shall send the Court of first appeal a copy of his judgment in any case tried under this section, and the said Court shall dispose of the case in conformity with such judgment.

Amendment of Act VII of 1872, section 35.

10. To section thirty-five of the said Act, the following words shall be added: "and a certified copy of such reasons shall, on application to the Court, be furnished to any party to the suit."

Licensing of advocates.

11. No person shall be permitted to appear, plead or act as the advocate of any suitor, or of any appellant, complainant or accused person, in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, or in any Court, whether civil or criminal, subordinate thereto, unless such person is licensed thereto by the Judicial Commissioner, either generally or specially.

Rules for their qualification and admission.

The Judicial Commissioner may from time to time make rules for the qualification, admission and enrolment of proper persons to appear, plead or act as aforesaid;

and for the suspension or dismissal of any such persons who are guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct.

All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette.

Any person appearing, pleading or acting in contravention of any such rule, shall be liable, by order of the Court, to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Saving of agents of Government, suitors, co-suitors, and advocates of High Courts.

12. Notwithstanding anything contained in section eleven or in any rule made thereunder,

any person may appear, plead or act as the agent for the Crown or for the Secretary of State for India in Council,

and any suitor may appear, plead or act on behalf of himself or a co-suitor;

and any person who for the time being is an advocate, vakíl or attorney-at-law of any High

Court may appear, plead or act as the advocate of any suitor in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or any Court subordinate thereto.

And nothing contained in section eleven or in any rule made thereunder shall be deemed to affect the second clause of section 186 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Fees liable to taxation.

13. The fees to be received by any advocate, for business done in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or in any Court subordinate thereto, shall at all times be subject to the control and taxation of the presiding Judge; and no such fees shall be recoverable unless they have been allowed on taxation by the said Judge, or such officer as he appoints in this behalf.

The Judicial Commissioner may from time to time make rules regulating the control and taxation of costs in such subordinate Courts.

Saving of certain trials at Maulmain, Rangoon and Akyab.

14. No trial had by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner at Courts of Session in the towns of Maulmain, Rangoon and Akyab, shall be deemed to have been invalid merely on the ground that such trial was not by jury.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st January 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1873.

THE BURMA FERRIES ACT, 1873.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

I.—Preliminary.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.

II.—Public Ferries.

2. Power to declare and establish public ferries.
3. Superintendence of ferries.
4. Management may be vested in local Municipality;
   and proceeds paid into Municipal Fund.
5. Letting ferry-tolls by auction.
6. Power to make rules.
7. Private ferry not to ply within certain distance of public ferry without sanction.

III.—Tolls.

8. Tolls.
9. Table of tolls.
10. Tolls or rents to be credited to district fund.

IV.—Penalties.

11. Penalty for failing to affix, or for removing, &c., table of tolls.
12. Penalty for taking unauthorized toll, and for causing delay.
13. Cancelment of lease on breach of rules.
14. Penalties on passengers offending.
15. Penalty for plying within public ferry-course without license.
16. Officers by whom offences are triable.

An Act for regulating Ferries in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the public ferries within the Province of British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Ferries' Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

II.—Public Ferries.

Power to declare and establish public ferries.

2. The Chief Commissioner may declare what ferries within any part of British Burma shall be deemed public ferries, and the district in which, for the purposes of this Act, they shall be deemed to be situate,

and may at any time hereafter establish new ferries, where, in his opinion, they are needed,

and may, from time to time, change the course of any public ferry,

or discontinue any public ferry which he deems unnecessary.

Every such declaration, establishment, change or discontinuance shall be made by notification in the local official Gazette.

Superintendence of ferries.

3. The immediate superintendence of all public ferries shall, except as hereinafter provided, be vested in the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which they are situate,

and he shall make all necessary arrangements for the supply of boats for such ferries, and for the collection of the authorized tolls leviable thereat.

Management may be vested in local Municipality;

4. The Chief Commissioner may direct that any public ferry situated within the limits of a town may be managed by the officer or public body charged with the superintendence of the municipal arrangements of such town,

and proceeds paid into Municipal Fund.

and may further direct that all or any part of the proceeds from such ferry shall be paid into the Municipal Fund of such town,

and thereupon such ferry shall be managed, and such proceeds or part thereof shall be paid, accordingly.

Letting ferry-tolls by auction.

5. The tolls of any public ferry may be put up to public auction for such term not exceeding three years as may be deemed expedient by the Commissioner of the Division in which such ferry is situate, and may be let to the highest bidder.

The lessee shall conform to the rules made under this Act for the management and control of such ferry,

and may be called upon by the officer putting the tolls of the ferry up to auction to give such security for his good conduct and for the punctual payment of the rent as such officer may deem fit.

Such officer may, for sufficient reason duly recorded in writing, refuse to accept the offer of the highest bidder, and may accept any other bid, or may withdraw the tolls from auction.

Power to make rules.

6. Subject to the revision and confirmation of the Chief Commissioner, the Commissioner of each Division shall have power to make rules consistent with this Act—

for the control and the management of all public ferries within his division;

for regulating the time and manner in which, and the terms on which, the tolls of such ferries may be let by auction;

for collecting the rents payable for the tolls of such ferries;

and for fixing the limits of the same:

and, when the tolls of a ferry have been let under section five, he shall have power (subject as aforesaid) to make additional rules—

for regulating the number and kinds of boats and their dimensions, and the number of crew for each boat, which the lessee of the tolls will be required to keep;

the hours during which he shall be bound to ply,

and the number of passengers, carts, carriages and animals, and the quantity of goods, that may be carried in each kind of boat at one trip;

and for the keeping of such boats continually in good condition for the safe conveyance of passengers and property.

The lessee shall make such returns of traffic as the Commissioner may from time to time require.

Private ferry not to ply within certain distance of public ferry without sanction.

7. No person shall, except with the sanction of the officer charged with the management of a public ferry, keep a ferry-boat for the purpose of plying for hire within the limits of such public ferry.

Nothing hereinbefore contained shall prevent persons plying between two places, one of which is without and one within the said limits, or apply to boats which the Chief Commissioner expressly exempts from the operation of this section.

III.—Tolls.

Tolls.

8. Tolls, according to such rates as are from time to time fixed by the Chief Commissioner, shall be levied on all persons, animals and other things carried by means of any public ferry:

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, declare what persons, animals or other things shall, when employed or transmitted on the public service, or for other sufficient reason, be exempt from payment of such tolls.

Where the tolls of a ferry have been let under section five, any such declaration, if made after the date of the auction, shall entitle the lessee to such abatement of the rent payable in respect of the tolls as may be fixed by the Commissioner of the Division with the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner.

Table of tolls.

9. The lessee or other person authorized to collect the tolls of any public ferry, shall affix a table of such tolls, legibly written or printed in the vernacular language, in some conspicuous place near the ferry,

and shall be bound to produce, on demand, a list of the tolls, signed by the Deputy Commissioner or such other officer as he appoints on this behalf.

Tolls or rents to be credited to district fund.

10. All tolls or rents received under this Act shall, except in the cases provided for by section four, be credited to the district fund.

IV.—Penalties.

Penalty for failing to affix, or for removing, &c., table of tolls.

11. Every lessee or other person authorized to collect the tolls of a public ferry, who neglects to affix and keep in good order and repair the table of tolls mentioned in section nine,

or who wilfully removes, alters or defaces such table, or allows it to become illegible,

or who fails to produce, on demand, the list of the tolls mentioned in section nine,

shall be liable to fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty for taking unauthorized toll, and for causing delay.

12. Every such lessee or other person as aforesaid asking or taking other than the lawful toll,

or without due cause delaying any person, animal or other thing,

shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.

Cancelment of lease on breach of rules.

13. In the event of any breach by a lessee of the tolls of a ferry, of the rules for the management of such ferry made under section six,

the Deputy Commissioner may impose upon him a fine not exceeding twenty rupees,

and in that event, or in the event of repeated liability to the penalties respectively provided by sections eleven and twelve,

the Deputy Commissioner may also, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, cancel the lease of the tolls of such ferry and make other arrangements for its management during the whole or any part of the term for which the tolls were let.

Penalties on passengers offending.

14. Every person crossing at any public ferry who refuses to pay the proper toll,

or who, with intent of avoiding payment thereof, fraudulently or forcibly crosses any ferry-station without paying the toll,

or who obstructs any toll-collector or lessee of the tolls of a public ferry, or any of his assistants,

in any way in the execution of their duty under this Act,

shall be liable to fine not exceeding fifty rupees over and above the value of the damage, if any, which he has done.

Penalty for plying within public ferry-course without license.

15. Whoever conveys for hire any passenger, animal, cart, carriage or other vehicle, or any goods or merchandise, to or from any point within the limits assigned to each public ferry, in contravention of the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall be liable to fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Where the tolls of such ferry have been let under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the whole or any portion of any penalty realized under this section or section fourteen may, at the discretion of the convicting Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates, be paid to the lessee.

Officers by whom offences are triable.

16. All offences against this Act shall be heard and determined by any Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates; and any Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates having summary jurisdiction under chapter XVIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall try such offences in manner provided by that chapter.

Every Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates trying offences under this section may enquire into and assess the value of the damage (if any) done by the offender to the ferry concerned, and shall order the amount of such value to be paid by him in addition to any fine imposed upon him under this Act; and the amount so ordered to be paid shall be leviable as if it were a fine.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st January 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1873.

THE MADRAS CIVIL COURTS' ACT, 1873.

CONTENTS.

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PART I.
PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.
1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.

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5. Court's locality.
6. Appointment to vacancy in office of District Judge or Subordinate Judge.
7. Appointment to vacancy in office of District Munsif.
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9. Seal of Court.

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16. Law administered by Courts to Natives.
17. Judges not to try suits in which they are interested;
nor to try appeals from decrees passed by them in other capacities.
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18. Suspension of Judge by Local Government.
19. Suspension of Subordinate Judge by High Court.
20. Suspension of District Munsif by High Court. Commission of Inquiry.
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21. Suspension of District Munsif by District Judge.
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SCHEDULE.—*Enactments repealed.*

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Civil Courts of the Madras Presidency subordinate to the High Court.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Civil Courts of the Madras Presidency subordinate to the High Court; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Civil Courts' Act, 1873":

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, except the Tracts respectively under the jurisdiction of the Agents for Ganjam and Vizagapatam;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of March 1873.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of such schedule.

PART II.

ESTABLISHMENT AND CONSTITUTION OF CIVIL COURTS.

Number of District Courts.

3. The number of District (heretofore designated Zila) Courts to be established or continued under this Act, shall be fixed, and may from time to time be altered, by the Local Government:

Provided that no increase to the number of such Courts shall be made by such Government without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Number of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs.

4. The number of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs to be appointed under this Act for each District, shall be fixed, and may from time to time be altered, by the Local Government:

Provided that no addition to the number of such officers shall be made by such Government without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Court's locality.

5. The place at which any Court under this Act shall be held may be fixed, and may from time to time be altered,

in the case of a District Court or a Subordinate Judge's Court, by the Local Government,

in the case of a District Munsif's Court, by the High Court.

Appointment to vacancy in office of District Judge or Subordinate Judge.

6. Whenever the office of the Judge of a District Court (hereinafter called a 'District Judge') or of a Subordinate Judge under this Act is vacant,

or whenever the Governor General in Council has sanctioned an addition to the number of District Judges or Subordinate Judges under the provisions of section three or section four,

the Local Government shall appoint to the office such duly qualified person as it thinks proper.

Appointment to vacancy in office of District Munsif.

7. Whenever the office of a District Munsif under this Act is vacant,

or whenever the Governor General in Council has sanctioned an addition to the number of District Munsifs under the provisions of section four,

the High Court shall appoint to the office such person as it thinks fit:

Provided that he possesses the qualifications for the time being required by the rules in this behalf which the High Court, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, are hereby empowered to make and alter.

Publication of appointments.

Every appointment made under this section shall be published in the same manner as appointments made by the Local Government.

Annulment of appointments.

The Local Government may, for good and sufficient reason, annul any appointment made under this section.

District Courts, Subordinate Judges, and District Munsifs.

8. The present Zila Courts, Principal Sadr Amíns, and District Munsifs, shall be respectively the first "District Courts," "Subordinate Judges," and "District Munsifs" under this Act.

Seal of Court.

9. Every Court under this Act shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are, for the time being, prescribed by the Local Government.

PART III.

JURISDICTION.

Local limits of jurisdiction of District Court or Subordinate Judge.

10. The Local Government shall fix, and may from time to time vary, the local limits of the jurisdiction of any District Judge or Subordinate Judge under this Act:

Local limits of jurisdiction of each of several Subordinate Judges.

Provided that, where more than one Subordinate Judge is appointed to any district, the District Judge may assign to each such Subordinate Judge the local limits of his particular jurisdiction within such district.

The present local limits of the jurisdiction of every Civil Court (other than the High Court) shall be deemed to have been fixed under this Act.

Local jurisdiction of District Munsifs.

11. The High Court shall fix, and may from time to time modify, the local jurisdiction of District Munsifs.

Jurisdiction of District Judge or Subordinate Judge in original suits.

12. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or a Subordinate Judge extends, subject to the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, to all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature.

Jurisdiction of District Munsif.

The jurisdiction of a District Munsif extends to all like suits and proceedings, not otherwise exempted from his cognizance, of

which the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed two thousand five hundred rupees.

Appeals from decrees of District Courts.

13. Regular or special appeals, or appeals under Madras Regulation XI of 1832, section nine, shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie from the decrees and orders of a District Court to the High Court.

Appellate jurisdiction of District Court.

Appeals from the decrees and orders of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the District Court, except when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds rupees five thousand, in which case the appeal shall lie to the High Court:

Appellate jurisdiction of Subordinate Judge.

Provided that, whenever a Subordinate Judge's Court is established in any District at a place remote from the station of the District Court, the High Court may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, direct that appeals from the decrees or orders of District Munsifs within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Subordinate Judge be preferred in the Court of the latter:

Disposal of appeal by District Judge.

Provided also, that the District Judge may remove to his own Court, from time to time, appeals so preferred, and dispose of them himself, or may, subject to the orders of the High Court, refer any appeals from the decrees and orders of District Munsifs, preferred in the District Court, to any Subordinate Judge within the District.

Valuation of suits for immovable property.

14. When the subject-matter of any suit or proceeding is land, a house or a garden, its value shall, for the purposes of the jurisdiction conferred by this Act, be fixed in manner provided by the Court Fees' Act, 1870, section seven, clause v.

Power to require witness or party to make oath or affirmation.

15. Every Court under this Act may require a witness or party to any suit or other proceeding pending in such Court to make such oath or affirmation as is prescribed by the law for the time being in force.

Law administered by Courts to Natives.

16. Where, in any suit or proceeding, it is necessary for any Court under this Act to decide any question regarding succession, inheritance, marriage or caste, or any religious usage or institution,

(*a.*) the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans,

and the Hindú law in cases where the parties are Hindús, or

(*b.*) any custom (if such there be) having the force of law and governing the parties or property concerned,

shall form the rule of decision, unless such law or custom has, by legislative enactment, been altered or abolished.

(*c.*) In cases where no specific rule exists, the Court shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

Judges not to try suits in which they are interested;

17. No District Judge, Subordinate Judge or District Munsif, shall try any suit to or in which he is a party or personally interested, or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with, or arising out of, such suit.

nor to try appeals from decrees passed by them in other capacities.

No District Judge or Subordinate Judge, shall try any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself in another capacity.

Mode of disposing of such suits and appeals.

When any such suit, proceeding or appeal comes before any such officer, he shall report the circumstances to the Court to which he is immediately subordinate.

The superior Court shall thereupon dispose of the case in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, section six.

Nothing in the last preceding clause of this section shall be deemed to affect the extraordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

PART IV.

MISCONDUCT OF JUDGES.

Suspension of Judge by Local Government.

18. Any District Judge, Subordinate Judge, or District Munsif may, for any misconduct, be suspended or removed by the Local Government.

Suspension of Subordinate Judge by High Court.

19. The High Court may, whenever it sees urgent necessity for so doing, suspend a Subordinate Judge pending the orders of the Local Government.

The High Court shall immediately report the circumstances of such suspension,

and the Local Government shall make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Suspension of District Munsif by High Court. Commission of Inquiry.

20. The High Court may suspend any District Munsif who is alleged to have misconducted himself, or may appoint a commission for enquiring into his alleged misconduct.

Exercise by High Court of powers conferred on Government by Act XXXVII of 1850.

The provisions of Act No. XXXVII of 1850 *(for regulating enquiries into the behaviour of public servants)* shall apply to enquiries under this section, the powers conferred by that Act on the Government being exercised by the High Court.

On receiving the report of the result of any such enquiry, the High Court may, if it think fit, remove the Munsif from office, or suspend him, or reduce him to a lower grade.

Suspension of District Munsif by District Judge.

21. The District Judge may suspend from office, whenever he sees urgent necessity for so doing, any District Munsif under his control.

Report to High Court.

Whenever a District Judge exercises the power conferred by this section, he shall forthwith send to the High Court a full report of the circumstances of the case, together with the evidence, if any, and the High Court shall make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

PART V.

MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

Appointment, suspension or removal of Ministerial Officers of District Courts.

22. The Ministerial Officers of the District Courts shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed, by the Judges of such Courts, whose orders in such matters shall be final.

Appointment, &c., of Ministerial Officers of Subordinate Courts.

23. The Ministerial Officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed from office, by such Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs, respectively, subject to the approval or confirmation of the District Judge within whose jurisdiction such Courts are situate.

Rules regulating such appointments.

24. Every appointment under this Part shall be made subject to such rules as the Local Government from time to time prescribes on this behalf.

Duties of Ministerial Officers.

Every person appointed under this Part shall perform such duties as may from time to time be imposed upon him by the presiding officer of the Court to which he belongs.

Present Ministerial Officers.

The present Ministerial Officers of the Courts under this Act shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Part.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Temporary discharge of duties of District Judge.

25. In the event of the death of the District Judge,

or of his being incapacitated by illness or otherwise for the performance of his duties,

or of his absence from the station in which his Court is held,

the senior Subordinate Judge of the District shall, without interruption to his ordinary duties, assume charge of the District Judge's office, and shall discharge such of the current duties thereof as are connected with the filing of suits and appeals, the execution of processes and the like,

and shall continue in charge of the office until the same is resumed or assumed by an officer duly appointed thereto.

District Judge may nominate to vacancy in office of District Munsif.

26. The District Judge, on the occurrence within his district of any vacancy in the office of District Munsif, may, pending the orders of the High Court thereon, appoint such person as he thinks fit to act in such office;

and he shall at once report to the High Court the occurrence of every such vacancy and such appointment.

District Judge to control Civil Courts of District.

27. Subject to the other provisions of this Act and to the rules for the time being in force and prescribed by the High Court in this behalf, the general control over all the Civil Courts under this Act in any District is vested in the District Judge.

Investiture of Subordinate Judge with Small Cause jurisdiction.

28. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, invest, within such local limits as it shall from time to time appoint,

any Subordinate Judge with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of rupees five hundred,

Investiture of District Munsif with similar jurisdiction.

and any District Munsif with the same jurisdiction up to the amount of rupees fifty,

and may, by like notification, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw such jurisdiction from the Subordinate Judge or Munsif so invested.

Power to invest Small Cause Court Judge with powers of Subordinate Judge.

29. Section fifty-one of Act No. XI of 1865 shall be read as if, for the words "Principal Sudder Ameen," the words "Subordinate Judge" were substituted.

Amendment of Madras Act I of 1868.

Sections one, eight, nine, ten and twelve of Madras Act No. I of 1868 *(for the appointment of a Commissioner for the administration of civil and criminal justice and for the superintendence and collection of the revenues on the Neilgherry Hills)* shall be read as if, for the words 'Civil' and 'Zillah', used therein with reference to a Civil or Zillah Judge or Court, the word 'District' was substituted, and as if, for the words "Principal Sudder Ameen," the words 'Subordinate Judge' were substituted.

But save as provided in this section nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the said Madras Act.

Vacation.

30. The High Court may permit the Civil Courts under its control to adjourn from time to time for periods not exceeding in the aggregate two months in each year.

SCHEDULE

REFERRED TO IN SECTION 2.

I—MADRAS REGULATIONS.

Number and year of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of repeal.
Regulation II of 1802.	A Regulation for establishing and defining the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Adawlut, or Courts of Judicature, for the Trial of Civil Suits in the first instance, in the British Territories immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation III of 1802.	A Regulation for receiving, trying and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Adawlut established in the several zillahs immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The unrepealed part of section seven. The unrepealed part of the first clause of section sixteen.
Regulation XII of 1802.	A Regulation for the appointment of the Ministerial Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation III of 1816.	A Regulation for rescinding Regulation VI of 1806, and for authorizing the Courts of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut to sanction the occasional Adjournment of the Civil and Criminal Courts under the Presidency of Fort St. George.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation VI of 1816.	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation the Rules which have been passed regarding the Office of Native Commissioners; for modifying and extending their Powers in the Trial and Decision of Civil Suits; and for authorizing them, under the designation of District Moonsifs, to discharge certain additional Duties.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation VII of 1816.	A Regulation for authorizing District Moonsifs to assemble District Punchayets for the Adjudication of Civil Suits for Real and Personal Property, without limitation as to Amount or Value, within their respective jurisdictions; and for defining the Powers and Authority to be vested in such District Punchayets.	The whole.
Regulation II of 1821.	A Regulation for extending the Jurisdiction of the Registers, Sudder Ameens, and District Moonsifs, and for the more effectual checking of Abuses by District Moonsifs.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation VII of 1827.	A Regulation for constituting the Office of Native Judge.	The whole.
Regulation II of 1828.	A Regulation for improving the Administration of Justice by District Moonsifs, in certain respects.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation I of 1829...	A Regulation for amending the Rules in force relative to the Trial of Appeals, and for the better securing of Impartiality in the Administration of Justice.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation III of 1833.	A Regulation for conferring upon Sudder Ameens jurisdiction in Criminal Cases, and for extending the Civil Jurisdiction of Registers, Sudder Ameens, and District Moonsifs.	So much as has not been repealed.

II.—ACTS.

Number and year of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of repeal.
Act No. VII of 1843 ...	An Act for abolishing the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and for establishing new Zillah Courts to perform their functions; for establishing Courts constituted according to Regulations I and II and Regulations VII and VIII of 1827, in place of the existing Civil and Criminal Zillah Courts, and for extending the Civil jurisdiction of such Courts.	The whole Act, except sections twenty-six, forty-four and forty-seven.
Act No. IX of 1844 ...	An Act for authorizing the institution of Suits in the Courts of Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens.	So much as has not been repealed.
Madras Act No. IV of 1863.	An Act for investing certain Courts in the Presidency of Fort St. George, either wholly or in part, with the jurisdiction exercised by Courts of Small Causes established under Act XLII of 1860.	The whole.
Madras Act No. I of 1865.	An Act to provide for the alteration of the stations of Zillah Courts and limits of Districts or Zillahs in the Madras Presidency.	The whole Act, except so much of section one as empowers the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to alter the limits of existing districts.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st January 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IV OF 1873.

THE PANJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, 1873.

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20. Penalty on member or servant of Committee being interested in contracts made with Committee.
21. Penalty for infringement of bye-laws or non-payment of fines.
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23. Recovery of fines.

An Act to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Panjáb, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in towns in the Panjáb, and for police, conservancy, local improvements, and education in such towns, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Acts.

2. Act No. XV of 1867 (*to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Panjáb, and for other purposes*) and Act No. II of 1872 (*to revive and continue the operation of Act XV of* 1867) are repealed; and Act No. XXVI of 1850 (*to enable improvements to be made in towns*), is repealed so far as it affects the Panjáb.

Existing extensions and appointments.

But all extensions and appointments made, and all limits defined, under the said Act No. XV of 1867, shall be deemed to be, respectively, made and defined under this Act. And an extension of any particular provision of Act No. XV of 1867 shall be deemed to be an extension of the corresponding provision of this Act.

Existing assessments and bye-laws.

And all assessments, bye-laws, rules and regulations of any kind, relating to matters provided for by this Act, which may heretofore have been made or approved by the Local Government, shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

Former proceedings.

And all proceedings taken under any such assessments, bye-laws, rules and regulations shall be deemed to be as valid as if they had been taken under this Act.

"Committee" defined.

3. In this Act "Committee" means a Municipal Committee under this Act.

Power to extend Act to towns.

4. The Local Government may, by notification published in the *Panjáb Gazette*, declare its intention to extend this Act, or any of its provisions, to any town in the said territories.

Objection to such extension.

Any inhabitant of such town objecting to such extension may, within six weeks from the said publication, send his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration.

Procedure thereon.

When six weeks from the said publication have expired, the Local Government, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (where such objections have been so sent in) if, in its opinion, they are insufficient, may, by like notification, effect the proposed extension.

Power to define limits of towns to which Act extends.

5. For the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the *Panjáb Gazette*, declare what shall be deemed to be a town for the purposes of this Act, and define the limits of any town to which this Act has been extended.

II.—Appointment, Duties and Powers of Committees.

Appointment of Committee.

6. In every town to which this Act is extended, the Local Government shall appoint, or cause to be appointed, a Committee consisting of not less than five members.

Such members may be appointed as the Local Government from time to time directs, either *ex-officio*, or by nomination, or by election, or some by one and some by any other of such methods:

Provided that (except with the approval of the Governor General in Council) not less than two-fifths of the members of a Committee shall be persons other than salaried officers of Government.

The Local Government may—

(a) from time to time remove any of the members of any Committee, add to their number, and fill up vacancies occurring among them;

(b) determine the time and manner of the election of those members whom it may direct to be appointed by election, and the persons by whom they shall be elected, and generally make such rules as it thinks fit for regulating such election;

(c) appoint the President and Vice-President, or either of them, of any Committee, or authorise any Committee to appoint, by election from their number, such President, or Vice-President, or both.

No appointment under this section, other than the appointment by election of a Vice-President, shall be valid unless and until it is notified in the *Panjáb Gazette*.

Power to levy rates or make assessments.

7. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may from time to time make in this behalf,

every Committee intending to impose taxes for the purposes of this Act shall, from time to time, give public notice of such intention, and shall in such notice define the persons or property within the town to be taxed for the purposes of this Act, and the amount or rate of the taxes to be imposed hereunder.

Objection to rates.

Any inhabitant of such town objecting to such notice may, within a fortnight from the date of the said notice, send his objection in writing to the President of the Committee, and the Committee shall take such objection into consideration and report their opinion thereon to the Local Government.

Procedure thereon.

When a fortnight from the date of the said notice has expired, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (where such objections have been sent in) if, in the opinion of the Committee, they are insufficient, the Committee may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to be notified in the *Panjáb Gazette*, define the persons or property and the amount or rate of the taxes aforesaid, and may then impose such taxes accordingly.

Power to make rules for collection and application of rates.

8. The Local Government may from time to time make rules—

as to the persons by whom, and the manner in which, any assessment of taxes under this Act shall be confirmed,

and for the collection of such taxes;

and for the safety and due application of them when collected;

and for the rendering and publishing of such estimates and accounts relating to the expenditure of the Municipal Funds, in such form as it may think fit.

No tax shall be collected under this Act, until the assessment thereof has been confirmed by the persons and in manner for the time being prescribed by such rules.

Recovery of rates.

9. Rates and arrears of rates imposed under this Act may be recovered as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

Municipal Fund.

10. All sums received by the Committee of any town to which this Act extends, and all fines levied under this Act, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund of such town, and shall, together with all property which may become vested in such Committee, be under their control, and shall be applied by them as trustees for the purposes of this Act.

Duties and powers of Committees.

11. Every Committee, so far as the Municipal Fund at their disposal permits, shall, after providing out of such Fund for a police establishment in manner hereinafter mentioned,

keep the public streets, roads, drains, tanks and water-courses of the town for which they are appointed clean and repaired;

and, generally, may do all acts and things necessary for the construction, repair and maintenance of local public works of general utility;

and may also make provision, by the establishment of new schools or the aiding of already existing schools or otherwise, for the promotion of education;

and may also make provision for promoting the public health, safety, comfort and convenience.

Provision for police.

12. Every Committee shall set apart out of the Municipal Fund such sum as the Local Government from time to time requires for the maintenance of the police establishment in the town for which the Committee is appointed.

Power to make rules as to business and officers.

13. Every Committee may make rules for regulating—

the time and place of their meeting;

the conduct of their business;

the division of duties among the members of the Committee;

the duties, salaries, appointment, suspension and removal of the officers and servants of the Committee;

and other similar matters.

Power to make bye-laws.

14. Any Committee may make bye-laws—

(*a*) for defining, prohibiting and abating nuisances which are not public or common nuisances under the Indian Penal Code, or under Act No. V of 1861 *(for the regulation of Police)*:

(*b*) for defining the cases, manner and times in and at which the officers of the Committee may enter upon private property for the detection and abatement of nuisances:

(*c*) for securing a proper registration of births and deaths;

(*d*) and for carrying out all or any of the purposes of this Act.

The Committee may, from time to time, repeal, alter or add to any bye-laws made under this section.

Bye-laws to be confirmed and published.

15. No bye-law, and no alteration or repeal of or addition to a bye-law, shall have effect until it has been confirmed by the Local Government.

All bye-laws made under this Act, and all rules made under section thirteen, and all alterations and repeals of and additions to such bye-laws and rules shall, before coming into force, be published for such length of time, and in such manner, as the Local Government from time to time directs.

Power to enter on private property.

16. The officers of the Committee shall have power to enter upon private property for the detection and abatement of nuisances when the Committee shall, under section fourteen, clause (*b*), have made bye-laws regulating the exercise of such power.

Power to suspend or limit powers of Committees.

17. The Local Government may, by order, suspend or limit all or any of the powers of any Committee, and may also cancel any of their proceedings, rules or bye-laws, and remit or reduce any tax which they have imposed.

III.—Suits by and against Committees.

Suits by and against Committees.

18. Every Committee shall sue and be sued in the name of their President.

Contracts of Committees.

Every contract made on behalf of any Committee in respect of any sum or property exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the President or Vice-President (if any) and at least two other members of the Committee.

No contract, unless so executed, shall be binding on the Committee on whose behalf it is made.

Liability of members of Committees.

No member of a Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Committee; but the funds from time to time in the hands of the Committee shall be liable for, and chargeable with, contracts duly made as aforesaid.

Every member of a Committee shall be liable for any misapplication of money entrusted to the Committee, to which he has been a party, or which happens through, or is facilitated by, his neglect of his duty;

and he shall be liable to be sued for the same in such Court as the Local Government directs as for money due to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Bar of suit in absence of one month's notice of cause of suit.

19. No suit shall be brought against a Committee or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done, or purporting to be done, under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of the Committee, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff.

Unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such suit shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the right to sue, and not afterwards.

And if any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall, before suit brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

IV.—Penalties.

Penalty on member or servant of Committee being interested in contracts made with Committee.

20. No member or servant of a Committee shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Committee, and if any such person be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or in employment as such member or servant, and shall be liable to a fine of five hundred rupees:

Provided that no person, by being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered Company, shall be disqualified from acting as a member or servant of a Committee by reason of any contract entered into between such Company and the Committee.

Nevertheless it shall not be lawful for such shareholder or member to act as a member of the Committee in any matter relating to any contract entered into between the Committee and such Company.

Penalty for infringement of bye-laws or non-payment of fines.

21. Whoever infringes any bye-law made and confirmed as directed in this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing infringement, to a fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after notice from the Committee of such infringement.

In default of payment of any fine imposed under this section, the defaulter shall be liable to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding eight days.

Prosecutions.

22. Prosecutions under this Act for infringements of bye-laws may be instituted before any Magistrate by the Committee, or by any person authorised by the Committee in this behalf.

Recovery of fines.

23. Fines imposed under this Act may be recovered in manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th January 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month :—

No. 1 OF 1873.

A Bill to prolong the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the law relating to appeals and reviews of judgment in the Courts established in the Panjáb has been amended by an Act of which the second section provides that it shall continue in force to the thirtieth day of April 1873: And whereas it is expedient to repeal that Act and to re-enact it without prescribing any period for its continuance; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Appeals' Act, 1873:"

Extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of Act VII of 1868.

2. Act No. VII of 1868 *(to amend the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb)* is repealed.

Appeals when to lie.

3. An appeal shall lie from the decrees of the Courts of original and appellate jurisdiction to the Courts authorized under Act No. XIX of 1865 *(The Panjáb Courts' Act)* and Act No. IV of 1866 *(The Panjáb Chief Court Act)* to hear appeals, except where such decrees are by law declared final.

Code of Civil Procedure to apply to appeals.

4. All appeals falling within the jurisdiction of the Courts established in conformity with the said Acts shall, save as in the said Acts and in this Act is otherwise provided, be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure, with the modifications subject to which it was extended to the Panjáb, by notification of Government, dated the twelfth day of September 1866.

Second regular appeals.

5. If the decision of a Deputy Commissioner or of a Commissioner passed in regular appeal reverse or modify the decision of the Court of original jurisdiction on a point material to the merits of the case, the Commissioner, where the decision shall have been passed on regular appeal by the Deputy Commissioner, and the Chief Court where the decision shall have been passed on regular appeal by the Commissioner, may receive a second appeal, if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the Courts below, a further consideration of the case appear to the Commissioner or the Chief Court (as the case may be) requisite for the ends of justice.

Time for presenting appeal.

6. The memorandum of appeal prepared in the form and containing the particulars mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure, accompanied by copies of the judgments of the lower Courts, shall be presented in the Court

empowered to hear the appeal within the period hereinafter specified, unless the appellant shows sufficient cause to the satisfaction of such Court for not having presented the memorandum of appeal within such period, that is to say, within sixty days if the appeal lie to the Court of a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner, and within ninety days if the appeal lie to the Chief Court.

The period shall be reckoned from and exclusive of the day on which the judgment and decree appealed against was pronounced and also exclusive of such time as may be requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgment and decree from which the appeal is made.

Confirmation of decision of lower Court.

7. When a memorandum of appeal, or an application for the admission of a special appeal, has been registered, the Appellate Court may, if it sees fit, after fixing a time for hearing the appellant or his pleader, and hearing him accordingly if he appears at such time, confirm the decision of the lower Court, without sending intimation of the appeal to such Court and without issuing notice to the respondent.

Chief Court may remove appeals.

8. The Chief Court of the Panjáb may, whenever it thinks proper to do so, either on the agreement of the parties to that effect or for purposes of justice, remove and try any appeal falling within the jurisdiction of any Court subject to its superintendence.

Review of judgment.

9. Any person considering himself aggrieved by a decree of a Court of original jurisdiction from which no appeal shall have been preferred to a superior Court,

or by a decree of a District or Divisional Court from which no regular or special appeal shall have been admitted by the Chief Court,

or by a decree of the Chief Court from which either no appeal may have been preferred to Her Majesty in Council, or, an appeal having been preferred, no proceedings in the suit have been transmitted to Her Majesty in Council;

and who, from the discovery of new matter or evidence which was not within his knowledge, or could not have been adduced by him, at the time when such decree was passed, or from any other good or sufficient reason, may be desirous of obtaining a review of the judgment passed against him,

may apply for a review of judgment by the Civil Court which passed the decree, or by any Court to which the business of the former Court has been transferred.

Judgments of Civil Courts subject to revision only as provided by Act.

10. Except as hereinbefore provided, the judgments of the Civil Courts established in conformity with the said Acts and with Act No. III of 1868 *(to authorize the Local Government of the Panjáb to invest any person with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár)* shall not be subject to revision.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Act No. VII of 1868 *(to amend the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb)* is a temporary measure, and (as it stands) will expire on the 30th April 1873. The object of this Bill (which has been prepared at the request of the Local Government) is to prolong the provisions of the Act indefinitely.

It has been thought better to repeal and re-enact the substance of Act VII of 1868 than to increase the number of laws in the Statute-book. The opportunity has been taken to make two verbal amendments (suggested by the learned Judges of the Chief Court of the Panjáb) in sections 3 and 4 of the present Act.

A. HOBHOUSE.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th December 1872.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th January 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month :—

No. 2 OF 1873.

A Bill for the levy of Port-dues in the Ports of British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient from time to time to bring Ports in British Burma under the provisions of Act No. XXII of 1855 *(for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues)* and to make regulations for the levy of dues in such Ports without the necessity of passing a new Act for each occasion; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Port-dues Act, 1873":

Local extent.

It extends only to the ports of British Burma which shall have been declared subject to the said Act No. XXII of 1855 :

To be read with Act XXII of 1855.

It shall be read with and taken as part of the same Act;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of March 1873.

Power to declare maximum amount of port-dues leviable in Burma.

2. In every case in which the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, has declared or hereafter declares any port in British Burma to be subject to the said Act, he may, with the like sanction, by the same or any subsequent declaration, and notwithstanding anything

contained in section forty-one of the said Act, further declare—

(*a.*) the maximum amount of dues to be levied in such port,

(*b.*) the conditions and modifications under which such dues shall be levied,

and may also from time to time, with the like sanction, vary such maximum amount, conditions and modifications.

What vessels chargeable.

Limitation of rate.

3. Provided that the dues so authorized shall be charged only on sea-going vessels of the burden of ten tons and upwards, and shall not exceed the rate of four annas for every ton of burden.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to regulate the levy of Port-dues in Mergui, and any other port of British Burma to which Act XXII of 1855 may be extended. Legislation in this direction has already taken place respecting Rangoon, Maulmain, Bassein, Kyuk Phyu and Akyâb. The Bill is so framed as to render it henceforward unnecessary to pass a special Act for every port.

The maximum fee leviable will be four annas per ton.

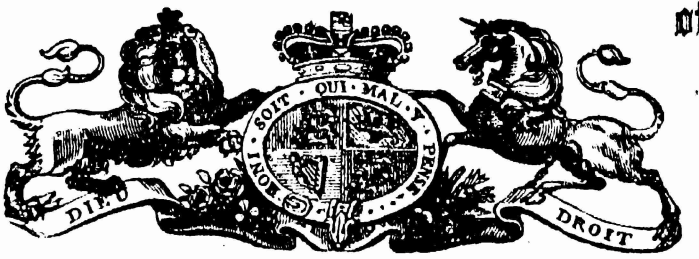
The Bill has been prepared at the desire of the Local Government and the Marine Department of the Government of India.

A. HOBHOUSE.

CALCUTTA;
6th January 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 4 of 1873.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

TRIAL OF MR. GREIG'S MACHINE FOR PREPARING RHEA FIBRE.

No. 782, dated 4th October 1872.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. HYDE, R. E., Master of Her Majesty's Mint, Calcutta.

To—The Secretary to the Govt. of India, DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your letter No. 150 of the 24th July 1872, I proceeded to Saharunpore to examine certain machines for the preparation of rhea fibre, and I have the honor to submit herewith a report on the same.

Machines present.

2. One machine only was presented to compete for the prize offered by Government in the advertisement of 26th January 1871.

3. There was, on the ground, a machine brought over from America, but it was the property of Government and did not compete.

Rhea crop.

4. The whole of the first crop of rhea plant had been cut early in the season, and the crop now ready was the second. It was large and sufficient to have supplied the wants of many competitors. The plant was stated by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens to be of an average full growth, and as near as possible as would be found in an estate producing fibre for the market; the stems being, as far as the present knowledge of the subject enables a judgment to be formed, in the state when they would produce the best fibre. There were, of course, small patches of the plant both somewhat more forward and somewhat more backward than the mass; but the crop seemed on inspection to be very uniform.

5. The cutting the stems began on the 7th August and ceased only on the 20th, a period of fourteen days, which, at this season of the year (August), of necessity rendered so quick growing a plant uniformly somewhat older at the end of the trial than it was at the commencement.

Competing machine.

6. The machine that was presented to compete for the prize was the property of, and designed by, Mr. John Greig, Junior. It had been made in the factory of Mr. Greig, Senior, of Edinburgh, and was patented in England in 1870. The Patent Office specification No. 1690 of 11th June 1870 is annexed, and added to the specification is a statement of the alterations and additions subsequently made.

Appendices 1 and 2.

7. The machine is constructed for working up green stems, and its action is described in the specification. The speeds of the several parts are—

First motion, number of revolutions			a =	65	per minute.
Fluted roller	"	"	$\frac{1}{6}$ a =	$10\frac{5}{8}$	"
Scraping cylinders	"	"	8 a =	520	"
Blower	"	"	8 a =	520	"

The travelling webs, both feed and delivery, have a speed of one foot for three revolutions of *a*, equal to 21⅔rd feet per minute.

8. The weight of the machine is 1½ tons; the weight of the heaviest part, *viz.*, the fly wheel, is 4 cwt.

9. The Patent Office specification leads the reader to understand that the machine patented was intended to turn out fibre clean and fit for sale in one operation. The machine does not succeed in effecting this, and there is, attached to the machine, but not included in the patent, a scutcher (of the ordinary construction used in flax mills) of 5 feet diameter, having five blades and making 260 revolutions per minute.

10. All the fibre, after having passed through the patented machine, has also to be cleaned by the scutcher to remove the small portions of the stalk and green bark not taken off by the first process and found adhering to the fibre after it has left the first machine. The fibre is turned out very wet from the machine, and it is necessary to dry it in a free current of air. If the fibre is scutched wet, a second scutching becomes necessary when it is dried.

Arrangements.

11. The machine was fixed in the new masonry stables belonging to the stud. It was worked from a shaft which was driven by a portable engine (two cylinders 8 inch diameter and 12 inch stroke) belonging to Government.

12. A portion of the rhea crop was pointed out to me by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens as being a fair average of the whole plantation, and in the best condition for cutting. Thereon I requested that the cutting should be confined to this portion, and that it should be cut regularly through as requisitions for stems were made.

13. The following is the diary of the trial :—

Trial.

6th August.—The machine was started to enable an estimate to be formed of its capabilities, to exhibit its working, and to admit of its revolving parts being examined in motion. A small quantity of rhea stems was worked up to enable the fibre to be traced and followed through the machine.

14. The exhibitor was then requested to prepare for the trial of the machine on the head of out-turn, and to be ready to start at 6-30 A. M. on the following morning.*

Quantity of out-turn.

15. *17th August—Trial for out-turn.*

Hour.	Steam. lbs.	Revolutions of shaft per minute.	Number of minutes standing.	Remarks.
A. M. 6-40	30	.....	.....	Started.
7-12	.....	.....	3"	Stopt / Started — To fill water tank and clean machine.
7-15	.....	.....		
7-30	39	75		
7-50	.....	.....	8"	Stopt / Started — Ditto ditto.
7-58	41	75		
8-30	37	76		
8-47	.....	.....	11"	Stopt / Started — Ditto ditto.
8-58	37	75		
9-1	.....	.....	4"	Stopt / Started — Ditto ditto.
9-5	40	.....		
9-30	37	72		
10-0	37	72		
10-25	.....	.....	9"	Stopt / Started — Ditto ditto.
10-34	.....	.....		
10-44	.....	.....	44"	Stopt / Started — Ditto ditto.
11-28	.....	.....		
12-0	33	75		
12-13	.....	.....	.....	Stopt—Machine broke down.
H. M.			H. M.	
Total 5 33 ...	.....	.....	1 19	
Average say ...	37	74¾		

	H.	M.
Total time	5	33
Do. time standing	1	19
Actual time at work ...	4	14

Say 4¼ hours.

The exhibitor himself and four natives working.

* The stems of the rhea plant were cut and sent on to the ground by the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens. They were stacked close to the machine. Water-carriers were supplied to give water to the machine, as the well was at some distance from the stable. Sweepers were provided for cleaning away all refuse.

The proper complement of men and sufficient fuel were provided for the engine, the speed of which was regulated, as the exhibitor gave instructions.

16. The break down was caused by the fracture of the flange of the left plummer block that carried the lower scraping cylinder. This put the wheel on the cylinder spindle out of gear, and caused the stripping of a total of twelve teeth, out of the several wheels working in connection with the one displaced. In some places three teeth, and in others only one, were stripped; two spindles were bent. The plummer block had evidently been cast from an old pattern; it was weak in the flange by reason of a bolt hole. There was also a bad flaw in the iron at the bolt hole where it parted. The trial was of necessity stopped, and the exhibitor set to work to repair the machine. The wet fibre produced was set out to dry.

Break down.

17. The exhibitor having inserted new teeth into all the broken wheels, and, on the 14th August, the repairs being sufficiently advanced to admit of the scutcher being used, the trial was resumed, and the following is the diary :—

14th August.—The fibre turned out of the machine on the 7th August was scutched by the exhibitor himself, which operation completed, and the fibre declared finished, it was weighed and found to produce—

Trial continued.

Out-turn dry.

Good fibre	...	...	...	45¾ lbs.
Somewhat shorter	...	...	...	3 „
Waste	...	...	...	10½ „

I admitted 48¾ lbs. in 4¼ hours, giving, say, 11¼ lbs. per hour.

The large amount, 10½lbs. of waste, is due to the bad form of the scutcher which tears away the fibre. If the scutcher had not torn the fibre, the out-turn would most probably have been 13 lbs. or more per hour.

Waste.

Production of sample.

15th August.—The machine having been repaired throughout, the exhibitor was requested to produce 2 cwt. of fibre for sample for valuation.

The supply—in amount about two tons—of rhea stems that remained on the ground when the machine broke down had dried somewhat. The exhibitor made an objection to these stems. I admitted the objection. Fresh stems were supplied and the machine was started. Number of hours' work—5.

16th August.—The machine was worked from 6-28 A. M. to 5-55 P. M., with an interval of one and a half hour for breakfast. Number of hours' work—say 10.

17th August.—The machine was worked from 6-30 A. M. to 6-30 P. M., with an interval of one and a half hour for breakfast. Number of hours' work—10½. Some fibre remained unscutched at the close of this day's work, the exhibitor who scutched all the fibre with his own hands being unable to complete the task. This fibre was left inside the building till Monday, when it was found spoiled, the mucilage having become thickened and glutinous, binding all the fibrous shreds very strongly together.*

Spoiled fibre.

18th August.—Sunday.

19th August.—The machine was worked from 6-30 A. M. to 6-30 P. M., with one and a half hour's interval for breakfast; a small quantity of fibre was (as on Saturday, 17th), left unscutched inside the house for the night. In the morning it was found spoiled as before. Number of hours' work—10½.

Spoiled fibre.

20th August.—The machine was worked from 6-30 A. M. till 7-30 A. M., one hour's work, by which time sufficient fibre had been turned out to produce 2 cwt. dry.

* If the fibre of these two days had been placed outside, as was suggested, in the free circulating air, it would have remained good.

During this trial, the exhibitor, Mr. Greig, scutched with his own hands all the fibre as it came from the machine. Two men were employed feeding stems, one collecting fibre. In addition, the Superintendent supplied the following labour :—

Labour supplied by Superintendent, Botanical Gardens.

Water-carriers to supply water to the machine and engine.
Two Sweepers to clear up and carry away refuse.
Two or more men to sort stems.

After 7-30 A. M. the machine was stopped, and the scutcher was driven alone. The exhibitor, Mr. Greig, commenced the final scutching out of the dry fibre of the previous four days' work. The work was continued till 6-30, with an interval of one and a half hours for breakfast. Number of hours' work on scutching—9 hours.

Scutchers.

21*st August*.—The scutcher was worked from 6-30 A. M. till 6-30 P. M., with an interval of one and a half hour for breakfast. Number of hours' work on scutching—10½.

22*nd August*.—The scutcher was worked from 6-30 A. M. till 4 P. M., with an interval of one and a half hour for breakfast. At this hour—4 P. M.—all the fibre was finished. Number of hours' work on scutching—8 hours.

Abstract.

The abstract of this is in round numbers—

On 15th August	...	...	5 hours
„ 16th „	...	...	10 „
„ 17th „	...	...	10½ „
„ 19th „	...	...	10½ „
„ 20th „	...	...	1 „
	TOTAL	...	37 hours.

Working up the fibre.

On 20th August	...	...	9 hours
„ 21st „	...	...	10½ „
„ 22nd „	...	...	8 „

Additional working on scutching.

18. The quantity of rhea stems sent to the ground subsequent to the 14th was 3½ tons, and was the produce of 1½ acres of land. Of this 3½ tons, 480 lbs. of short stems were left unworked as refuse, reducing the worked-up stems to 7,360 lbs.=3·28 tons. The fibre, when clean and dry, weighed 207 lbs., the result being 1½ acres of land produced 7,360 lbs. or 3·28 tons of stalk fit to be worked up by the exhibitor's machine, which machine turned out from that amount 207 lbs of fibre, which gives—

Out-turn per acre and ton.

About	63 lbs. per ton.
Or	138 „ „ acre.

19. On the 17th the exhibitor suddenly desired to have a special trial of out-turn for quantity for one hour, *viz.*, the hour he was then commencing, as he was not satisfied with the trial of the 7th. I permitted him to keep the quantity turned out in the selected hour separate, solely for his own satisfaction. It produced 15½ lbs. of dry fibre, but I in no way bound myself by it, because the trial of the 7th was a much more extended trial, *viz.*, over five hours' duration, and the stems were of average growth and size. I therefore informed the exhibitor that though I granted his request, the hour's result would not supersede the trial of five and a half hours on the 7th.*

Exhibitor selected an hour for work.

20. This closed the trial. I was present at the machine during all the hours it was at work, and saw all the fibre turned out. Two parcels of one cwt. each were separated, and after having been dried in a room in the museum of the Botanical Gardens, were, on 24th August, packed in two boxes lined with tin. One was deposited with the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens on the 24th August, and the other delivered into the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, on the 4th September 1872.

Trial closed.

* See extract from letter, Appendix 3, showing time of most approved stems to hand was selected.

21. The machine, as a piece of mechanism, is good; it is well made, and well proportioned, the relative strength of the various parts having been well considered. It is calculated to wear well, and deserves commendation as far as being a good substantial piece of work.

Quality of the machine.

22. The break down, of which I have stated the cause, was entirely local, and cannot be considered as affecting the general quality of the workmanship.

Break down local.

23. The machine, however, as must always be the case with machines of this kind, *i. e.*, contrived to do a work of which there is little or no experience available and without means of obtaining the natural material to work upon, is far from matured. Few, if any, of such machines are ever constructed at once able to do the work for which they are intended, most are generally perfected by degrees through numerous partial failures. Experience gained in the process of working alone enabling many defects to be seen and remedied, and a perfect machine to be produced, and such appears to be the case with this mill; for, independent of whether it is or is not the best description of machine for preparing the fibre, it is, on the one hand, in many points very deficient in the work the exhibitor sets it forward to perform, while, on the other hand, it is certain that it can be improved in much that is faulty.

Machine imperfect.

24. The exhibitor states that he designed the machine for a smaller stalk than that supplied: hence the pins fastening the fluted rollers to the spindles being too weak, gave, and the spindles were found to spring: for this reason, and on account of the temporary nature of the repairs, he was, during the latter portion of the trial, obliged to limit the machine in speed and quantity of stem fed. It will be easy to insert a larger spindle, and all the other parts being sufficiently strong, the machine will then work up any size of stem.

Machine designed for smaller stems.

25. The trials showed that a much larger supply, than was provided for, of water is desirable. The tank on the top of the machine has a capacity of 33¼ gallons, and it was obviously desirable to fill it every ¾ths of an hour, giving 41 gallons per hour. As a fact, however, during the trial, it was not quite so often filled, the supply was irregular; hence at times the fibre wound round the rollers and showed that 41 gallons per hour was too little, for the more freely the water is supplied, the better the machine works. This, of course, is a matter quite within control.

Supply of water.

26. The brushes had been removed, the fixed scrapers all gave way, or were removed, as being too slight, or of little use. All have to be altered; these are, however, adjuncts, and do not affect the main machine.

Brushes and scrapers.

27. In working, the machine breaks up the stems well without injuring the fibre, and the action of the fluted rollers seems good. On the other hand, the action of the cylindrical scrapers is deficient; when there is a plentiful supply of water, the fibre is to a certain extent cleaned, but always irregularly and never thoroughly freed from bark and stem.

Action of machine.

28. It is necessary here to explain the construction and working of the scraping cylinders, which is as follows:—On the cylinders are inserted radial blades running the whole length of the cylinder and in the line of its axis. They run in pairs, and in revolving, work into one another after the manner of ordinary cog wheels, the blades in these cylinders taking the place of the cogs in the gearing. Each cylinder is driven, and the steel blade of the one cylinder alternately travels through the flute between the blades of the other cylinder. The inventor explained that the curves of these flutes are intended to be so accurately struck, and the blades and cylinders so accurately adjusted, that each blade shall clear the opposite flute by the bare thickness of the fibre, and that the action is similar to the action of cleaning the fibre on a board with a knife that each flute taking the place of the board affords an unyielding support to the fibre during the period that the opposite

Action of scraping cylinders.

blade scrapes its surface. Now, I have carefully measured a number of ribbons of fibre cleaned by the hand, and I find the average thickness to be—

1.	Measurement near root ...	... ...	·0046 of an inch.
2.	" middle	... ...	·004 "
3.	" upper end	... ...	·0025 "

If then the scrapers act as the inventor states they do, the curves of the flutes must be struck, and the cylinders geared and set to the $\frac{5}{1000}$ of an inch. It is needless to say that in such a machine this is not practicable, and that the scrapers cannot act in the manner described.

29. In the machine exhibited, the flutes are alternately wood and iron, the iron flutes being part of the cylinder, the wooden flutes removable for the purpose of inserting and holding in the knives. These flutes are wedge shape, having the apex towards the centre, while the knives, which are also wedge-shaped, have their base towards the centre. Hence in forcing home the wooden flutes with screws, the knives are retained in their place, but the construction must insure a far greater variation than $\frac{1}{200}$ in the surface of the wooden flutes. The upper scrapers then act simply on the fibre in a certain state of tension, and are not very efficient in their action. When the ends fall, there seems to be an inefficient action also in the blower, for the fibre is very often doubled up, and in that state delivered on to the travelling web, and only a few of the ends even reach the lower scraper. This will easily be understood, for if the blower is efficient in driving the first falling end of the fibre between the delivering rolls, it must, of necessity, interfere with the direct fall of the last end into the lower scrapers.

Imperfect action.

30. The separation of the broken wood stem and green bark from the fibre is imperfectly effected. The main portions of the wood and some fragments of the bark fall out at the bottom of the machine, but a very noticeable portion of the wood and an injurious amount of the green bark and refuse pass out with the fibre. The operation is imperfect in every way, and much of the green bark remains unremoved from the fibre. The amount of this, however, though always considerable, is perceptibly affected by the supply of water under which the machine is worked. Much of the detached bark passes over the upper roller, from whence it either falls among the fibre on the travelling web or has to be removed by hand—an awkward arrangement.

Conditions adverse to good work.

Machine not matured.

31. The working of the machine is irregular and uncertain, but in the trial there were so many affecting conditions, as hereafter noted, which could not be removed, that it is difficult to say if this fault can or cannot be entirely obviated. As far as I can judge, the machine is in its infancy, and the result of its working on this trial is certainly much below what it could even now be made to do both in quality and quantity, if properly worked and superintended, at the same time it did not do its work well or clean.

Reasons for bad work.

32. The reasons for the inferior and irregular work and quality of the fibre turned out are—

First.—The exhibitor had not ready an organized complete crew drilled to work the machine: he stated that his best men were sick and had left him, and that he was obliged to take any he could get. The result was that the machine was worked under great disadvantage throughout the entire trial.

Secondly.—The exhibitor had not any scutcher on the ground, the one man he had trained being sick. He therefore scutched the whole of the fibre with his own hands, and as the occupation, not only demanded the whole of his attention, but was also exceedingly laborious, he was entirely unable to superintend the working, or to look to the machine, for which superintendence there was the greater necessity on account of the raw hands employed.

Thirdly.—The exhibitor's arrangements for water-supply was absolutely *nil.* The tank placed on the top of the machine was some 8 feet from the ground, and had to be filled by hand (sometimes stopping the machine, sometimes not) from water brought by bheesties.

Fourthly.—The exhibitor had not made any arrangement for drying the fibre. To assist him, men were sent from the Botanical Gardens by the Superintendent, and lines of bamboo rails were put up for him as the trial proceeded, so that he might not be disturbed in his work or his attention taken from it. The drying and turning of the fibre on these rails was to a great extent similarly done for him.

Exhibitor solely responsible.

33. For all these difficulties the exhibitor was entirely and solely responsible; but seeing that the difficulties did exist, every legitimate assistance was given.

Reason for small out-turn.

34. In the first four and a quarter hours the machine turned out 11¼ lbs. per hour. This trial was very carefully carried out, and was fair in all conditions except those dependent on the exhibitor himself, *viz.*, that he worked with too few men and with his own hands instead of with his intelligence in directing his men. If the exhibitor had provided a properly drilled crew, and had confined his exertions to directing in the place of working, the out-turn would have been much more.

In the exhibitor's own trial of one hour, he turned out 15½ lbs. of fibre, but the trial was too short, exceptional, and not admitted.

In the work of producing the 2 cwt. of fibre, 207 lbs. were turned out in 37 hours, which gives 5½ per hour. But this cannot be taken into account as to time, because the machine was obviously and of necessity, by reason of the repairs having only been temporarily made, and for other reasons before given, only worked at very partial power. It can, however, be taken into account under the head of quantity per ton and acre. This trial gave as before stated —

63 lbs. per ton,
138 „ „ acre,

while all available information gives the out-turn by hand to be 200 lbs. per ton.

Loss from scutcher.

35. Some of the reasons for the deficiency of out-turn in this trial are the rejection of 480 lbs. of short stems, all of which could have been worked up; by rejecting this amount, the quantity of fibre produced was less, but an advantage was gained in quality. The machine, as before stated, was worked very imperfectly, and the waste of fibre was very large. Many hours' work was spoiled on the night of the 17th. There was in every case a great loss from the scutcher, the blades of which did not extend far enough in towards the centre, having been cut off short close to a ring put on to strengthen the arms that were too weak without it.

The fibre was caught in this and torn to shreds.* The scutcher is only an attempt to apply a machine found to answer to a certain extent with flax, which might also, if it were properly constructed, answer with rhea. But it was not properly constructed; on the contrary it was badly made, and a loss of fibre was the consequence.

36. *Exhibitor's method of treating the fibre.*—I have before pointed out that a very large quantity of water is required to be poured on the stems at the time of breaking them up; *first*, to keep the fibre free from the parts of the machine, *secondly*, to clean it, and it was palpable from first to last, that the more freely the water was supplied, the better the fibre turned out.

No settled system.

37. The exhibitor was not only labouring under the disadvantage of an undrilled set of workmen entertained for the day, but he did not, as far as I could see, appear to have worked on any settled system. Part of the fibre he scutched dry and part wet.† This he explained by stating, he had not time to scutch it all wet. There is, however, the fact, though he personally declares to give the wet fibre as it comes from the machine a preliminary scutching, that he did not carry out this practice

* This deficiency in this machine is well known, and many attempts have been made to provide a remedy; the extent of the evil, of course, depends much on the make of the scutcher.

† This wet scutching seems necessary to remove the green bark that remains on the fibre after it has left the machine, for if it is not so scutched, the bark dries on it.

throughout the trial, and whatever his own ideas may be, his action seemed to me to be very undecided, and he did not exhibit throughout the trial a definite and systematic process. On the contrary, his proceeding rather took the character of an anxious and sanguine inquirer, endeavouring to find the best method, of which there was still a large amount of uncertainty.

Irregular quality of fibre.

38. The other result of this kind of working was that the fibre turned out was of several different qualities, one portion differing very much in appearance from another. Some of it was spoiled and some of it injured, which might easily have been duly worked up by making proper arrangements.

Complaint by exhibitor.

39. After the 17th, the exhibitor complained that the stems are old* and knotty, and wanted to select portions in the plantation to be cut for him. I decided against this, because, *first*, the stems generally were not old and knotty, now and then a stalk with a small bud turned up, but generally the stems were good; and, *secondly*, what was necessary, was not a trial on stems selected from a large plantation, but a trial on a fair average cutting, and having seen that the area proposed by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens was a fair average, I determined that without very good cause, all the stems for the trial should be cut fairly from one end to the other of this area, and the crop was so cut.

Fibre colored.

40. A portion of the fibre turned out of a brown color stained by the bark of older growth. This was not necessary, as some of the same lot of stems turned out of the ordinary tint, but it was entirely due to the irregular way in which the fibre was treated. When water was plentifully supplied, and the fibre worked and set out to dry quickly, the color was ordinary. When the water-supply was insufficient, and when there was delay in putting the fibre out to dry, it was tinged brown.

Uniformity of stems required.

41. I noticed that out of 3½ tons there were left 480 lbs. of short stems. The reason of this was, that the exhibitor stated his machine ought to be supplied during any given time with stems of uniform length that is either short or long, and not mixed short and long. Hence all the long stems were first worked off and the short stems from time to time rejected to accumulate. This was equivalent to a certain extent to giving selected stems, and was an advantage towards improving the fibre which could not be afforded in actual practice. But I admitted it, because it was evident that, on the whole, the sample turned out was in quality below what ought to have been and could have been, and for this reason I further permitted the exhibitor to withdraw from the total quantity turned out the inferior portion that was surplus over the 2 cwt. required as a sample.

Season against the trial.

Want of arrangements by exhibitor.

42. With the sole exception of the difficulties of drying the fibre in the rainy season (and even this difficulty could have been met by a little forethought and arrangement), all the difficulties in the way of turning out good fibre were of the exhibitor's creating, by his neglecting to make the obvious necessary arrangements and by his non-realization of the task he had to perform. Every possible assistance, even more than he was entitled to, was given him by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, because it was palpable that he did not meet the call upon him, and that he did not in any way obtain so good a result from his machine as it would certainly have given under proper management.

43. The engine consumed on an average 1,370 lbs. of good wood per diem throughout the trial. The power required to drive the machine was a little under 6-horse power indicated.

* All the plant was, as before noted, older on the 20th than on the 7th, and this was solely due to the extent to which the trial was delayed by the reason of the break down.

Estimate of the cost of working.

Appendix No. 4.

44. The original specification did not make any provision for a scutcher. One, however, was provided with the machine. During the progress of the trial, it became evident that even with the limited out-turn obtained, one scutcher was unequal to the work, and that to work the machine effectively several would be required. I therefore called on the exhibitor for an estimate of his complete machine and of the cost of working it. This I annex.

Scutchers.

It provides for one scutcher attached to the machine, and for four scutchers on a shaft independent from the machine.

Period of work.

45. The first question that arises is, for what portion of the year will the machines work, and for what portion will they stand idle? The plant yields from three to four crops during the year; say four crops. During the four cold months there will be little growth in the plants. It is necessary, therefore, that each crop should be quickly cut for the purpose of enabling that succeeding it to spring, and it seems certain that six weeks must be the maximum allowed for cutting any crop.* The mills will then work for 24 weeks, or 144 working days, which may be roundly set down as half the working year, and the entire expenses of the twelve months will have to be charged on the work turned out during this number of days.

46. Daily labour will not be affected by this. For such labourers as it may be desired to retain on the factory can be employed on the plantation work, but the interest chargeable for the money invested and calculated on the year will have to be doubled as a daily charge. The engine and machine will not be subject to wear and tear during the half-year of standing idle, but the rates I have taken in the table below are English rates, and must be doubled when applied to India on account of inferior labour, the extra cost and inferiority of repairs, &c. I have therefore calculated the cost for depreciation and wear and tear on English rates for the six months as in the case of interest.

Estimate of single mill.

47. The estimate for a single mill to be fitted with the exhibitor's machine and scutcher, with four detached scutchers, will be—

Permanent Building—

Shed for one mill and scutcher, with four detached scutchers ...	Rs.	3,000	0	0
Well	„	250	0	0
Drying ground and shed fitted with rails	„	1,000	0	0
Shed for engine	„	1,000	0	0
Total cost of building for one mill ...	Rs.	5,250	0	0

Engine power required to drive one mill with scutcher and four scutchers detached—8-horse power in place, with shafting, pump, &c., to draw water from wells and to supply machine, boilers, &c.

Cost of boiler	Rs.	2,000	0	0
Engine, shafting, pumps, &c.	„	1,450	0	0
Mill with scutcher and four detached scutchers ...	„	2,000	0	0
Bands for driving	„	100	0	0

The charge for interest for wear and tear, and for allowance for depreciation in value by English rates, will then be—

Description.	Value.	Depreciation per cent.	Wear and tear per cent.	Interest per cent.	Total per cent.	Charge per annum.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Permanent Building ...	5,250	2½	...	5	7½	394	144 being the number of working days, Rs. $\frac{1,164}{144}$ = say Rs. 8 will be the amount chargeable per day on each mill.
Boiler	2,000	7	3	5	15	300	
Engine	1,450	3	3	5	11	160	
Mill	2,000	5	3	5	13	260	
Bands	100	...	45	5	50	50	
Total charge per annum	...	...	...	...	...	1,164	

* The first of the crop in this case will be half grown by the time the cutting is finished.

The cost of 8-horse power indicated by steam is, from Roorkee data, Rs. 3-10-0 per day of 10 hours.

The labour required to work the machine and four detached scutchers will be—

4 men to scutch, @ 6 annas each per day	Re.	1	8	0
4 men to tend machine, @ 4 annas each per day	„	1	0	0
4 men to carry dry fibre and to clean up, @ 3 annas per day ...	„	0	12	0
12 men costing per day	Rs.	3	4	0
1 native overlooker, @ 8 annas per day		0	8	0

Superintendence.

In estimating the superintendence, I propose to take a factory of 300 acres to yield two tons of stems per acre; this would give 600 tons of stem for a crop. Six weeks being allowed for working up, this would give 100 tons per week of six working days, or, say, 17 tons per day. I estimate that two machines, if properly worked, could consume three tons of stem per day, or, say, 10 machines for the 17 tons. The salary of a Superintendent could not be less than Rs. 400 per mensem, which on 25 working days in the month would give, say, Re. 1-9-0 per machine per day. This supposes that his services for the period the mills stand idle will be charged to the cultivation of the crop.

The estimate will then be if the mills only run for six months during the year—

For charges on house and machinery	Rs.	8	0	0
„ steam power	„	3	10	0
„ oil, &c....	„	0	2	0
„ labour	„	3	4	0
„ native overlooker	„	0	8	0
„ superintendence	„	1	9	0
„ office expenses	„	0	6	0
Total cost of working one mill for 10 hours	Rs.	17	7	0

Rs. 17-7-0 = £1-14-10.

The trial gives an out-turn of dry fibre 11¼ lbs. per hour = to 112½ lbs. per day of 10 hours.

Thus, say, 112 lbs. of fibre cost	£	1	14	10
*Or one ton	„	34	16	8
The limit being	„	15	0	0
There is a difference in excess over the advertised limit of	„	19	16	8

48. The cost of working the machine for a day of 10 hours being Rs. 17-7, the out-turn should be 260·7 lbs. during that period, or at the rate of 26 lbs.† per hour.

49. The machine consuming 1½ tons of stem should (on the known out-turn by hand of 224 lbs. per ton) yield 336 lbs. of fibre per day of 10 hours, or at the rate of 33½ lbs. per hour.

Temporary building.

50. If it be proposed to work the machines in temporary buildings, the estimate will be for the building about Rs. 1,300 per mill, and the charges for interest, wear and tear, and for allowance for depreciation in value, by English rates, will be—

Description.	Value.	Depreciation per cent.	Wear and tear per cent.	Interest per cent.	Total per cent.	Charge per annum.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Temporary building ...	1,300	5	5	5	15	195	144 being the number of working days, Rs. $\frac{965}{144}$ = say Rs. 6-11 will be the amount chargeable on each mill.
Boilers	2,000	7	3	5	15	300	
Engine	1,450	3	3	5	11	160	
Mill	2,000	5	3	5	13	260	
Bands	100	.....	45	5	50	50	
Total charge per annum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	965	

* Taking out-turn at 15½ lbs. per hour, cost per ton would be £25-3-5.
† Mr. Greig's special hour of 15½ lbs. did not come near this.

All other charges would remain the same, and the estimate would be—

For charges on house and machinery	...	...	...	Rs. 6	11 0
" steam power ...	...	...	...	" 3	10 0
" oil, &c. ...	...	...	...	" 0	2 0
" labour, &c. ...	...	...	...	" 3	4 0
" native overlooker	...	...	...	" 0	8 0
" superintendence	...	...	...	" 1	9 0
" office expenses ...	...	...	...	" 0	6 0
Total cost of working one mill for 10 hours			...	Rs. 16	2 0

Rs. 16-2=£1-12-3.

And 112 lbs. of fibre would cost	...	...	...	£ 1	12	3
*Or one ton ...	...	...	...	" 32	5	0
The limit being ...	...	...	...	" 15	0	0
There is a difference in excess over the advertised limit of			...	" 17	5	0

Prize not awarded.

51. In this estimate the cost of the building and engines, &c., is calculated on the data of one mill. In erecting a factory for a number of mills there would be a saving both in the first cost of construction and in the labour for working. It is difficult to estimate what this would be, but in order to give the exhibitor the fullest advantage, say, deduct 25 per cent., which will far exceed any possible saving that could be effected from the cost of turning out a ton of fibre; this will bring the cost to the following :—

One ton per estimate in permanent building			...	...	£34	16 8
Deduct 25 per cent. ...	...	...	...	...	" 8	14 2
†Reduced cost of one ton		...	...	...	£26	2 6
Temporary buildings one ton per estimate			...	...	£32	5 0
Deduct 25 per cent. ...	...	...	...	...	" 8	1 3
‡ Reduced cost of one ton		...	...	...	£24	3 9

and I am therefore unable to award the prize.

52. I have now to deal with the machine under the second part of paragraph 2 of your letter No. 150 of 24th July 1872.

Flax machines of similar character.

Mr. Greig, in designing this machine for the rhea plant, has apparently followed to some extent the type of certain machines used in the preparation of flax. Thus grooved rollers, all driven, with an arrangement of weights or springs on the spindle to ensure the requisite uniform pressure, have long been in use in flax mills, the flutes of such rollers gearing into one another at fixed distances (*vide* Plummer's patent), as do those on Mr. Greig's machine. The four scutchers of five blades, each on one spindle, are exact copies of the arrangement of scutchers in Mr. MacAdam's flax machinery. I do not know if the scraping cylinders are a new application, but I am quite certain that they do not act as the exhibitor personally explained they were intended to. The machine, however, is a *bonâ fide* meritorious attempt to meet the want that the Government has set forth as existing. The amount of success it has achieved cannot be definitely determined until the fibre produced has been valued, but, as far as is in my province, I consider it entitled to a certain amount of reward.

Scutcher for flax.

Estimate of expense incurred by exhibitor.

53. I estimate that the inventor must have expended on it in money and time fully one thousand pounds. I do not think the machine is successful, or that it will continue in its present shape, but I believe that its construction and working cannot fail to advance the question, and to prove a considerable step towards solving the difficulty of producing a machine that will prepare the rhea fibre.

Difficulties attendant.

54. I would point out that few can be aware of the difficulties and expenses an inventor has to encounter in producing a machine of this kind in this country, and fewer still can know the amount of courage and determination

* Taking out-turn of 15½ lbs. per hour, the cost per ton would be £23-6.
† Taking out-turn at 15¼ lbs. per hour, cost per ton would be £18-17-7.
‡ Taking out-turn at 15½ lbs. per hour, cost per ton would be £17-9-6.

that is required to face all difficulties and to bring it to a trial like the one now undertaken, and it therefore has been a matter of great regret both to the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens and to me to see that Mr. Greig failed in exhibiting his machine to the best advantage.

Award.

55. Considering then the outlay and the decided advance that the exhibitor has made in the work, also the fact that he alone has had the perseverance to come to trial, I would propose, for the consideration of Government, an award of £1,500 (one thousand and five hundred), leaving for further consideration any additional award Government may feel disposed to make on the receipt from England of the report on the quality of the fibre.

56. I have now to enter on the general question of the machines and process for the preparation of the rhea fibre.

General question of machine.

57. Mr. Greig's machine is of a character more suited to a large spinning factory than to such an establishment as would prove economical at a rhea plantation. Independent of the first cost of such a machine (which is itself an objection), and the power required to drive it, the working and maintaining such machines in order would necessitate the establishment of a workshop far more extensive than is desirable. Hence, if it be possible to do the work required by a less expensive and more simple process, Mr. Greig's mill will certainly not be adopted.

58. I hold that the main object to be kept in view is simplicity in construction, and that all endeavours should tend towards working out a process in which the most simple machines can be worked by the unskilled labour of the country on the minimum outlay.

59. Mr. Greig's machine gives useful information on the action of the rollers on the stems, as well as in the failure in the action of the scrapers.

Roessel's Machine.

60. The American machine bearing the name of Roessel is simply an iron drum with knives and breaking bars arranged on its surface. The stems are delivered by hand against the drum, which revolves at about 100 revolutions per minute. The woody stems are broken by the breaking bars into short pieces which fall out below, while the fibre is separated into shreds by the knives. The separation of the fibre from the stem is effectual, and the machine turns out far more in quantity than Mr. Greig's machine does, but the work is done dry, and the fibre is not cleaned from the bark.*

Violent action to be avoided.

61. The woody stem of the rhea plant being remarkably brittle and the fibre exceedingly tough, the machine which acts with great violence on the stems is able to effect the separation without apparent injury to the fibre. There can be no doubt, however, that such violent action should be avoided, and that if an equal result can be effected in a less violent manner, it would be better both for the machine and for the fibre, and I am therefore inclined to think that the method of first breaking up the stems by rollers under water, as adopted by Mr. Greig, will stand, but that no other part of the machine will. From what I have observed, it appears to me that the action of the scutcher (even if it were properly made) is far too violent, and that it breaks up and injures the fibre to a very great extent. I do not think that any such violent action is necessary, but, on the contrary, that if the fibre is kept from the commencement of the process in an extended and unentangled condition (which is not the case in Mr. Greig's machine—see para. 32), it may be much more easily dealt with, and may be cleaned with less violence, and it seems very probable that the Roessel machine (the breaker being removed and some other modification effected), when driven at a less speed, may be effectually applied with water to clear out the broken wood and to clean the bark from the fibre softened by some process for dissolving the gum as hereafter treated of.

Fibre to be kept extended throughout process.

* There is no waste whatever with this machine.

Juice of the rhea plant.

62. After Mr. Greig's machine had ceased to work, all the rollers, scrapers, &c., were found coated with a strong brown varnish, which entirely protected the iron it covered from rust. This varnish was the dried insoluble portion of the juice of the plant, and, when scraped off, it had somewhat the appearance of fine shell-lac.

63. One of the difficulties* encountered in the preparation of the rhea fibre is this gum, and a knowledge of the constituent of the rhea juice is evidently necessary before any process can be entered on for its treatment. I therefore forwarded some of the gum, and afterwards some fresh stems of the plant, to Dr. Macnamara, Chemical Examiner to Government, and I solicited an analysis, with a view to ascertain if there were any solvents that could be practically applied to the plant to dissolve the gum out of the fibre.

Chemical Examiner's report.

64. The Chemical Examiner has replied:—"The juice contains 62 per cent. by weight of oxalate of lime, and besides this some alumina, oxide of iron, and other mineral matters which dissolve in hydrochloric acid. The residue, insoluble in dilute hydrochloric acid, consists of coloring and resinous matter, and forms 9·5 per cent. by weight of the juice dry."

65. The Chemical Examiner also pointed out that dilute hydrochloric acid would dissolve the gum, and suggested a trial of sea-water. Thereon some dilute† sea-water was procured, and the fibre steeped in it for twelve hours was found to have been deprived of its gum to a great extent.

66. The Chemical Examiner still has the matter under consideration, and it seems advisable that the process should be fully experimented on at leisure; ‡ meanwhile, it appears desirable to draw attention to the article on oxalate of lime, first in Watts' Chemical Dictionary, in Storer's Dictionary of Solubilities of Chemical Substances, and in Fresenius's Quantitative Analysis.

Watts' Chemical Dictionary.—Oxalate of Calcium.

"Oxalate of Calcium, $C^2 Ca'' O^4$. This salt is very widely diffused in the vegetable kingdom, being found "in the juice of most plants, whence it is deposited on the vascular tissue, towards the end of the growing "season, in microscopic crystals having the form of a square-based octahedron (P : P in the terminal edges of "the primary octahedron 46° 28'; in a more obtuse octahedron modifying the first = 119° 34'). According "to Braconnot (Ann. Ch. Phys. [2] xxviii, 318), it often constitutes about half the weight of lichens growing "on calcareous stones. The marble of the Parthenon at Athens is encrusted in some parts with a greyish, "warty, and somewhat opaline coating of calcic oxalate about a line thick, called *Thierschite* by Liebig, which "is supposed to have been deposited by lichens growing on the stone. Calcic oxalate has also been found by "Schmidt (Ann. Ch. Pharm., lxi, 304,) in beer-yeast. It is also of frequent occurrence in the animal body "(P. 250).

"Calcic oxalate is precipitated as a white powder whenever a soluble calcium-salt is mixed with oxalic acid "or an alkaline oxalate, provided there be no strong mineral acid present in large excess. It is insoluble in "water, acetic acid, and solution of salammoniac, nearly insoluble in free oxalic acid, and sparingly soluble in "lactic acid, but it dissolves with tolerable facility in hydrochloric or nitric acid, whence it is precipitated by "caustic alkalis or alkaline carbonates. Chloride of magnesium also renders it slightly soluble in water (Turner, "Pogg. Ann., xix, 148).

"Oxalate of calcium is insoluble in hot concentrated solutions of the chlorides of potassium, sodium, "ammonium, barium, strontium and calcium, but soluble to a considerable extent in hot solutions of the salts "of the metals belonging to the magnesian group, and is precipitated from these solutions by an excess of "alkaline oxalate (Souchay and Lenssen)."

It does not seem to be necessary to quote from the other two authorities, but the knowledge that oxalate of lime is so largely found in plants growing on calcareous soils, and is developed at the time of their maturity, may perhaps be deserving the attention of the grower with

* I pointed out in para. 17 how the juice of some fibre left for the night glued the whole mass of the bundles of fibre together, so that it appeared like shreds in thick isinglass.

† The water procurable at the mouth of the Hooghly at this season is not very salt.

‡ It will be advisable to send one of the Roessel's machines to Calcutta to assist in this.

No. 16, dated Calcutta, the 13th January 1873.

From—A. O. HUME, Esq., Secretary to the Govt. of India, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE,

To—The Master of Her Majesty's Mint, Calcutta.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 782, dated the 4th October last, and in reply to convey to you the thanks of the Government of India for your careful and complete report on the trial held at Saharanpur of the working of Mr. Greig's machine for the preparation of rhea fibre.

2. The Government of India has accepted the conclusions arrived at by you, and authorized the payment of the proposed award of £1,500 to Mr. Greig.

No. 21.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 18th January 1873.

(FIBRES AND SILK).

Read a letter from Colonel H. Hyde, R. E., Master of the Mint at Calcutta, No. 782, dated 4th October 1872, submitting a report on the trial held at Saharanpur of the working of Mr. J. Greig's machine for the preparation of rhea fibre.

Read also the reply of the Government of India to Colonel Hyde, No. 16, dated 13th January 1873.

ORDER,—Ordered that the papers read be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPHS.)

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of June 1872.

Description.	Route. West. *Viâ* Teheran. No.	Route. West. *Viâ* Teheran. Indian Value.	Route. West. *Viâ* Turkey. No.	Route. West. *Viâ* Turkey. Indian Value.	Route. West. *Viâ* Suez. No.	Route. West. *Viâ* Suez. Indian Value.	Route. East. *Viâ* Amur. No.	Route. East. *Viâ* Amur. Indian Value.	Route. East. *Viâ* Madras. No.	Route. East. *Viâ* Madras. Indian Value.	Total. No.	Total. Indian share of Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
To and from Indian Stations—												
Sent	476	3,975 11	63	390 12	1,121	8,977 10	6	28 8	305	1,887 8	1,971	15,260 1
Received	295	2,329 4	55	382 12	1,181	9,425 14	...	...	308	1,809 8	1,839	13,947 6
Total ...	771	6,304 15	118	773 8	2,302	18,403 8	6	28 8	613	3,697 0	3,810	29,207 7
Transit—												
From East to West	3	18 12	2	9 6	1,213	6,602 10	...	...	...	...	1,218	6,630 12
„ West to East	52	226 14	91	378 12	1,051	5,222 6	...	...	...	...	1,194	5,828 0
Total ...	55	245 10	93	388 2	2,264	11,825 0	...	...	...	...	2,412	12,458 12
									GRAND TOTAL		6,222	41,666 3

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea Lines for the Month of June 1872.

	Route.	Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit).			Percentage of Number.		
		To India.	From India.	Total.	To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European ...	*Viâ* Teheran	295	476	771	19·27	28·67	24·16
	„ Turkey	55	63	118	3·59	3·80	3·70
Red Sea ...	„ Suez	1,181	1,121	2,302	77·14	67·53	72·14
	Total ...	1,531	1,660	3,191	100·00	100·00	100·00

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of July 1872.

Description.	Route. West. *Viâ* Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	*Viâ* Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	*Viâ* Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. *Viâ* Amur. No.	Indian Value.	*Viâ* Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Total. No.	Indian share of Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
To and from Indian Stations—												
Sent	551	3,922 11	118	803 2	1,131	8,718 15½	...	...	270	1,598 8	2,070	15,043 4½
Received	398	2,957 5⅓	43	239 14	1,094	7,731 1	...	...	278	1,645 14	1,813	12,574 2⅓
Total ...	949	6,880 0⅓	161	1,043 0	2,225	16,450 0½	...	...	548	3,244 6	3,883	27,617 6½
Transit—												
From East to West	...	...	...	...	1,381	8,550 6	...	..	...	...	1,381	8,550 6
„ West to East	56	272 0	77	368 12	1,032	5,979 5	...	...	...	...	1,165	6,620 1
Total ...	56	272 0	77	368 12	2,413	14,529 11	...	...	...	...	2,546	15,170 7
									GRAND TOTAL		6,429	42,787 13½

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea Lines for the Month of July 1872.

	Route.	Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit).			Percentage of Number.		
		To India.	From India.	Total.	To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European ...	*Viâ* Teheran	398	551	949	25·93	30·61	28·45
	„ Turkey	43	118	161	2·80	6·56	4·83
Red Sea... ...	„ Suez	1,094	1,131	2,225	71·27	62·83	66·72
	Total ...	1,535	1,800	3,335	100·00	100·00	100·00

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the Month of August 1872.

Description.	Route. West. *Viâ* Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	*Viâ* Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	*Viâ* Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. *Viâ* Amur. No.	Indian Value.	*Viâ* Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Total. No.	Indian share of Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
To and from Indian Stations—												
Sent	429	3,500 14	89	496 4	1,106	8,235 11	1	4 4	259	1,450 2	1,884	13,687 3
Received	379	2,889 1	71	375 8	1,192	8,411 2	...	...	261	1,444 10	1,903	13,120 5
Total ...	808	6,389 15	160	871 12	2,298	16,646 13	1	4 4	520	2,894 12	3,787	26,807 8
Transit—												
From East to West	4	21 4	18	89 4	1,224	7,809 8	...	...	...	...	1,246	7,920 0
„ West to East	68	337 14	77	388 14	958	5,733 4	...	...	...	...	1,103	6,460 0
Total ...	72	359 2	95	478 2	2,182	13,542 12	...	...	...	...	2,349	14,380 0
									Grand Total		6,136	41,187 8

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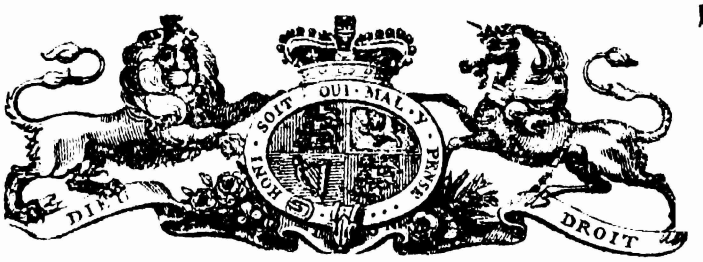

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 30th January 1873.

No. 377.—The services of Mr. H. W. Wellesley, of the Madras Civil Service, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The 31st January 1873.

No. 389.—The under-mentioned Covenanted Civil Servant has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of leave for the period specified against his name:—

Mr. W. M. Clay, six months (furlough).

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 28th January 1873.

No. 32.—The Reverend J. M. Thomson, M. A., Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal Establishment, reported his return from the furlough granted him in the Notification of this Department, No. 172, dated the 17th May last, and resumed charge of his duties from the Reverend J. Williamson, M. A., on the forenoon of the 23rd instant.

No. 33.—The services of the Reverend J. Williamson, M. A., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 38.—The Reverend James Lillie, Assistant Chaplain, Church of Scotland at Allahabad, is appointed to be Chaplain of the 26th Cameronians at Morar.

The 31st January 1873.

No. 46.—The services of the Reverend A. Ramsay, Chaplain of Nowgong (Bundelcund), are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Fort William, the 31st January 1873.

No. 15.—THE following regulations for assessing the tonnage of foreign vessels for payment of tonnage dues at British Indian ports have been sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and are published for general information :—

1. Where fees are charged for measuring British ships, fees may be charged for the measurement of foreign ships.

2. Where the difficulties of measuring are great, an estimated equivalent or approximate measurement for the purpose of levying dues at the port may be taken from the particulars shown in the ship's papers or otherwise.

If this approximation be objected to, the objector (whether ship-owner or receiver of dues) may demand measurement, but, in such case, he must pay the fees and expenses.

3. A measurement certificate, if issued by the authorised measurers in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, United Kingdom or abroad, upon actual measurement, to remain in force for two years from the date of its issue, and will, while it is in force, be valid in all parts of the British dominions; provided (1) that the vessel to which it relates is not altered during the period to an extent interfering with her original capacity; and (2) that stores, cargo, or passengers are *not* carried in any spaces which have not been included in, or which have been deducted from, the gross tonnage. A measurement certificate thus given to be renewable at the end of the two years without re-measurement, if the vessel, upon survey, is found to have been unaltered, and if stores, cargo, or passengers have not been carried in any unmeasured or exempted spaces.

4. The tonnage of ships belonging to nations who have adopted the rules in force in the United Kingdom, to be accepted as on their national papers in so far as the arrangement goes.

The only country at present whose Government has adopted the British rules in their entirety is Denmark, but the following countries (*videlicet*, America and the Austro-Hungarian Empire) have accepted the principle of the gross tonnage. To arrive at the registered tonnage in ships of these countries, it will only be necessary to make such deduction from the gross tonnage as is allowed on compliance with British law. It will of course be open to any local Government to decline to accept the statement of tonnage given on any papers, if it should appear that any part of the ship—notably closed-in freight-earning spaces in the uppermost decks—has been omitted from measurement in the national papers.

5. The local Governments to provide and remunerate proper measuring surveyors, and no other surveyors to be recognised.

6. Travelling expenses incurred by the surveyors through vessels lying at a distance from the head port, to be borne by the ship.

SURVEYS.

The 30th January 1873.

No. 71.—Lieutenant A. H. Macintire, M. S. C., Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, has been granted leave for one month on medical certificate, with effect from the 4th ultimo.

No. 73.—Mr. F. B. Clerk, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd Grade of Assistant Superintendents, with effect from the 26th November 1872.

The 31st January 1873.

No. 75.—Captain W. G. Murray, S. C., Deputy Superintendent, Topographical Survey, 2nd Grade, is allowed subsidiary leave from 8th February to 1st March 1873, inclusive.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The 31st January 1873.

No. 6.—Under Section 2 of Act XXII of 1865, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Act XVIII of 1864 to the under-mentioned towns in the Province of Coorg :—

Fraserpett.
Somwarpett.
Kodlipett.

and under Section 2 of Act XXII of 1865 aforesaid, to declare that the Municipal Committee of each of the above-mentioned towns shall consist of nine members, three of whom shall be Ex-Officio Members, *viz.*:—

For Fraserpett.

The Subedar of the Nunjrajputten Taluk.
The Parputtigar of the Nunjrajputten Taluk.
The School Master at Fraserpett.

For Somwarpett.

The Subedar of the Nunjrajputten Taluk.
The Parputtigar of Yeddavanád.
The Sheristadar of the Nunjrajputten Taluk.

For Kodlipett.

The Subedar of Yelusaverashime Taluk.
The Sheristadar of Yelusaverashime Taluk.
The Parputtigar of Kodly Hobli.

SANITARY.

The 31st January 1873.

No. 42.—Under the provisions of Section XXV of Act XXII of 1864 (an Act to make provision for the Administration of Military Cantonments), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the rules framed under Clause 7, Section XIX of the Act, to all places within a radius of five miles from the Kotwali of Cawnpore.

PORT BLAIR.

The 30th January 1873.

No. 11.—The services of Major F. L. Playfair, Deputy Superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY.

Fort William, the 31st January 1873.

No. 23*M.*—PROMOTION.—Havildar Murdhun Singh, of the Bhopal Battalion, to be Jemadar, with effect from the 16th of November 1872, *vice* Jemadar Deendial Tewarry, deceased.

POLITICAL.

The 29th January 1873.

No. 206*P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Charles T. Pierce as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Madras.

GENERAL.

The 29th January 1873.

No. 228*G.*—LEAVE.—Lieutenant Colonel H. Forbes, Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, has been granted thirty (30) days' privilege leave of absence from the date in the current month on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 230*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 2641G, dated the 30th ultimo, Lieutenant Colonel H. S. Rammêll, of the 29th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, officiated as Cantonment Magistrate and Judge of Court of Small Causes, Secunderabad, from the afternoon of the 20th to the forenoon of the 30th December 1872.

No. 232*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Captain A. G. Mayne, 2nd Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, availed himself on the 26th of November 1872 of the preparatory leave granted him by Foreign Department Notification No. 2464G, dated 12th December 1872.

Captain A. J. Bannerman, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, will officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer of the same Regiment, *vice* Captain A. G. Mayne, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 27th of December 1872.

The 30th January 1873.

No. 259*G.*—APPOINTMENTS.—The following temporary appointments are made in the Mysore Commission :—

Lieutenant Colonel J. Puckle, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, and Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to officiate as Superintendent of Inam Settlement, *vice* Captain R. A. Cole, proceeding on leave to England.

Mr. H. W. Wellesley, Madras Civil Service, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel Puckle.

No. 261*G.*—Lieutenant Colonel G. B. Malleson, C. S. I., Bengal Staff Corps, Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, reported his arrival at Bombay from furlough to Europe on the 23rd December 1872, and resumed charge of his office at Mysore from the Officiating Guardian, Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I., on the forenoon of the 4th January 1873.

No. 270*G.*—Ram Rao Govind is confirmed in the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class, in the Berar Commission, *vice* Sheikh Hisamuddeen.

The 31st January 1873.

No. 273*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant E. L. Durand, Officiating Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, to be 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, for Boundary Settlements, *vice* Major Luard.

No. 279*G.*—The following Resolution of the Government of India in the Foreign Department is published for general information :—

No. 252G, dated the 30th January 1873.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, FOREIGN DEPT.

Read again the following correspondence relative to the grant of rewards to Civil Officers serving on the Punjab Frontier for proficiency in the Vernacular languages spoken in their districts :—

Proceedings, Political A, November 1870, No. 56.
" Revenue A, August 1871, No. 38.
" General B, January 1872, Nos. 43—48.

Read also letter from the Punjab Government, No. 839, dated 27th June 1872.

RESOLUTION.—In the course of the correspondence relating to the outrages committed in the Bunnoo District by the Mahomed Kheyl Wuzeerees in 1870, and also in the course of the discussions relating to the Revenue Settlement of the Peshawur District, the attention of the Government of India was drawn to the fact that very few of the officers in civil employ on the Punjab Frontier are acquainted with the language spoken in their districts. With a view to remedy this very serious evil, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab proposed that it should in future be rendered obligatory on every officer newly posted to the frontier to pass an examination in the Vernacular of his district, and that on passing the required tests an extra allowance of Rs. 100 a month should be granted so long as an officer remained in a Frontier District, no promotions being given until the prescribed examination had been passed. In proposing the above rewards the Lieutenant Governor represented the difficult nature of the Frontier Vernaculars, and the absence of books and teachers to facilitate their acquirement. He urged, moreover, the expediency of holding out special inducements to attract good officers to the Frontier service which is at present attended with some disadvantages.

2. The anxiety expressed by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab at the weakness to the administration and the positive danger caused by the fact that very few of the Frontier Officers are able to converse with the people of their district, in the Vernacular dialects commonly in use, was fully shared by the Government of India.

3. Accordingly His Excellency in Council expressed his readiness to raise from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 the rewards given under G. O. No. 734, dated 9th September 1864, for passing the Higher Standard examination in Pushtoo; and to grant this increased reward to every Civil Officer who should pass the prescribed tests within two years of his joining the Punjab Commission, whether his duties lay on the Frontier or elsewhere. It was also suggested that all officers sent to the Frontier should, for the first year, be relieved as much as possible from judicial work, and required to devote their time to the acquisition of the Vernaculars, and that every such officer under the grade of Commissioner should be given distinctly to understand that he would receive no promotion till he passed the examination laid down. The attention of the Lieutenant Governor was also drawn to the necessity of exercising special care in the selection of officers for Frontier service.

4. The Lieutenant Governor, having fully considered these suggestions, has submitted revised proposals to meet the end in view, and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, concurring generally in the Lieutenant Governor's views, is pleased to prescribe the following rules :—

(1). All Assistant Commissioners (including Assistant Commissioners acting as Deputy Commissioners) and European Extra Assistant Commissioners now employed in the districts of Peshawur, Kohat, Bunnoo, Dera Ismael Khan, and Dera Ghazee Khan shall be required to pass an examination in Pushtoo or Beloochee, whichever is the Vernacular of his district.

(2). The tests prescribed for examination in Pushtoo or Beloochee will correspond, as nearly as may be, with those laid down in Section VI of G. O. No. 734, dated 9th September 1864, for the Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

(3). The Lieutenant Governor will prescribe a reasonable time within which the officers referred to in Rule 1 shall present themselves for examination. Officers failing to pass shall be allowed such further period as the Lieutenant Governor may think proper within which to qualify themselves.

(4). The officers referred to in Rule 1, who pass the prescribed tests, shall receive an increase of pay of Rs. 100 per mensem, so long as they remain in any of the Frontier Districts named in Rule 1, in grades lower than the substantive appointment of Deputy Commissioner.

(5). Officers who fail to pass the first examination in Rule 3 shall not be promoted during their further probationary period. Failing to pass the examination at the end of the further probationary period, they shall, if Military Officers, be removed from civil employment, and if Civilians, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, be reduced in their grade, and, if necessary, to a lower grade, or transferred to such other inferior appointments in the Punjab as His Honor the Lieutenant Governor may direct.

(6). A reward of Rs. 1,000 shall be allowed to European Police Officers now serving in, or hereafter appointed to, Hazara or any of the other Frontier districts mentioned in Rule 1 who pass the required examination.

(7). A similar reward shall be allowed to Assistant Commissioners and European Extra Assistant Commissioners now serving in, or hereafter appointed to, other parts of the Punjab, who shall pass the examination in Pushtoo or Beloochee; and such officers, if hereafter appointed to be Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners in any of the districts named in Rule 1, shall receive the additional pay provided in Rule 4. Both rewards of Rs. 1,000 under this rule, *i. e.*, the reward of Rs. 1,000 for Pushtoo and the reward of Rs. 1,000 for Beloochee, may be earned by the same officer.

(8). Rules 1 to 5 shall apply to all Assistant Commissioners and European Extra Assistant Commissioners hereafter appointed to any of the districts named in Rule 1 who may not, before such appointment, have passed in Pushtoo or Beloochee.

5. His Excellency in Council desires to be furnished, on the 31st December of each year, with a return giving the names, rank, date of appointment, and salary of all officers serving in the Civil Department on the Punjab Frontier, and showing which of them have passed in their district vernaculars.

6. A copy of this Resolution will be published in the *Gazette of India*.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 27th January 1873.

No. 700.—In continuation of Notification No. 4726, dated the 27th December 1872, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date, in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of December last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information :—

	December 1870.	December 1871.	December 1872.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	1,99,80,320	4,02,70,407	1,79,26,040
Bengal	1,38,42,355	2,01,35,108	2,32,59,205
British Burmah	31,82,587	41,52,038	25,66,142
North-Western Provinces	2,34,78,368	2,58,55,243	2,61,80,542
Oudh	58,39,690	51,67,008	76,38,650
Punjab	1,11,23,599	1,25,11,134	1,25,83,416
Bombay	1,79,41,554	3,58,37,832	4,16,77,615
Central Provinces	61,08,760	77,05,555	76,63,454
Madras	2,69,76,113	2,10,46,575	2,73,02,350
TOTAL ...	12,84,73,346	17,26,80,900	16,67,97,414

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 28th January 1873.

No. 733.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added to Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code after Section 12 :—

EXAMINATION LEAVE.

Section 12*A*.—An Officer, permitted to present himself at any examination, which must be passed before a person is eligible for higher subordinate appointments, such as Deputy Magistracies, may, under the orders of the Local Government, be allowed leave of absence for the number of days which is actually necessary to enable him to attend at the examination. This absence is expected to be short, and no deduction will be made from the Officer's allowances, unless the head of the Office finds it necessary to enable him to make arrangements for carrying on the work : such leave should not be allowed more than twice for each standard of examination.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 29th January 1873.

No. 715.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following paragraph be added to Rule 1 under Section 96 of the Civil Pension Code :—

But Engineers, Boiler-makers and Warrant Officers of the Indian Navy, who were pensioned on the abolition of the Navy in 1862, are permitted to draw, during re-employment, pension in addition to full pay.

The 30th January 1873.

No. 734.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added as Rule 3 under Section 41 of the Civil Leave Code :—

3. Leave granted to an Officer, who is permitted to present himself at any examination which must be passed before a person is eligible for higher subordinate appointments, such as Deputy Magistracies, is reckoned as service (Section 12A of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code).

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

The 31st January 1873.

No. 742.—Mr. T. Rhenius assumed charge of the Office of Post Master, Madras, from Mr. M. Percy, on the afternoon of the 21st January 1873.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 25th January 1873.

No. 77 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major Clarence Comyn Taylor, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The 27th January 1873.

No. 78 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 639 of 1872, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm Captain M. McN. Rind, of the 107th Foot, in his appointment as Adjutant of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, *vice* Captain A. R. Montfort, who is, at his own request, permitted to resign the appointment.

No. 79 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

Major O. L. Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Oude,—date of arrival at Bombay, 19th January 1873.

No. 80 *of* 1873.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 13, *dated* 11*th January* 1873.—Granting Major J. Woodcock, Commandant, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, one month's leave of absence from the 5th December 1872 to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 81 *of* 1873.—The G. G. O. No. 31 of the 11th January 1873, placing the services of Captain A. L. Playfair, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, is hereby cancelled at that Officer's request.

No. 82 *of* 1873.—Assistant Surgeon O. T. Duke, M.B., of the Medical Department, late in medical charge of the Baghelcund Agency, is allowed furlough in India on medical certificate from the 26th August 1872 to the 31st October 1872, under paragraph 6 of G. G. O. No. 613, dated the 14th July 1871.

No. 83 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified:—

Major J. Woodcock, of the Madras Staff Corps, Bombay G. O. No. 1 of 1873,—6th January 1873.

The 28th January 1873.

No. 84 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Taylor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Thornton Stewart, of the Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, Department Public Works, Punjab,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay on or after the 1st February 1873.

Major Henry Vincent Mathias, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, Baitool, Central Provinces,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Major Edward Thompson, C.S.I., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Seetapore, Oude,—for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Surgeon Samuel Delpratt, of the Medical Department,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Irvine Low, of the late 5th Regiment, European Light Cavalry, Assistant Commissioner, Pertabgurh, Oude,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Edward Newbery, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, Punjab,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain William Loch, of the General List Infantry, 3rd Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers),—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The 29th January 1873.

No. 85 *of* 1873.—The services of Lieutenant A. C. LeQuesne, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Subaltern, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 86 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Solomon Richards, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 87 *of* 1873.—With reference to the Notification from the Home Department, No. 307 of 24th January 1873, the services of Apothecary J. R. C. Hall, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 88 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned students of the Agra Medical School, having passed the prescribed examination, are admitted into the service as Hospital Assistants of the 3rd Class with effect from the 19th January 1873, and placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service :—

Amanool Huq, Beharry Lall, Tujummool Hassein, and Nund Kishore.

No. 89 *of* 1873.—Major T. N. Baker, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Meerut is permitted to embark at Calcutta, instead of at Bombay, on the furlough granted him in G. G. O. No. 1311, dated the 26th December 1872.

The 31st January 1873.

No. 90 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on urgent private affairs :—

Major General W. M. S. M'Murdo, C. B., Her Majesty's Service (Unattached), Commanding Rawul Pindee Division, for four months, under the provisions of Clause 2 of G. G. O. No. 952, dated 22nd October 1861.

No. 91 *of* 1873.—Native Medical Pupils Moomtaz Ally, No. 297, and Shaik Ramjan Bux No. 300, who were admitted into the service by G. G. O. No. 49, dated the 18th January 1872, are dismissed from the service.

No. 92 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have been allowed furlough to Europe :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Matthew Longmore, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, one year on private affairs, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 4, dated 3rd January 1873, granting Lieutenant-Colonel Longmore one year's furlough on private affairs.

Captain Thomas St. Quintin Clutterbuck, of the General List, Infantry, Fort Adjutant, Attock,—for two years, one year five months and eleven days on private affairs, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 93 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Major Henry Thomas Oldfield, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 9th Bengal Cavalry,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Sub-Conductor Joseph Dwyer, of the Army Commissariat Department,—for two years, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 207 of 1869, embarking at Bombay.

No. 94 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Lieutenant E. J. de Lautour, of the Royal Artillery, Commandant, Hazara Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 8th November 1872.

No. 95 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Thomas John O'Dwyer Renny, of the 36th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—5th January 1872.

No. 96 *of* 1873.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 94, dated 1st May 1837, the under-mentioned widow is admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the 3rd Class Order of Merit on her late husband, for three years, commencing from the date of the casualty :—

Name of Claimant.	Age.		Height.		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made.			Date of Admission.	Date of Committee's Proceedings.	For what period.	By what Pension Pay Master payable.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.					Name.	Rank.	Last Corps.				
Mahabeebee	39	0	5	3	Mussulmanee...	No particular marks ...	Barreh Jummoonea, Behar.	Widow...	Hyat Bux Khan	Subadar ...	11th Regiment Native Infantry.	26th November 1872.	3rd January 1873.	For three years	North-Western Provinces.

C6

No. 97 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Native Medical Pupils, whose admission into the service was notified in G. G. O. No. 819, dated 8th August 1872, are struck off the list of Native Medical Pupils with effect from the 3rd July 1872:—

Nitro Gopaul Dey (No. 460.)
Gunni Lall (No. 463.)

No. 98 *of* 1873.—The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.—*To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Darling Ker, Bombay Infantry,—30th January 1873.

No. 99 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as Substantive Lieutenant Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Colonels George Swiney, Bengal Staff Corps; Charles Thomas Harkness, Madras Staff Corps; Francis Wynne Alexander Robson, Madras Staff Corps; and George McBain Barnes Farquharson, Bombay Staff Corps,—30th January 1873.

No. 100 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major John Robert Currie,—26th January 1873.

No. 101 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer, having completed 12 years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Edward Harris Steel,—26th January 1873.

No. 102 *of* 1873.—ADDENDUM.—The following note is to be added to G. G. O. No. 830 of the 22nd September 1871:—

Note.—The supply of hospital furniture in the Bombay Presidency is transferred from the Commissariat to the Barrack Department.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 103 *of* 1873.—The following Notification, issued by the Financial Department, No. 372, dated the 16th January 1873, is republished for general information:—

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 16th January 1873.

No. 372.—The following Financial Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, No. 513, dated 4th December 1872, is published for general information:—

I have considered in Council your Financial letter, dated the 26th September last, No. 359, forwarding papers relating to a request by * * * * that on resigning Civil employment and accepting the Military pension to which he is entitled, he may be re-appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner of the grade in which he at present serves.

2. In reference to this case, you state that in the Financial despatch, dated the 9th July 1868, No. 290, "the following rule was laid down:"—

"When an Officer, who has retired on a pension obtained, not on medical certificate but after a prescribed period of service, is subsequently employed in any public capacity, he shall be permitted to draw the pension in addition to the salary of the Office to which he may be appointed; but in the event of a Military Officer resigning the service after he has been appointed to a Civil Office, he must at the same time vacate that Office. He may, however, be re-appointed to the Office, not as a matter of course, but only in the event of your considering it decidedly for the benefit of the public service."

3. You also state that the principle of that rule, which was at first applicable to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ, has been extended to all Civil Officers, and that Section 96 of the Civil Pension Code provides that "no Officer can be permitted to retire with the view of being re-employed, whether in the general service or at the charge of local funds, and drawing pension in addition to pay," and you propose that that rule should now be extended to Military Officers in Civil employ.

4. Previous to the receipt by you of the Financial despatch, dated the 9th July 1868, No. 290, it was the invariable rule that a Military pension should merge in Civil salary, and it was only on "your strong recommendation" that any modification of that rule was authorized.

5. Under the terms of the modification sanctioned in 1868, you have full power to guard against the abuse of the concession granted by declining to re-appoint any Officer to a Civil appointment who may resign the service for the purpose of obtaining Military pension in addition to Civil salary; and I am of opinion that you should do so, except under exceptional circumstances, when it is decidedly for the benefit of the public service. I see no objection, however, to your proposition to extend to Military Officers in Civil employ the rule on the subject which you have laid down as regards Civil Officers.

6. * * * request should accordingly be negatived.

No. 104 *of* 1873.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Warrant Grades of the Ordnance Commissariat Department from the date specified:—

RANK AND NAMES.	TO WHAT RANK PROMOTED.	FROM WHAT DATE.	IN WHOSE ROOM.
Temporary.			
Sub-Conductor Thomas Cuerdon ...	Officiating Condr.	Jan. 23, 1873 ...	During the absence, on furlough to Europe, of Conductor N. Thorburn, or until further orders.
Magazine Sergeant John Robinson ...	Offg. Sub-Condr.	Ditto ...	*Vice* Sub-Conductor T. Cuerdon, officiating as Conductor, or until further orders.

No. 105 *of* 1873.—Shurfoodeen, admitted as an Invalid Sowar from the 3rd Regiment, Bengal Cavalry, to pension in that rank in G. G. O. No. 1279 of 1872, is admitted to the higher stipend in the rank of Duffadar, with effect from the date of his being invalided.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 27th January 1873.

No. 64.—Mr. R. Gompertz is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 65.—Messrs. C. Low and E. S. Gisborne are appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department, the former as Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, and the latter as Supervisor, 1st Grade, and posted to Bengal in the Irrigation Branch.

No. 66.—Mr. H. B. Addis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Neemuch (State) Railway, has passed the examination in the Native languages according to the Departmental Standard.

No. 67.—Notification No. 35, dated 17th January 1873, re-appointing Lieutenant H. C. Macdiarmid, R. E., to the Public Works Department, is cancelled.

The 28th January 1873.

No. 68.—Mr. G. Sharp, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, His Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway, is promoted to Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary), with effect from 1st September 1872.

No. 69.—Public Works Department Notification No. 1, dated 3rd January 1873, appointing Mr. J. Weber temporarily to the Public Works Department as Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posting him to the Indus Valley (State) Railway, is cancelled.

No. 70.—The following orders by the Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley (State) Railway, are confirmed:—

Appointing Mr. W. F. Hill as Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Mr. A. DeMars as Supervisor, 1st Grade, both on the temporary establishment of the Indus Valley Railway.

The 29th January 1873.

No. 71.—Mr. J. B. Chalmers is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

The 30th January 1873.

No. 72.—Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Auditor of the Accounts of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, is granted 3 months' privilege leave under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd April next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 31st January 1873.

No. 73.—Sergeant H. Woodville, Probationary Overseer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is remanded to military duty.

No. 74.—Colonel C. J. Hodgson, R. E., Chief Engineer, 1st Class, North-Western Provinces, having forfeited his appointment in the Public Works Department by overstaying his leave, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 75.—Colonel A. Fraser, C. B., R. E., Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, Officiating Chief Engineer, 1st Class, and Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, is promoted to Chief Engineer, 1st Class, and confirmed in the above appointment with effect from the 7th January 1873.

No. 76.—Public Works Department Notification No. 661, dated 19th ultimo, transferring Captain A. T. Fraser, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Military Works Branch to the Central Provinces, is cancelled.

No. 77.—Mr. H. B. Addis, temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Neemuch (State) Railway, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 78.—Mr. P. McGowan is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 3rd Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

No. 79.—Mr. W. A. D. Anley is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 1st Grade, and posted to Bengal, Provincial Establishment.

No. 80.—Mr. J. T. Cumming is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Supervisor of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1872.

Commencing with the present number, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta every Saturday, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be addressed to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*. To all subscribers, therefore, who shall not have paid in advance for 1873 by the 31st December next, the *Gazette* will be discontinued.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	...	15	0	0
Postage	...	5	8	0

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1873.

No. 19.—Mr. William Henry Patterson, Surveyor, 1st Grade, to do duty in the Head Quarters Office at the Presidency from the 29th instant, as a temporary arrangement only.

D. C. VANRENEN, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.

The 31st January 1873.

Mr. T. Bolton, Assistant Mathematical Instrument-maker, will officiate as Mathematical Instrument-maker during the absence on furlough to Europe of Mr. R. Wehlisch, Mathematical Instrument-maker, or until further orders.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
Officiating Superintendent,
Mathematical Instrument Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th January 1873.

No. 5.—Mr. W. Bourne, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, transferred to the Military Works Branch, by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 19, dated 9th January 1873, is posted to the 1st Circle, Military Works.

No. 6.—Sergeant D. McCarthy, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, transferred to the Military Works Branch, by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 18, dated 9th January 1873, is posted to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Allahabad, the 27th January 1873.

No. 7.—Mr. W. H. Wood, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, transferred in Notification No. 647, dated 12th ultimo, joined the Lucknow Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

JOHN L. WATTS, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

Amballah, the 20th January 1873.

No. 1.—Captain F. F. Cotton, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, posted to the Military Works in Government of India Notification No. 611 of 22nd November 1872, received charge of the Firozpur Division from Captain Goldie, Officiating Executive Engineer, on the morning of the 11th instant.

J. ANDERSON,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

Mooradabad, the 21st January 1873.

No. 3053.—With reference to Public Works Department, Military Works, Notification No. 17, dated 15th November 1872, Mr. W. F. F. Handcock, C. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Mooradabad on the afternoon of the 16th instant, and commenced taking over charge of the Mooradabad Division, Special Works, from Captain A. F. Froser, R. E.

Æ. PERKINS, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1873.

No. 25.—Mr. C. J. Nuttal, an Assistant Superintendent of the 4th Grade, obtained one month's privilege leave, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 26th December 1872.

No. 26.—Mr. C. T. Smyth, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, obtained two months' privilege leave, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th December 1872.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 22nd January 1873.

Mr. D. F. Hogarth, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, transferred by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 655, dated 21st December last, from the Punjab Northern (State) Railway to the Western Rajpootana Railway Survey, reported his arrival at Ajmere on the morning of the 18th January.

JAMES COLLET,
Superintending Engineer.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 13th January 1873.

No. 9.—Mr. W. Dart, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, transferred to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 647, dated 12th December 1872, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 13th January 1873, and is posted to the Mehur Division, Lower Scinde District.

No. 10.—Gunner J. Hay, Overseer, Khanpore Division, Upper Scinde District, is granted leave for one month on medical certificate under Chap. V, Sec. III, para. 29A, of the Public Works Department Code.

The 14th January 1873.

No. 15.—Mr. D. Bewell is appointed temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 14th instant, and is posted to the Indus Bridge Survey Division.

The 16th January 1873.

No. 16.—Mr. Wiseman, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Sehwan Division, Lower Scinde District, reported his return to duty from the language leave granted him by this Office Notification No. 245, dated 4th October 1872, on the 30th December 1872.

No. 18.—Kirpa Ram, Overseer, attached to the Lower Scinde District, is granted six weeks' leave without pay under Section 9, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code from 3rd December 1872. This cancels the one month's privilege leave granted him by Superintending Engineer, Lower Scinde District.

C. CAMPBELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 24th January 1873.

No. 1.—Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Fourth Division, Holkar (State) Railway, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani, as laid down in P. W. Code, Chap. II, Sec. IV, para. 21.

No. 2.—Mr. W. R. Hussey, Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of Deputy Controller, Holkar (State) Railway, is granted one and a half month's privilege leave, commencing from the 27th instant, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

W. C. L. FLOYD,
Personal Assistant to Supdg. Engr.,
Holkar (State) Railway.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 27th January 1873.

No. 28*E*.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 14, dated 7th January 1873, Mr. O'Callaghan reported his arrival at Delhi on the forenoon of the 27th January.

F. S. STANTON, *Major, R. E.,*
Superintending Engineer,
Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th January 1873.

The following Money Order Offices, in addition to those notified in the Gazette of the 18th instant, will be closed from the 1st of February 1873 :—

LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL.

Bettiah	...	Motecharree District.	Khoolneah	...	Jessore District.
Brahmanbariah	...	Comillah ,,	Manickgunge	...	Dacca ,,
Burpettah	..	Kamroop ,,	Moonsheegunge	...	,, ,,
Contai	...	Midnapore ,,	Mungledye	...	Tezpore ,,
Dowlat Khan	...	Burrisaul ,,	Nowada	...	Gya ,,
Goalundo	...	Furreedpore ,,	Serajgunge	...	Pubna ,,
Golaghat	...	Seebsaugor ,,			

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 28th January 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...				2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				15,04,312	8	9
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	97,08,288	8	2	2,88,01,839	15	1
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	1,90,93,551	6	11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,33,11,317	3	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.				7,38,487	5	2
Sundries				5,03,892	5	1
TOTAL ...				8,68,59,849	5	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...				1,44,94,288	4	9
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ...				65,43,467	5	1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches				28,52,788	14	6
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...				1,12,04,563	7	3
Dead Stock				11,55,739	4	7
Stamps				12,481	6	0
Balances with other Banks ...				21,40,388	1	3
Sundries				3,62,270	2	0
Bullion				11,57,375	3	8
				3,99,23,362	1	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,13,87,888	9	6	4,69,36,487	4	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches...	3,55,48,598	11	1			
TOTAL ...				8,68,59,849	5	8

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 30th January 1873.

F. A. GILLAM,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the week ending 30th January 1873.

PROVINCE.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	WITHDRAWALS. No.	Amount, Principal. Rs.	A.	P.	Amount, Interest. Rs.	A.	P.	BALANCE. Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	49	81	7,918	5	6	39	5,316	0	11	40	10	10	3,12,327	6	6
N.-W. Provinces ...	13	76	3,125	8	0	9	1,649	14	8	15	13	10	86,272	1	1
Punjab	15	15	1,106	3	3	7	1,228	8	0	10	3	6	82,099	6	7
Oude	12	11	474	0	0	4	267	5	1	0	7	6	53,543	5	10
Central Provinces ...	5	5	552	4	0	3	668	4	0	17	7	9	55,847	10	5
British Burmah ...	9	20	1,300	0	0	4	330	0	0	7	7	6	27,323	7	11
Berar	2	5	635	0	0	...	...			...			16,476	15	2
India	3	...	..			1	500	0	0	...			29,675	4	4
TOTAL ...	108	213	15,111	4	9	67	9,960	0	8	92	2	11	6,63,565	9	10

CALCUTTA,
The 30th January 1873.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION: Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 20th, 1873 ...	...	...	253	50,020	34,41,487
„ 21st, „ ...	...	...	253	50,020	34,41,487
„ 22nd, „ ...	1,840	...	2,094	50,020	34,41,487
„ 23rd, „ ...	...	..	2,094	50,020	34,41,487
„ 24th, „ ...	...	...	2,094	50,020	34,41,487
„ 25th, „ ...	...	...	2,094	50,020	34,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 27th January 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Mint Master.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

1.	Saratchandra Mukhopadhyay, No. 1	Presidency College.
2.	Gopalchandra Ray	Ditto.
3.	Siddheswar Sarkár	Ditto.
4.	Baburam Chattopadhyay	Ditto.
5.	Bipinvihari Mukhopadhyay	Ditto.
6.	Baijnath	Delhi College.
7.	Kedarnath Bandyopadhyay	Presidency College.
8.	Umeschandra Batavyal	Ditto.
9.	Asutosh Bisvas	Ditto.
10.	Ramtaran Bandyopadhyay	Ditto.
11.	Sivdayal	Lahore College.
12.	Mahendranath Mitra	Presidency College.
13.	Prasannagopal Ráy	Ditto.
14.	Kailaschandra Datta	Dacca College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

	Abdul Khair	Hooghly College.
	Abdul Khaliq	Ditto.
	Aich, Radhakanta	Presidency College.
	Babumal	Delhi College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Gopikrishna	Presidency College.
	„ Mahendranath	Ditto.
	„ Taradas	Ditto.
	Baruá, Jagannath	Ditto.
	Basu, Annadaprasad, No. 1	Ditto.
10	„ Bipinvihari	Agra College.
	„ Gopalchandra	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Lalitkumar	Presidency College.
	„ Paresnath	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Jagavandhu	Hooghly College.
	„ Prasannakumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	Bishenlal	Bareilly College.
	Bisvas, Prankrishna	Hooghly College.
	Chattopadhyay, Bishnuchandra	Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Gopalchandra	Presidency College.
20	Chaudhuri, Srikumar	Cathedral Mission College.
	Dás, Jagatmohan	Presidency College.
	Dhar, Brindavanchandra	Dacca College.
	Gangopadhyay, Benimadhav	General Assembly's Institution.
	Ghosh, Kedarnath	Presidency College.
	„ Umeschandra	Hooghly College.
	Hukamchand	Lahore College.
	Kriparam	Ditto.
	Láhá, Amarchand	Dacca College.
	Lalsingh	Presidency College.
30	Maitra, Sasicharan	Ditto.
	Mallik, Kunjalal	Ditto.
	Mánná, Kailaschandra	Ditto.
	Mazhar Imam, Syed	Patna College.
	Mitra, Govindachandra	Ditto.
	„ Hiralal	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Jogendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Purnachandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bholanath	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Bidhubhushan	Canning College, Lucknow.
40	„ Haravilás	Presidency College.
	„ Mahendranath	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Thakurdas	Ditto.
	„ Upendrachandra	Presidency College.
	Nág, Baradacharan	Ditto.
	Náhá, Anangamohan	Teacher.
	Niogi, Basantakumar	Patna College.
47	Páin, Amritalal	Presidency College.

48	Pál, Hiralal	Hooghly College.
	Pandit, Prannath	Presidency College.
50	Priyadas	Agra College.
	Rakshit, Brajamohan	Presidency College.
	Ramdayal	Lahore College.
	Ráy, Gangánarayan	Presidency College.
	„ Gnanendralal	Ditto.
	„ Mahendranath	Patna College.
	„ Satyacharan	Presidency College.
	„ Sivnandanlal	Patna College.
	Rudra, Bhagavatchandra	Presidency College.
	Sinha, Matilal	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

	Bagchi, Jogneswar	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath	Presidency College.
	„ Bidhubhushan	Hooghly College.
	„ Gaganchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Gopalchandra	Ditto.
	„ Kshetramohan	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Nivaranchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Rajendranath	Ditto.
	„ Tarinidas	Ditto.
10	Basdev Sahay	Agra College.
	Basu, Saratchandra	Dacca College.
	Chaudhuri, Manmathanath	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Dás, Girischandra	Hooghly College.
	„ Suryyanarayan	Presidency College.
	Dhirájkaran	Patna College.
	Ghalàk, Jánakinath	Teacher.
	Ghosh, Annadaprasad	Hooghly College.
	„ Chandranath	Presidency College.
	„ Harankrishna	General Assembly's Institution.
20	„ Upendrachandra	Presidency College.
	Guha, Anáthvandhu	Ditto.
	„ Kaminikumar	Dacca College.
	Harris, W. A.	Lahore College.
	Kundu, Nandalal	General Assembly's Institution.
	Maitra, Kedaresvar	Presidency College.
	Mallik, Mahendranath	Ditto.
	Mandal, Binadvihari	Cathedral Mission College.
	Misra, Biharilal	Hooghly College.
	Mitra, Girendranath	Cathedral Mission College.
30	Mukhopadhyay, Durgadas	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Kálipada	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Ramchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Saratchandra, No. 2	Ditto.
	„ Tejchandra	Ditto.
	Niogi, Saradáprasad	Patna College.
	Pál, Biharilal	Presidency College.
	Ráy, Amritalal	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Girischandra	Queen's College, Benares.
	„ Harendranarayan	Dacca College.
40	„ Syamjus	Delhi College.
	Sajivanlal	Patna College.
	Sanyal, Krishnagopal	Cathedral Mission College.
	Sen, Amvikácharan	Medical College.
	„ Asutosh	Presidency College.
	„ Gaurvallabh	Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Girischandra	Presidency College.
	„ Jatramohan	Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Syamlal	Presidency College.
	„ Taracharan	Ditto.
50	„ Umeschandra	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Set, Girischandra	Queen's College, Benares.
	Sinha, Nikunjavihari	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Vazir Ahmed	Bareilly College.

The 22nd January 1873.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

Report of a Deserter from the 96th Regiment of Foot,—dated at Dinapore, this 25th day of January 1873.

Number, Rank, and Name.	Age.	Size. Feet.	Size. Inches.	Color of Complexion.	Color of Hair.	Color of Eyes.	Date of Desertion.	Place of Desertion.	Date of Enlistment.	At what place enlisted.	Parish and County in which born.	Marks.	Trade.	Coat or Jacket.	Waistcoat.	Breeches or Trowsers.	Remarks.
1543, Private, Frederick Russell.	23 ½ years.	5	10¼	Fair (Sunburnt.)	Brown.	Light blue.	21st January 1873.	Dinapore.	23rd November 1867.	Godalming.	Wandsworth, Surrey.	Nil.	Servant and Waiter.	Not known.	Not known.	Regimental Serge.	

E. J. SCOVELL, *Major,*
Commanding 96th Regiment.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
1872-73.		Rs.	
116 ...	C/88 90537 ...	50 ...	Mr. Thomas Seadon, Fitter, G. I. P. Railway, Hurda.
	„ 98908 ...	50 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
BOMBAY,
The 22nd January 1873.

E. LOGIN,
Pro Assistant Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1873.

Consequent upon an alteration of the rates of postage chargeable upon letters passing between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland, the rates chargeable in India on letters for Newfoundland have been reduced from 12 to 10 annas per ½ oz. (*viâ* Brindisi) and from 10 to 8 annas per ½ oz. (*viâ* Southampton), the reduced rates being the same as those already prescribed for letters to Canada.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 30th January 1873.

No. 5543.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India :—

POSTAL CIRCLE OF MADRAS.

Name or Designation of Office.	Name of Substantive Incumbent.	Name of Acting Incumbent.
Inspecting Post Master, 6th or Mount Divn.	Mr. T. Rhenius.	
Ditto ditto, 7th or South-West Railway Division.	Mr. J. Honner.	
Ditto ditto, 4th or North-West Railway Division.	Mr. C. S. Bonifacio.	

POSTAL CIRCLE OF MADRAS,—*continued.*

Name or Designation of Office.	Name of Substantive Incumbent.	Name of Acting Incumbent.
Inspecting Post Master, 5th or Nellore Divn.	Mr. G. Teagaroy Chetty.	
Ditto ditto, 11th or Trichinopoly Division.	Mr. J. G. Combes.	
Ditto ditto, 12th or Palamcottah Division.	Mr. E. H. Gregory.	
Supernumerary Inspecting Post Master, Post Master General's Office, Madras.	Mr. C. V. Kistnamacharlee.	
Inspecting Post Master, 8th or Calicut Divn.	Mr. W. J. Rose.	
Ditto ditto, 1st or Vizagapatam Division.	Mr. W. H. Ricks.	
Ditto ditto, 9th or Ootacamund Division.	Mr. G. W. Cresswell.	
Ditto ditto, 2nd or Masulipatam Division.	Mr. J. Bower.	
Ditto ditto, 10th or Cuddalore Division.	Mr. M. Kinsley.	
Ditto ditto, 3rd or Hyderabad Division.	Mr. T. W. Hill.	

No. 5544.

FRONTIER TRAVELLING POST OFFICE.

Chief Inspector, Frontier Travelling Post Office, Allahabad.	Mr. E. C. George ...	Mr. P. Sheridan.
Inspector, Frontier Travelling Post Office, Allahabad.	Mr. W. Ammon.	
Inspector, Frontier Travelling Post Office, Bengal Division.	Mr. W. J. Mackenzie ...	Mr. F. Whymper.

No. 5545.

POSTAL CIRCLE OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERARS.

Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Central Provinces and Berars.	Mr. E. R. Douglas ...	Mr. W. A. Hoghton.
Inspecting Post Master, Jubbulpore, Division	Mr. F. J. Jordan.	
Ditto ditto, Berar Division ..	Mr. J. McLoughlin.	
Ditto ditto, Hooshungabad Divn.	Baboo Radikanath Mookerjee.	
Ditto ditto, Nagpore Division...	Mr. F. Whymper ...	Mr. E. St. J. Murphy.

No. 5546.

POSTAL CIRCLE OF BOMBAY.

Inspecting Post Master, Poona Division ...	Mr. D. L. Nicker.	
Ditto ditto, South Mahratta Country.	Mr. George Gardiner.	
Ditto ditto, Guzerat Division ...	Khan Saheb Cursetjee Pallonjee.	
Ditto ditto, Konkan Division ...	Mr. H. Vears.	
Marine Officer	Mr. J. W. Barwise ...	Mr. A. Row.
Ditto	Mr. E. Hutton.	
Inspecting Post Master, Khandeish Division	Mr. J. H. Bedford.	
Ditto ditto, Railway Division ...	Mr. J. B. Short.	
Assistant Post Master and Money Order Agent, Bombay.	Mr. G. J. Hynes.	
Deputy Post Master, Bombay ...	Mr. Babajee Sodoba (on privilege leave).	Mr. Ram Chunder Bapoojee.
Post Master, Aden	Mr. J. Waller.	
Supernumerary Inspecting Post Master, Post Master General's Office, Bombay.	Mr. Gopinath Succaram.	
Marine Officer	Mr. A. Row ...	Mr. L. G. Wait.
Ditto	Mr. W. J. Ham ...	Mr. A. F. Ingle.
Ditto	Mr. H. A. Colyer.	
Ditto	Mr. R. Oliver.	
Post Master, Poona	Mr. V. M. Cabral.	

POSTAL CIRCLE OF BOMBAY,—*continued.*

Name or Designation of Office.	Name of Substantive Incumbent.	Name of Acting Incumbent.
Inspecting Post Master, Ahmednuggur Divn.	Mr. J. Gardiner.	
Ditto ditto, Deccan Division ...	Mr. E. de C. Williams.	
Ditto ditto, Canara Division ...	Mr. R. Ley.	
Assistant Railway Inspecting Post Master...	Mr. W. Potts ...	Mr. F. G. Faichnie.
Inspecting Post Master, Ahmedabad Division	Mr. Ruttonjee Jamsetjee.	
Ditto ditto, Kattiawar Division	Captain D. L. McDougal Gleig.	
Assistant Marine Officer ...	Mr. A. F. Ingle ...	Mr. M. F. Ingle.
Ditto ...	Mr. L. G. Wait ...	Mr. H. P. Todd.

No. 5547.

POSTAL CIRCLE OF BRITISH BURMAH.

Chief Inspector of Post Offices, British Burmah.	Major R. W. H. Fanshawe.	
Post Master, Rangoon	Mr. A. C. Boyd.	
Ditto, Moulmein	Mr. W. Twemlow.	

By Order of the Director General,

HUGH A. BROWN,
Personal Assistant to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

The 27th January 1873.

Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Abyssinia*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 2nd February, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 5th February, at 7 P. M.

The 31st January 1873.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 7th February 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 6th.

N. B.—The Letter-box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 24th January 1873.

Brooks, Mr. B. T.
Davenhill, W.
De Jaux, P.
Devson, A. T.
Dove, Miss.
Dudley, F. W.
Fisher, Lt.-Col. G. B.
France, Mrs. J. M.
Fry, R.
George, Mrs.
Howard, Mrs.
Howell, Mrs.
Jacque, Monsieur L.
Lake, Mrs.
Lambert, Mrs. W. A.
Mackay, J. J.
McGowan, W.
McCarthe, T.
Nilamber Mookerjee, M. A. and B. L.
Palmer, Miss.
Palmer, O. W.
Parkinson, R. C.
Purno Chunder Chatterjee.
Renny, Mrs. N.
Rosenblum, J. M.
Sage, C.
Smith, Mrs. E.
Stuart, E.
Toon, Mrs. A.
Vince, G.
White, Mrs. E.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Barook, E.
Chardon, A.
Collingham, W. M.
Cruickshank, G. B.
H. D. B.
Haliburton, A. L.
Holmes, J. S.
Johnson, S.
Oakes, Major.
Philips, Mrs. H.
Sindem, Miss.
The Mackintosh of Mackintosh.
W. T.
Williams, J. R.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

Now ready, royal 8vo., stiff paper covers.

Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price 1 Rupee; packing 2 annas.*

Bengal Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, corrected to 1st January 1873. Besides the latest corrected Civil List, this Number contains the whole of the War Services of Officers as furnished by themselves, the Regulations of the Bengal Military Fund, &c., &c. *Price Rs. 5; packing 2 annas.*

Aitchison's Treaties.

A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds relating to India and neighbouring countries, compiled by C. U. Aitchison, Esq., B.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Super royal 8vo., cloth. *Price Rs. 2 per Volume.*

Volume I.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to Bengal, Burmah, and the Eastern Archipelago, pp. 372, with three Maps.

Volume II.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Nepal, the Punjab, and the States on the Punjab Frontier, pp. 456, with two Maps.

Volume III.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to the Peishwa, Nagpore, and Bundlecund, pp. 588.

Volume IV.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to the States in Rajpootana, Central India, and Malwa, pp. 561.

Volume V.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to Hyderabad, Mysore, and Coorg; the Madras Presidency and Ceylon, pp. 464.

Volume VII.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to Sindh, Beloochistan, Persia, and Herat; Turkish Arabia and the Persian Gulf; and the Arabian and African Coasts, pp. 393.

To this Volume is appended a Supplement containing various Treaties and Engagements concluded and Sunnuds issued since this collection was commenced.

An Index to the above Seven Volumes of Treaties, &c., compiled and arranged alphabetically and chronologically by M. Belletty, of the Foreign Office, Calcutta. *Price Rs. 2.*

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Notice.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. William Wienholt ceased in our firm on the 1st April 1870.

WIENHOLT BROTHERS.

Notice.

Mr. George Udny Yule is authorised to sign our firm from this date.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st February 1873.

PEARCE, MACRAE & Co.

Notice.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1862.

Whereas Messrs. SCHILIZZI & Co., late of 22, Lever Street, Manchester, Merchants, trading to Calcutta, have, on their withdrawing from the Trade, transferred, assigned, and made over to Messrs. TAMVACO MICRULACHI & MAVROGORDATO, of 36, Lloyd Street, Manchester, all their Trade-mark Stamps, Devices, and Labels, except the right to use their initials and name in or in connection with such Trade-mark Stamps, Devices, and Labels; Messrs. TAMVACO MICRULACHI & MAVROGORDATO hereby give notice, that such Trade-mark Stamps, Devices, and Labels will henceforth be used by them in their Calcutta Trade, with the name of their Calcutta Firm (TAM[illegible] & Co.), in lieu of that of Messrs. SCHILIZZI & Co., and further, that proceedings will at once be taken against any person or persons forging, counterfeiting, or in any way imitating or using the same.

Messrs. TAMVACO & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Trade to the above notice which has been published in the Manchester papers on 11th December 1872.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th January 1873.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen.

4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. 3166 of 1842-43 for Rs. 500.

BAMACALLEE DABEE.

The 17th January 1873.

4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{002614}{8324}$ of 1835-36 for Rs. 500.

The 29th January 1873.

ROHORAM BANERJEE.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

Now ready,

One Volume, half bound, Quarto, fifty-eight plates, Rs. 38.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS IN KASHMIR, prepared at the India Museum, London, under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council, from Photographs, Plans, and Drawings taken by order of the Government of India by Henry Hardy Cole, Lieutenant, R. E. To be obtained from Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras; and of Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay.

The Illustrations in this work have been produced in Carbon from the original Negatives and are therefore permanent.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st January 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1873.

THE BURMA FERRIES' ACT, 1873.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

I.—Preliminary.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.

II.—Public Ferries.

2. Power to declare and establish public ferries.
3. Superintendence of ferries.
4. Management may be vested in local Municipality;
   and proceeds paid into Municipal Fund.
5. Letting ferry-tolls by auction.
6. Power to make rules.
7. Private ferry not to ply within certain distance of public ferry without sanction.

III.—Tolls.

8. Tolls.
9. Table of tolls.
10. Tolls or rents to be credited to district fund.

IV.—Penalties.

11. Penalty for failing to affix, or for removing, &c., table of tolls.
12. Penalty for taking unauthorized toll, and for causing delay.

SECTIONS.

13. Cancelment of lease on breach of rules.
14. Penalties on passengers offending.
15. Penalty for plying within public ferry-course without license.
16. Officers by whom offences are triable.

An Act for regulating Ferries in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the public ferries within the Province of British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Ferries' Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

II.—Public Ferries.

Power to declare and establish public ferries.

2. The Chief Commissioner may declare what ferries within any part of British Burma shall be deemed public ferries, and the district in which, for the purposes of this Act, they shall be deemed to be situate,

and may at any time hereafter establish new ferries, where, in his opinion, they are needed,

and may, from time to time, change the course of any public ferry,

or discontinue any public ferry which he deems unnecessary.

Every such declaration, establishment, change or discontinuance shall be made by notification in the local official Gazette.

Superintendence of ferries.

3. The immediate superintendence of all public ferries shall, except as hereinafter provided, be vested in the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which they are situate,

and he shall make all necessary arrangements for the supply of boats for such ferries, and for the collection of the authorized tolls leviable thereat.

Management may be vested in local Municipality;

4. The Chief Commissioner may direct that any public ferry situated within the limits of a town may be managed by the officer or public body charged with the superintendence of the municipal arrangements of such town,

and proceeds paid into Municipal Fund.

and may further direct that all or any part of the proceeds from such ferry shall be paid into the Municipal Fund of such town,

and thereupon such ferry shall be managed, and such proceeds or part thereof shall be paid, accordingly.

Letting ferry-tolls by auction.

5. The tolls of any public ferry may be put up to public auction for such term not exceeding three years as may be deemed expedient by the Commissioner of the Division in which such ferry is situate, and may be let to the highest bidder.

The lessee shall conform to the rules made under this Act for the management and control of such ferry,

and may be called upon by the officer putting the tolls of the ferry up to auction to give such security for his good conduct and for the punctual payment of the rent as such officer may deem fit.

Such officer may, for sufficient reason duly recorded in writing, refuse to accept the offer of the highest bidder, and may accept any other bid, or may withdraw the tolls from auction.

Power to make rules.

6. Subject to the revision and confirmation of the Chief Commissioner, the Commissioner of each Division shall have power to make rules consistent with this Act—

for the control and the management of all public ferries within his division;

for regulating the time and manner in which, and the terms on which, the tolls of such ferries may be let by auction;

for collecting the rents payable for the tolls of such ferries;

and for fixing the limits of the same:

and, when the tolls of a ferry have been let under section five, he shall have power (subject as aforesaid) to make additional rules—

for regulating the number and kinds of boats and their dimensions, and the number of crew for each boat, which the lessee of the tolls will be required to keep;

the hours during which he shall be bound to ply,

and the number of passengers, carts, carriages and animals, and the quantity of goods, that may be carried in each kind of boat at one trip;

and for the keeping of such boats continually in good condition for the safe conveyance of passengers and property.

The lessee shall make such returns of traffic as the Commissioner may from time to time require.

Private ferry not to ply within certain distance of public ferry without sanction.

7. No person shall, except with the sanction of the officer charged with the management of a public ferry, keep a ferry-boat for the purpose of plying for hire within the limits of such public ferry.

Nothing hereinbefore contained shall prevent persons plying between two places, one of which is without and one within the said limits, or apply to boats which the Chief Commissioner expressly exempts from the operation of this section.

III.—Tolls.

Tolls.

8. Tolls, according to such rates as are from time to time fixed by the Chief Commissioner, shall be levied on all persons, animals and other things carried by means of any public ferry:

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, declare what persons, animals or other things shall, when employed or transmitted on the public service, or for other sufficient reason, be exempt from payment of such tolls.

Where the tolls of a ferry have been let under section five, any such declaration, if made after the date of the auction, shall entitle the lessee to such abatement of the rent payable in respect of the tolls as may be fixed by the Commissioner of the Division with the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner.

Table of tolls.

9. The lessee or other person authorized to collect the tolls of any public ferry, shall affix a table of such tolls, legibly written or printed in the vernacular language, in some conspicuous place near the ferry,

and shall be bound to produce, on demand, a list of the tolls, signed by the Deputy Commissioner or such other officer as he appoints on this behalf.

Tolls or rents to be credited to district fund.

10. All tolls or rents received under this Act shall, except in the cases provided for by section four, be credited to the district fund.

IV.—Penalties.

Penalty for failing to affix, or for removing, &c., table of tolls.

11. Every lessee or other person authorized to collect the tolls of a public ferry, who neglects to affix and keep in good order and repair the table of tolls mentioned in section nine,

or who wilfully removes, alters or defaces such table, or allows it to become illegible,

or who fails to produce, on demand, the list of the tolls mentioned in section nine,

shall be liable to fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty for taking unauthorized toll,

12. Every such lessee or other person as aforesaid asking or taking other than the lawful toll,

and for causing delay.

or without due cause delaying any person, animal or other thing,

shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.

Cancelment of lease on breach of rules.

13. In the event of any breach by a lessee of the tolls of a ferry, of the rules for the management of such ferry made under section six,

the Deputy Commissioner may impose upon him a fine not exceeding twenty rupees,

and in that event, or in the event of repeated liability to the penalties respectively provided by sections eleven and twelve,

the Deputy Commissioner may also, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, cancel the lease of the tolls of such ferry and make other arrangements for its management during the whole or any part of the term for which the tolls were let.

Penalties on passengers offending.

14. Every person crossing at any public ferry who refuses to pay the proper toll,

or who, with intent of avoiding payment thereof, fraudulently or forcibly crosses any ferry-station without paying the toll,

or who obstructs any toll-collector or lessee of the tolls of a public ferry, or any of his assistants, in any way in the execution of their duty under this Act,

shall be liable to fine not exceeding fifty rupees over and above the value of the damage, if any, which he has done.

Penalty for plying within public ferry-course without license.

15. Whoever conveys for hire any passenger, animal, cart, carriage or other vehicle, or any goods or merchandise, to or from any point within the limits assigned to each public ferry, in contravention of the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall be liable to fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Where the tolls of such ferry have been let under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the whole or any portion of any penalty realized under this section or section fourteen may, at the discretion of the convicting Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates, be paid to the lessee.

Officers by whom offences are triable.

16. All offences against this Act shall be heard and determined by any Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates; and any Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates having summary jurisdiction under chapter XVIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall try such offences in manner provided by that chapter.

Every Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates trying offences under this section may enquire into and assess the value of the damage (if any) done by the offender to the ferry concerned, and shall order the amount of such value to be paid by him in addition to any fine imposed upon him under this Act; and the amount so ordered to be paid shall be leviable as if it were a fine.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st January 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III OF 1873.

THE MADRAS CIVIL COURTS' ACT, 1873.

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PRELIMINARY.

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Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.

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4. Number of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs.
5. Court's locality.
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12. Jurisdiction of District Judge or Subordinate Judge in original suits.
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14. Valuation of suits for immovable property.
15. Power to require witness or party to make oath or affirmation.
16. Law administered by Courts to Natives.
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nor to try appeals from decrees passed by them in other capacities.
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An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Civil Courts of the Madras Presidency subordinate to the High Court.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Civil Courts of the Madras Presidency subordinate to the High Court; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Civil Courts' Act, 1873":

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, except the Tracts respectively under the jurisdiction of the Agents for Ganjam and Vizagápatam;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of March 1873.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of such schedule.

PART II.

ESTABLISHMENT AND CONSTITUTION OF CIVIL COURTS.

Number of District Courts.

3. The number of District (heretofore designated Zila) Courts to be established or continued under this Act, shall be fixed, and may from time to time be altered, by the Local Government:

Provided that no increase to the number of such Courts shall be made by such Government without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Number of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs.

4. The number of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs to be appointed under this Act for each District, shall be fixed, and may from time to time be altered, by the Local Government:

Provided that no addition to the number of such officers shall be made by such Government without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Court's locality.

5. The place at which any Court under this Act shall be held may be fixed, and may from time to time be altered,

in the case of a District Court or a Subordinate Judge's Court, by the Local Government,

in the case of a District Munsif's Court, by the High Court.

Appointment to vacancy in office of District Judge or Subordinate Judge.

6. Whenever the office of the Judge of a District Court (hereinafter called a 'District Judge') or of a Subordinate Judge under this Act is vacant,

or whenever the Governor General in Council has sanctioned an addition to the number of District Judges or Subordinate Judges under the provisions of section three or section four,

the Local Government shall appoint to the office such duly qualified person as it thinks proper.

Appointment to vacancy in office of District Munsif.

7. Whenever the office of a District Munsif under this Act is vacant,

or whenever the Governor General in Council has sanctioned an addition to the number of District Munsifs under the provisions of section four,

the High Court shall appoint to the office such person as it thinks fit:

Provided that he possesses the qualifications for the time being required by the rules in this behalf which the High Court, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, are hereby empowered to make and alter.

Publication of appointments.

Every appointment made under this section shall be published in the same manner as appointments made by the Local Government.

Annulment of appointments.

The Local Government may, for good and sufficient reason, annul any appointment made under this section.

District Courts, Subordinate Judges, and District Munsifs.

8. The present Zila Courts, Principal Sadr Amíns, and District Munsifs, shall be respectively the first "District Courts," "Subordinate Judges," and "District Munsifs" under this Act.

Seal of Court.

9. Every Court under this Act shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are, for the time being, prescribed by the Local Government.

PART III.

JURISDICTION.

Local limits of jurisdiction of District Court or Subordinate Judge.

10. The Local Government shall fix, and may from time to time vary, the local limits of the jurisdiction of any District Judge or Subordinate Judge under this Act:

Local limits of jurisdiction of each of several Subordinate Judges.

Provided that, where more than one Subordinate Judge is appointed to any district, the District Judge may assign to each such Subordinate Judge the local limits of his particular jurisdiction within such district.

The present local limits of the jurisdiction of every Civil Court (other than the High Court) shall be deemed to have been fixed under this Act.

Local jurisdiction of District Munsifs.

11. The High Court shall fix, and may from time to time modify, the local jurisdiction of District Munsifs.

Jurisdiction of District Judge or Subordinate Judge in original suits.

12. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or a Subordinate Judge extends, subject to the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, to all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature.

Jurisdiction of District Munsif.

The jurisdiction of a District Munsif extends to all like suits and proceedings, not otherwise exempted from his cognizance, of

which the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed two thousand five hundred rupees.

Appeals from decrees of District Courts.

13. Regular or special appeals, or appeals under Madras Regulation XI of 1832, section nine, shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie from the decrees and orders of a District Court to the High Court.

Appellate jurisdiction of District Court.

Appeals from the decrees and orders of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the District Court, except when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds rupees five thousand, in which case the appeal shall lie to the High Court:

Appellate jurisdiction of Subordinate Judge.

Provided that, whenever a Subordinate Judge's Court is established in any District at a place remote from the station of the District Court, the High Court may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, direct that appeals from the decrees or orders of District Munsifs within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Subordinate Judge be preferred in the Court of the latter:

Disposal of appeal by District Judge.

Provided also, that the District Judge may remove to his own Court, from time to time, appeals so preferred, and dispose of them himself, or may, subject to the orders of the High Court, refer any appeals from the decrees and orders of District Munsifs, preferred in the District Court, to any Subordinate Judge within the District.

Valuation of suits for immovable property.

14. When the subject-matter of any suit or proceeding is land, a house or a garden, its value shall, for the purposes of the jurisdiction conferred by this Act, be fixed in manner provided by the Court Fees' Act, 1870, section seven, clause v.

Power to require witness or party to make oath or affirmation.

15. Every Court under this Act may require a witness or party to any suit or other proceeding pending in such Court to make such oath or affirmation as is prescribed by the law for the time being in force.

Law administered by Courts to Natives.

16. Where, in any suit or proceeding, it is necessary for any Court under this Act to decide any question regarding succession, inheritance, marriage or caste, or any religious usage or institution,

(*a.*) the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans,

and the Hindú law in cases where the parties are Hindús, or

(*b.*) any custom (if such there be) having the force of law and governing the parties or property concerned,

shall form the rule of decision, unless such law or custom has, by legislative enactment, been altered or abolished.

(*c.*) In cases where no specific rule exists, the Court shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

Judges not to try suits in which they are interested;

17. No District Judge, Subordinate Judge or District Munsif, shall try any suit to or in which he is a party or personally interested, or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with, or arising out of, such suit.

nor to try appeals from decrees passed by them in other capacities.

No District Judge or Subordinate Judge shall try any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself in another capacity.

Mode of disposing of such suits and appeals.

When any such suit, proceeding or appeal comes before any such officer, he shall report the circumstances to the Court to which he is immediately subordinate.

The superior Court shall thereupon dispose of the case in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, section six.

Nothing in the last preceding clause of this section shall be deemed to affect the extraordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

PART IV.

MISCONDUCT OF JUDGES.

Suspension of Judge by Local Government.

18. Any District Judge, Subordinate Judge, or District Munsif may, for any misconduct, be suspended or removed by the Local Government.

Suspension of Subordinate Judge by High Court.

19. The High Court may, whenever it sees urgent necessity for so doing, suspend a Subordinate Judge pending the orders of the Local Government.

The High Court shall immediately report the circumstances of such suspension,

and the Local Government shall make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Suspension of District Munsif by High Court. Commission of Inquiry.

20. The High Court may suspend any District Munsif who is alleged to have misconducted himself, or may appoint a commission for enquiring into his alleged misconduct.

Exercise by High Court of powers conferred on Government by Act XXXVII of 1850.

The provisions of Act No. XXXVII of 1850 *(for regulating enquiries into the behaviour of public servants)* shall apply to enquiries under this section, the powers conferred by that Act on the Government being exercised by the High Court.

On receiving the report of the result of any such enquiry, the High Court may, if it think fit, remove the Munsif from office, or suspend him, or reduce him to a lower grade.

Suspension of District Munsif by District Judge.

21. The District Judge may suspend from office, whenever he sees urgent necessity for so doing, any District Munsif under his control.

Report to High Court.

Whenever a District Judge exercises the power conferred by this section, he shall forthwith send to the High Court a full report of the circumstances of the case, together with the evidence, if any, and the High Court shall make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

PART V.

MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

Appointment, suspension or removal of Ministerial Officers of District Courts.

22. The Ministerial Officers of the District Courts shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed, by the Judges of such Courts, whose orders in such matters shall be final.

Appointment, &c., of Ministerial Officers of Subordinate Courts.

23. The Ministerial Officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed from office, by such Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs, respectively, subject to the approval or confirmation of the District Judge within whose jurisdiction such Courts are situate.

Rules regulating such appointments.

24. Every appointment under this Part shall be made subject to such rules as the Local Government from time to time prescribes on this behalf.

Duties of Ministerial Officers.

Every person appointed under this Part shall perform such duties as may from time to time be imposed upon him by the presiding officer of the Court to which he belongs.

Present Ministerial Officers.

The present Ministerial Officers of the Courts under this Act shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Part.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Temporary discharge of duties of District Judge.

25. In the event of the death of the District Judge,

or of his being incapacitated by illness or otherwise for the performance of his duties,

or of his absence from the station in which his Court is held,

the senior Subordinate Judge of the District shall, without interruption to his ordinary duties, assume charge of the District Judge's office, and shall discharge such of the current duties thereof as are connected with the filing of suits and appeals, the execution of processes and the like,

and shall continue in charge of the office until the same is resumed or assumed by an officer duly appointed thereto.

District Judge may nominate to vacancy in office of District Munsif.

26. The District Judge, on the occurrence within his district of any vacancy in the office of District Munsif, may, pending the orders of the High Court thereon, appoint such person as he thinks fit to act in such office;

and he shall at once report to the High Court the occurrence of every such vacancy and such appointment.

District Judge to control Civil Courts of District.

27. Subject to the other provisions of this Act and to the rules for the time being in force and prescribed by the High Court in this behalf, the general control over all the Civil Courts under this Act in any District is vested in the District Judge.

Investiture of Subordinate Judge with Small Cause jurisdiction.

28. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, invest, within such local limits as it shall from time to time appoint,

any Subordinate Judge with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of rupees five hundred,

Investiture of District Munsif with similar jurisdiction.

and any District Munsif with the same jurisdiction up to the amount of rupees fifty,

and may, by like notification, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw such jurisdiction from the Subordinate Judge or Munsif so invested.

Power to invest Small Cause Court Judge with powers of Subordinate Judge.

29. Section fifty-one of Act No. XI of 1865 shall be read as if, for the words "Principal Sudder Ameen," the words "Subordinate Judge" were substituted.

Amendment of Madras Act I of 1868.

Sections one, eight, nine, ten and twelve of Madras Act No. I of 1868 *(for the appointment of a Commissioner for the administration of civil and criminal justice and for the superintendence and collection of the revenues on the Neilgherry Hills)* shall be read as if, for the words 'Civil' and 'Zillah', used therein with reference to a Civil or Zillah Judge or Court, the word 'District' was substituted, and as if, for the words "Principal Sudder Ameen," the words 'Subordinate Judge' were substituted.

But save as provided in this section nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the said Madras Act.

Vacation.

30. The High Court may permit the Civil Courts under its control to adjourn from time to time for periods not exceeding in the aggregate two months in each year.

SCHEDULE

REFERRED TO IN SECTION 2.

I—MADRAS REGULATIONS.

Number and year of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of repeal.
Regulation II of 1802.	A Regulation for establishing and defining the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Adawlut, or Courts of Judicature, for the Trial of Civil Suits in the first instance, in the British Territories immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation III of 1802.	A Regulation for receiving, trying and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Adawlut established in the several zillahs immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The unrepealed part of section seven. The unrepealed part of the first clause of section sixteen.
Regulation XII of 1802.	A Regulation for the appointment of the Ministerial Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation III of 1816.	A Regulation for rescinding Regulation VI of 1806, and for authorizing the Courts of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut to sanction the occasional Adjournment of the Civil and Criminal Courts under the Presidency of Fort St. George.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation VI of 1816.	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation the Rules which have been passed regarding the Office of Native Commissioners; for modifying and extending their Powers in the Trial and Decision of Civil Suits; and for authorizing them, under the designation of District Moonsifs, to discharge certain additional Duties.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation VII of 1816.	A Regulation for authorizing District Moonsifs to assemble District Punchayets for the Adjudication of Civil Suits for Real and Personal Property, without limitation as to Amount or Value, within their respective jurisdictions; and for defining the Powers and Authority to be vested in such District Punchayets.	The whole.
Regulation II of 1821.	A Regulation for extending the Jurisdiction of the Registers, Sudder Ameens, and District Moonsifs, and for the more effectual checking of Abuses by District Moonsifs.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation VII of 1827.	A Regulation for constituting the Office of Native Judge.	The whole.
Regulation II of 1828.	A Regulation for improving the Administration of Justice by District Moonsifs, in certain respects.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation I of 1829...	A Regulation for amending the Rules in force relative to the Trial of Appeals, and for the better securing of Impartiality in the Administration of Justice.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation III of 1833.	A Regulation for conferring upon Sudder Ameens jurisdiction in Criminal Cases, and for extending the Civil Jurisdiction of Registers, Sudder Ameens, and District Moonsifs.	So much as has not been repealed.

II.—ACTS.

Number and year of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of repeal.
Act No. VII of 1843 ...	An Act for abolishing the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and for establishing new Zillah Courts to perform their functions; for establishing Courts constituted according to Regulations I and II and Regulations VII and VIII of 1827, in place of the existing Civil and Criminal Zillah Courts, and for extending the Civil jurisdiction of such Courts.	The whole Act, except sections twenty-six, forty-four and forty-seven.
Act No. IX of 1844 ...	An Act for authorizing the institution of Suits in the Courts of Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens.	So much as has not been repealed.
Madras Act No. IV of 1863.	An Act for investing certain Courts in the Presidency of Fort St. George, either wholly or in part, with the jurisdiction exercised by Courts of Small Causes established under Act XLII of 1860.	The whole.
Madras Act No. I of 1865.	An Act to provide for the alteration of the stations of Zillah Courts and limits of Districts or Zillahs in the Madras Presidency.	The whole Act, except so much of section one as empowers the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to alter the limits of existing districts.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st January 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IV OF 1873.

THE PANJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, 1873.

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An Act to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Panjáb, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in towns in the Panjáb, and for police, conservancy, local improvements, and education in such towns, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Acts.

2. Act No. XV of 1867 *(to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Panjáb, and for other purposes)* and Act No. II of 1872 *(to revive and continue the operation of Act XV of* 1867) are repealed; and Act No. XXVI of 1850 *(to enable improvements to be made in towns)*, is repealed so far as it affects the Panjáb.

Existing extensions and appointments.

But all extensions and appointments made, and all limits defined, under the said Act No. XV of 1867, shall be deemed to be, respectively, made and defined under this Act. And an extension of any particular provision of Act No. XV of 1867 shall be deemed to be an extension of the corresponding provision of this Act.

Existing assessments and bye-laws.

And all assessments, bye-laws, rules and regulations of any kind, relating to matters provided for by this Act, which may heretofore have been made or approved by the Local Government, shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

Former proceedings.

And all proceedings taken under any such assessments, bye-laws, rules and regulations shall be deemed to be as valid as if they had been taken under this Act.

"Committee" defined.

3. In this Act "Committee" means a Municipal Committee under this Act.

Power to extend Act to towns.

4. The Local Government may, by notification published in the *Panjáb Gazette*, declare its intention to extend this Act, or any of its provisions, to any town in the said territories.

Objection to such extension.

Any inhabitant of such town objecting to such extension may, within six weeks from the said publication, send his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration.

Procedure thereon.

When six weeks from the said publication have expired, the Local Government, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (where such objections have been so sent in) if, in its opinion, they are insufficient, may, by like notification, effect the proposed extension.

Power to define limits of towns to which Act extends.

5. For the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the *Panjáb Gazette*, declare what shall be deemed to be a town for the purposes of this Act, and define the limits of any town to which this Act has been extended.

II.—Appointment, Duties and Powers of Committees.

Appointment of Committee.

6. In every town to which this Act is extended, the Local Government shall appoint, or cause to be appointed, a Committee consisting of not less than five members.

Such members may be appointed as the Local Government from time to time directs, either *ex-officio*, or by nomination, or by election, or some by one and some by any other of such methods:

Provided that (except with the approval of the Governor General in Council) not less than two-fifths of the members of a Committee shall be persons other than salaried officers of Government.

The Local Government may—

(a) from time to time remove any of the members of any Committee, add to their number, and fill up vacancies occurring among them;

(b) determine the time and manner of the election of those members whom it may direct to be appointed by election, and the persons by whom they shall be elected, and generally make such rules as it thinks fit for regulating such election;

(c) appoint the President and Vice-President, or either of them, of any Committee, or authorise any Committee to appoint, by election from their number, such President, or Vice-President, or both.

No appointment under this section, other than the appointment by election of a Vice-President, shall be valid unless and until it is notified in the *Panjáb Gazette*.

Power to levy rates or make assessments.

7. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may from time to time make in this behalf,

every Committee intending to impose taxes for the purposes of this Act shall, from time to time, give public notice of such intention, and shall in such notice define the persons or property within the town to be taxed for the purposes of this Act, and the amount or rate of the taxes to be imposed hereunder.

Objection to rates.

Any inhabitant of such town objecting to such notice may, within a fortnight from the date of the said notice, send his objection in writing to the President of the Committee, and the Committee shall take such objection into consideration and report their opinion thereon to the Local Government.

Procedure thereon.

When a fortnight from the date of the said notice has expired, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (where such objections have been sent in) if, in the opinion of the Committee, they are insufficient, the Committee may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to be notified in the *Panjáb Gazette*, define the persons or property and the amount or rate of the taxes aforesaid, and may then impose such taxes accordingly.

Power to make rules for collection and application of rates.

8. The Local Government may from time to time make rules—

as to the persons by whom, and the manner in which, any assessment of taxes under this Act shall be confirmed,

and for the collection of such taxes;

and for the safety and due application of them when collected;

and for the rendering and publishing of such estimates and accounts relating to the expenditure of the Municipal Funds, in such form as it may think fit.

No tax shall be collected under this Act, until the assessment thereof has been confirmed by the persons and in manner for the time being prescribed by such rules.

Recovery of rates.

9. Rates and arrears of rates imposed under this Act may be recovered as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

Municipal Fund.

10. All sums received by the Committee of any town to which this Act extends, and all fines levied under this Act, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund of such town, and shall, together with all property which may become vested in such Committee, be under their control, and shall be applied by them as trustees for the purposes of this Act.

Duties and powers of Committees.

11. Every Committee, so far as the Municipal Fund at their disposal permits, shall, after providing out of such Fund for a police establishment in manner hereinafter mentioned,

keep the public streets, roads, drains, tanks and water-courses of the town for which they are appointed clean and repaired;

and, generally, may do all acts and things necessary for the construction, repair and maintenance of local public works of general utility;

and may also make provision, by the establishment of new schools or the aiding of already existing schools or otherwise, for the promotion of education;

and may also make provision for promoting the public health, safety, comfort and convenience.

Provision for police.

12. Every Committee shall set apart out of the Municipal Fund such sum as the Local Government from time to time requires for the maintenance of the police establishment in the town for which the Committee is appointed.

Power to make rules as to business and officers.

13. Every Committee may make rules for regulating—

the time and place of their meeting;

the conduct of their business;

the division of duties among the members of the Committee;

the duties, salaries, appointment, suspension and removal of the officers and servants of the Committee;

and other similar matters.

Power to make bye-laws.

14. Any Committee may make bye-laws—

(*a*) for defining, prohibiting and abating nuisances which are not public or common nuisances under the Indian Penal Code, or under Act No. V of 1861 *(for the regulation of Police)*:

(*b*) for defining the cases, manner and times in and at which the officers of the Committee may enter upon private property for the detection and abatement of nuisances:

(*c*) for securing a proper registration of births and deaths;

(*d*) and for carrying out all or any of the purposes of this Act.

The Committee may, from time to time, repeal, alter or add to any bye-laws made under this section.

Bye-laws to be confirmed and published.

15. No bye-law, and no alteration or repeal of or addition to a bye-law, shall have effect until it has been confirmed by the Local Government.

All bye-laws made under this Act, and all rules made under section thirteen, and all alterations and repeals of and additions to such bye-laws and rules shall, before coming into force, be published for such length of time, and in such manner, as the Local Government from time to time directs.

Power to enter on private property.

16. The officers of the Committee shall have power to enter upon private property for the detection and abatement of nuisances when the Committee shall, under section fourteen, clause (*b*), have made bye-laws regulating the exercise of such power.

Power to suspend or limit powers of Committees.

17. The Local Government may, by order, suspend or limit all or any of the powers of any Committee, and may also cancel any of their proceedings, rules or bye-laws, and remit or reduce any tax which they have imposed.

III.—Suits by and against Committees.

Suits by and against Committees.

18. Every Committee shall sue and be sued in the name of their President.

Contracts of Committees.

Every contract made on behalf of any Committee in respect of any sum or property exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the President or Vice-President (if any) and at least two other members of the Committee.

No contract, unless so executed, shall be binding on the Committee on whose behalf it is made.

Liability of members of Committees.

No member of a Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Committee; but the funds from time to time in the hands of the Committee shall be liable for, and chargeable with, contracts duly made as aforesaid.

Every member of a Committee shall be liable for any misapplication of money entrusted to the Committee, to which he has been a party, or which happens through, or is facilitated by, his neglect of his duty;

and he shall be liable to be sued for the same in such Court as the Local Government directs as for money due to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Bar of suit in absence of one month's notice of cause of suit.

19. No suit shall be brought against a Committee or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done, or purporting to be done, under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of the Committee, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff.

Unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such suit shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the right to sue, and not afterwards.

And if any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall, before suit brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

IV.—Penalties.

Penalty on member or servant of Committee being interested in contracts made with Committee.

20. No member or servant of a Committee shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Committee, and if any such person be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or in employment as such member or servant, and shall be liable to a fine of five hundred rupees:

Provided that no person, by being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered Company, shall be disqualified from acting as a member or servant of a Committee by reason of any contract entered into between such Company and the Committee.

Nevertheless it shall not be lawful for such shareholder or member to act as a member of the Committee in any matter relating to any contract entered into between the Committee and such Company.

Penalty for infringement of bye-laws or non-payment of fines.

21. Whoever infringes any bye-law made and confirmed as directed in this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing infringement, to a fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after notice from the Committee of such infringement.

In default of payment of any fine imposed under this section, the defaulter shall be liable to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding eight days.

Prosecutions.

22. Prosecutions under this Act for infringements of bye-laws may be instituted before any Magistrate by the Committee, or by any person authorised by the Committee in this behalf.

Recovery of fines.

23. Fines imposed under this Act may be recovered in manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th January 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1873.

THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANKS ACT, 1873.

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Preliminary.

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   Local extent.
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6. Security for due administration.
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Deposits belonging to Minors.

10. Payment of deposits to minor or guardian.
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12. Payment of deposits belonging to lunatics.

Deposits made by Married Women.

13. Payment of married women's deposits.

Rules.

14. Rules regulating certificates under section 8 and payments under section 10, 12 or 13.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Government Savings' Banks.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to the payment of deposits in Government Savings' Banks; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Government Savings' Banks Act, 1873":

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Act XXVI of 1855.

2. Act No. XXVI of 1855 *(to facilitate the payment of small deposits in Government Savings' Banks to the representatives of deceased depositors)* is hereby repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Depositor" means a person by whom, or on whose behalf, money has been heretofore, or shall be hereafter, deposited in a Government Savings' Bank, and "deposit" means money so deposited:

"Depositor."

"Deposit."

"Secretary" includes every person empowered to manage a Government Savings' Bank;

"Secretary."

and "Minor" means a person who has not completed the age of eighteen years.

"Minor."

Deposits belonging to the Estates of deceased Persons.

Payment on death of depositor.

4. If a depositor dies, leaving in a Government Savings' Bank a sum of money not exceeding one thousand rupees,

and if probate of his will or letters of administration of his estate, or a certificate granted under Act No. XXVII of 1860 *(for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons)*, is not produced to the Secretary of such Bank within three months of the death of the said depositor,

the Secretary of such Bank may pay the said sum of money to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it, or to administer the estate of the deceased.

Payment to be a discharge.

5. Such payment shall be a full discharge from all further liability in respect of the money so paid:

Saving of right of executor.

But nothing herein contained precludes any executor or administrator, or other representative of the deceased, from recovering from the person receiving the same the amount remaining in his hands after deducting the amount of all debts or other demands lawfully paid or discharged by him in due course of administration.

Saving of right of creditor.

And any creditor or claimant against the estate of the deceased may recover his debt or claim out of the money paid under this Act, or the said Act No. XXVI of 1855, to any person, and remaining in his hands unadministered, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the latter had obtained letters of administration of the estate of the deceased.

Security for due administration.

6. The Secretary of any such Bank may take such security as he thinks necessary from any person to whom he pays any money under section four for the due administration of the money so paid,

and he may assign the said security to any person interested in such administration.

Power to administer oath.

7. For the purpose of ascertaining the right of the person claiming to be entitled as aforesaid, the Secretary of any such Bank may take evidence on oath or affirmation according to the law for the time being relating to oaths and affirmations.

Penalty for false statements.

Any person who, upon such oath or affirmation, makes any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed guilty of an offence under section one hundred and ninety-three of the Indian Penal Code.

Deposit when excluded in computing Court Fees.

8. Where the amount of the deposit belonging to the estate of a deceased depositor does not exceed one thousand rupees, such amount shall be excluded in computing the fee chargeable, under the Court Fees' Act, 1870, on the probate, or letters of administration, or certificate (if any), granted in respect of his property:

Provided that the person claiming such probate or letters or certificate shall exhibit to the Court authorised to grant the same a certificate of the amount of the deposit in any Government Savings' Bank belonging to the estate of the deceased. Such certificate shall be signed by the Secretary of such Bank, and the Court shall receive it as evidence of the said amount.

Act not to apply to deposits belonging to estates of European soldiers or deserters.

9. Nothing hereinbefore contained applies to money belonging to the estate of any European officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier dying in Her Majesty's service in India, or of any European who, at the time of his death, was a deserter from the said service.

Deposits belonging to Minors.

Payment of deposits to minor or guardian.

10. Any deposit made by, or on behalf of, any minor, may be paid to him personally, if he made the deposit, or to his guardian for his use, if the deposit was made by any person other than the minor, together with the interest accrued thereon.

The receipt of any minor or guardian, for money paid to him under this section, shall be a sufficient discharge therefor.

Legalization of like payments heretofore made.

11. All payments of deposits heretofore made to minors or their guardians by any Secretary of a Government Savings' Bank shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law.

Deposits belonging to Lunatics.

Payment of deposits belonging to lunatics.

12. If any depositor becomes insane or otherwise incapable of managing his affairs,

and if such insanity or incapacity is proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Bank in which his deposit may be,

such Secretary may, from time to time, make payments out of the deposit to any proper person,

and the receipt of such person, for money paid under this section, shall be a sufficient discharge therefor.

Where a Committee or Manager of the depositor's estate has been duly appointed, nothing in this section authorises payments to any person other than such Committee or Manager.

Deposits made by Married Women.

Payment of married women's deposits.

13. Any deposit made by or on behalf of a married woman, or by or on behalf of a woman who afterwards marries, may be paid to her, whether or not the Indian Succession Act,

1865, section four, applies to her marriage; and her receipt for money paid to her under this section shall be a sufficient discharge therefor.

Rules.

Rules regulating certificates under section 8 and payments under section 10, 12 or 13.

14. All certificates under section eight, and all payments under section ten, section twelve or section thirteen, shall be respectively granted and made by the Secretary of the Bank, subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, prescribe.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th January 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1873.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Transhipment of Goods imported by Steamer, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the transhipment of goods imported by steamer; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Transhipment of Goods Act, 1873":

Local extent.

It extends to the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karáchi, Aden, Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab, and to such other British Indian ports as the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Act XX of 1867.

2. Act No. XX of 1867 (*to authorize the transhipment without payment of duty of goods imported into Calcutta, Madras and Bombay by Steamers*) is repealed. But all rules, rates and regulations prescribed under the said Act shall be deemed to have been prescribed under this Act.

Power to permit transhipment without payment of duty.

3. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, the chief officer of customs of every port to which this Act extends for the time being may, on application of any person interested as owner, agent, consignee or otherwise in any goods imported by steamer into such port, grant leave to tranship the same without payment of duty at the port of transhipment, and without any security or bond for the due arrival and entry of the goods at the port of destination:

Proviso.

Provided that such goods have been specially and distinctly manifested or declared at the time of import as for transhipment to some other British Indian or foreign port.

Rules regulating exercise of power.

4. The power conferred by section three shall be exercised subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe by notification in the official Gazette.

Levy of transhipment fee.

5. A transhipment fee on each bale or package of any goods or class of goods transhipped under this Act, may be levied at such rates and under such regulations as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time prescribes by notification in the official Gazette.

Power to prohibit transhipment.

6. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by order notified in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit the transhipment, at any specified port or at all ports, of any specified class of goods, or prescribe any special mode of transhipping any specified class of goods, and may, by like notification, cancel such order.

Duty on opium re-exported by sea.

7. Opium imported by sea into any British Indian port may, if the Local Government think fit, but not otherwise, be re-exported by sea from the same port on payment of a duty equal in amount to the fee to which it would have been liable if it had been transhipped at such port.

Act to be read as part of Act VI of 1863.

8. This Act shall be read as part of the Consolidated Customs Act, and shall not be construed as in any respect limiting the power of the customs officers to levy duty or to require such bonds or other securities as are authorized by the same Act.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th January 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month :—

No. 1 OF 1873.

A Bill to prolong the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the law relating to appeals and reviews of judgment in the Courts established in the Panjáb has been amended by an Act of which the second section provides that it shall continue in force to the thirtieth day of April 1873: And whereas it is expedient to repeal that Act and to re-enact it without prescribing any period for its continuance; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Appeals' Act, 1873:"

Extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of Act VII of 1868.

2. Act No. VII of 1868 *(to amend the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb)* is repealed.

Appeals when to lie.

3. An appeal shall lie from the decrees of the Courts of original and appellate jurisdiction to the Courts authorized under Act No. XIX of 1865 *(The Panjáb Courts' Act)* and Act No. IV of 1866 *(The Panjáb Chief Court Act)* to hear appeals, except where such decrees are by law declared final.

Code of Civil Procedure to apply to appeals.

4. All appeals falling within the jurisdiction of the Courts established in conformity with the said Acts shall, save as in the said Acts and in this Act is otherwise provided, be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure, with the modifications subject to which it was extended to the Panjáb, by notification of Government, dated the twelfth day of September 1866.

Second regular appeals.

5. If the decision of a Deputy Commissioner or of a Commissioner passed in regular appeal reverse or modify the decision of the Court of original jurisdiction on a point material to the merits of the case, the Commissioner, where the decision shall have been passed on regular appeal by the Deputy Commissioner, and the Chief Court where the decision shall have been passed on regular appeal by the Commissioner, may receive a second appeal, if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the Courts below, a further consideration of the case appear to the Commissioner or the Chief Court (as the case may be) requisite for the ends of justice.

Time for presenting appeal.

6. The memorandum of appeal prepared in the form and containing the particulars mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure, accompanied by copies of the judgments of the lower Courts, shall be presented in the Court

empowered to hear the appeal within the period hereinafter specified, unless the appellant shows sufficient cause to the satisfaction of such Court for not having presented the memorandum of appeal within such period, that is to say, within sixty days if the appeal lie to the Court of a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner, and within ninety days if the appeal lie to the Chief Court.

The period shall be reckoned from and exclusive of the day on which the judgment and decree appealed against was pronounced and also exclusive of such time as may be requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgment and decree from which the appeal is made.

Confirmation of decision of lower Court.

7. When a memorandum of appeal, or an application for the admission of a special appeal, has been registered, the Appellate Court may, if it sees fit, after fixing a time for hearing the appellant or his pleader, and hearing him accordingly if he appears at such time, confirm the decision of the lower Court, without sending intimation of the appeal to such Court and without issuing notice to the respondent.

Chief Court may remove appeals.

8. The Chief Court of the Panjáb may, whenever it thinks proper to do so, either on the agreement of the parties to that effect or for purposes of justice, remove and try any appeal falling within the jurisdiction of any Court subject to its superintendence.

Review of judgment.

9. Any person considering himself aggrieved by a decree of a Court of original jurisdiction from which no appeal shall have been preferred to a superior Court,

or by a decree of a District or Divisional Court from which no regular or special appeal shall have been admitted by the Chief Court,

or by a decree of the Chief Court from which either no appeal may have been preferred to Her Majesty in Council, or, an appeal having been preferred, no proceedings in the suit have been transmitted to Her Majesty in Council;

and who, from the discovery of new matter or evidence which was not within his knowledge, or could not have been adduced by him, at the time when such decree was passed, or from any other good or sufficient reason, may be desirous of obtaining a review of the judgment passed against him,

may apply for a review of judgment by the Civil Court which passed the decree, or by any Court to which the business of the former Court has been transferred.

Judgments of Civil Courts subject to revision only as provided by Act.

10. Except as hereinbefore provided, the judgments of the Civil Courts established in conformity with the said Acts and with Act No. III of 1868 *(to authorize the Local Government of the Panjáb to invest any person with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár)* shall not be subject to revision.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Act No. VII of 1868 *(to amend the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb)* is a temporary measure, and (as it stands) will expire on the 30th April 1873. The object of this Bill (which has been prepared at the request of the Local Government) is to prolong the provisions of the Act indefinitely.

It has been thought better to repeal and re-enact the substance of Act VII of 1868 than to increase the number of laws in the Statute-book. The opportunity has been taken to make two verbal amendments (suggested by the learned Judges of the Chief Court of the Panjáb) in sections 3 and 4 of the present Act.

A. HOBHOUSE.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th December 1872.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th January 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month :—

No. 2 OF 1873.

A Bill for the levy of Port-dues in the Ports of British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient from time to time to bring Ports in British Burma under the provisions of Act No. XXII of 1855 *(for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues)* and to make regulations for the levy of dues in such Ports without the necessity of passing a new Act for each occasion; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Port-dues Act, 1873":

Local extent.

It extends only to the ports of British Burma which shall have been declared subject to the said Act No. XXII of 1855 :

To be read with Act XXII of 1855.

It shall be read with and taken as part of the same Act ;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of March 1873.

Power to declare maximum amount of port-dues leviable in Burma.

2. In every case in which the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, has declared or hereafter declares any port in British Burma to be subject to the said Act, he may, with the like sanction, by the same or any subsequent declaration, and notwithstanding anything

contained in section forty-one of the said Act, further declare—

(*a.*) the maximum amount of dues to be levied in such port,

(*b.*) the conditions and modifications under which such dues shall be levied,

and may also from time to time, with the like sanction, vary such maximum amount, conditions and modifications.

What vessels chargeable.

Limitation of rate.

3. Provided that the dues so authorized shall be charged only on sea-going vessels of the burden of ten tons and upwards, and shall not exceed the rate of four annas for every ton of burden.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to regulate the levy of Port-dues in Mergui, and any other port of British Burma to which Act XXII of 1855 may be extended. Legislation in this direction has already taken place respecting Rangoon, Maulmain, Bassein, Kyuk Phyu and Akyáb. The Bill is so framed as to render it henceforward unnecessary to pass a special Act for every port.

The maximum fee leviable will be four annas per ton.

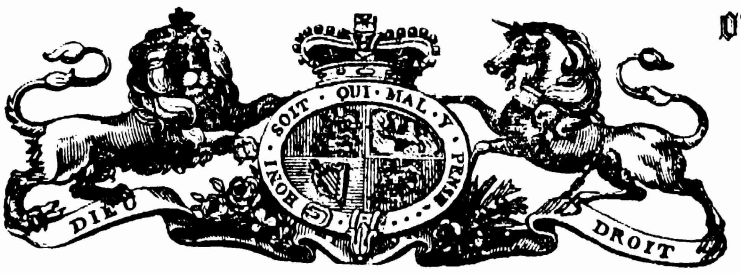
The Bill has been prepared at the desire of the Local Government and the Marine Department of the Government of India.

A. HOBHOUSE.

CALCUTTA;
6th January 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 5 of 1873.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FLOODS IN THE RIVER MAHANUDDY IN JUNE AND JULY 1872.

No. 3101, dated Cuttack, the 7th September 1872.

From—J. P. H. WALKER, Esq., Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle,

To—The Officiating Chief Engineer, Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

I have the honor, in continuation of my No. 2224 of the 16th July 1872, to submit a report on the effects of the flood on the Mahanuddy of the 30th June to 4th July last in breaching the embankments of the different rivers and on the injury to the country generally caused thereby. In the report just quoted I was able, shortly after the occurrence of the flood, to describe its extent and action on the protective works of Cuttack and the embankments of the rivers in the vicinity of the city. At that time the country was so completely still under submergence by flood water, that I could afford little reliable information as to what was the state of affairs in the delta. I now beg to supply all the information I have been able to collect regarding the range of the floods in the different rivers between Cuttack and the sea, and the inundation of the country lying between the rivers.

In proportion to the increase of volume of water sent down the Katjooree and thence through the Koakhye, Bargovy, and Dyah, each succeeding high flood has been more disastrous in its effects on the District of Pooree. From all the evidence I have as yet been able to gather as to the height of the flood for a distance of 60 miles above Naraje, I conclude that in vertical range the flood of the 4th July last was 4 inches lower than the great flood of 1855. It is only by comparing the range of the different floods at points in the course of the river above influences of deltaic character, that any real comparison can be drawn between one flood and another. Even in the higher reaches, especially in the neighbourhood of large affluents, it is probable that there is a considerable degree of oscillation communicated to the surface of the main river, though how far this great throb may extend before it dies out would be difficult to determine. Other causes, such as a sharp bend in the river, or a strong gale of wind blowing across the current over a wide basin like that of Banki, or that between Cuttack and Naraje, may produce great local disturbance in the normal slope of the surface. To such causes, I have no doubt, is due the conflicting levels assigned to high floods at points where the relative heights are attested by seemingly reliable marks and testimony.

There seems no doubt, however, from the description of the breaches and the state of the country given by the Executive Engineer of the Pooree Division in his report, hereto attached, that whatever may have been the relative height of the late flood compared with the great floods of 1834 and 1855, it produced an accumulation of water over the Pooree District never previously experienced, and to which the central delta was not in the same degree subject,

The River Katjooree just opposite Cuttack throws off the Koakhye, a provision that acts like a great safety valve for the protection of the city. Through the Koakhye and its branches —the Koosbhuddra, the Bargovy, and the Dyah—about one-third of the whole discharge of the Katjooree is carried off to the sea;—the calculated volume of the Katjooree flood opposite Cuttack being 762,882 cubic feet per second, and that of the Koakhye just below its take-off being 259,800 cubic feet per second.*

It will make the breaches on the Pooree Rivers—*viz.*, the Koosbhuddra, the Bargovy, and the Dyah—perfectly comprehensible, when I state the proportional volume, of the 265,045 cubic feet carried by their common head, the Koakhye, each river can discharge. At the upper limit of tidal range—

The Koosbhuddra can discharge	7,000 c. ft. per second.
„ Dyah	16,000
„ Bargovy	22,000
Making in all ...	45,000

or a little more than one-sixth of what the Koakhye takes off from the Katjooree opposite Cuttack. The surplus water which during the ten days the late flood lasted amounted to 3,000 million cubic yards of water spilled through breaches and over the banks into the country.

Other rivers, however, contributed largely to the inundation of the District of Pooree. On referring to the map it will be seen that the district is bounded on the west by the comparatively high lands of the Dandemal, Khoorda, and Ramneewar estates. Four main streams drain this up-land and hilly tract of country, *viz.*, the Barung, Bulbhuddra, and Gangooa Nullahs, and the small river the Moonagoonee. These streams all drain into the Koakhye and its continuation, the Dyah, which is the most westerly of all the deltaic channels.

Barung, Bulbhuddra, and Gangooa Nullahs.

The Barung Nullah was originally a mere high level spill of the Mahanuddy and the Katjooree. The land for 3 miles to the west of Naraje skirting the south bank of the Mahanuddy is pretty low, and communicates with the valley of the Barung, the true head of which is on the right bank of the Katjooree immediately below Naraje. The embankment on the right bank of the Mahanuddy above Naraje was breached in five places, the breaches aggregating 1,500 feet in length. These breaches, together with two others at the head of the Barung Nullah, took place almost simultaneously during the night of the 3rd July, when the flood was within a few hours of its highest level, and may to a small extent have moderated the height of the flood when things were at their worst in Cuttack. The course taken by the water, after passing through these breaches, was a pretty direct one, and as there was very little water in the old spill channel, the current must have been pretty strong. This is evident from the damage it did in its course to the Mootrie lime-kilns and tramway leading from the kilns to the river side. These damages have been estimated by the Executive Engineer, Pooree Division, to be as follows:—

	Rs.
Repairs to Mootrie Tramway	3,460
Ditto to lime-kilns and buildings	1,408
Fine lime destroyed, 7,867 cubic feet	1,731
Refuse lime washed away, 90,000 cubic feet	7,275
Ditto ditto ditto, 22,500 „	1,688
Limestone ditto ditto, 1,200 „	75
Firewood ditto ditto, 24,520 „	184
Total ...	15,821

The length of bund carried away at the head of the Barung Nullah is noted in the margin. The Executive Engineer, Pooree Division, states that the bank across the head of the nullah slipped, but I suspect that its destruction was assisted by the current rushing parallel to and scouring its rear slope. The flood got round the end of the bund, where it abuts on the village of Naraje, and found a rough channel ready for it in the side ditches that skirted the bank. To this parallel current, I am inclined to think, was chiefly due the breaching of the Barung embankment.

1 breach 110 feet in length.
1 ditto 550 „ „

Previous to 1862, the right or south side of the River Katjooree between Naraje and the head of the River Koakhye was unembanked. One of the works of the late East India Irrigation and Canal Company was to construct an embankment from Naraje along the bank of the river to the point where it was designed to lead off the Pooree Canal. The river has within the last nine years greatly eroded its right bank, and much of the embankment at the end next Beedarpore and Chargurria has gone with the foreshore into the river. Two and a half

* These are the results of Major J. C. Harris' calculations, but I think the discharge is over-estimated.

miles of the right bank of the Katjooree is thus left unembanked, and over this space the spill water passed with a depth of from 5 to 7 feet, the direction of the current being toward the River Koakhye. In its course the spill water united with the floods passing down the Barung Nullah above described. In its way to the Koakhye, the combined volume was arrested by the road from Cuttack to Ganjam, which was directly at right angles to the course of the current. From the head of the River Koakhye, where the road commences, to the high ground already mentioned as skirting the right bank of the Katjooree, is a distance of 3 miles. The bridges in the margin occur throughout this length. The aggregate length of waterway is 340 feet, but this proved of little account in carrying off the volume of water requiring vent. The road was speedily overtopped and breached in six places, each breach at the height of flood being a deep and rapid river.

	Feet.
Bridge, 1 opening ...	... 12
" 1 " ...	... 10
" 1 " ...	... 6
" 1 " ...	... 12
" 1 " ...	... 6
" 1 " ...	... 6
" 1 " ...	... 12
" 1 " ...	... 6
" 1 " ...	... 6
Barung Nullah—	
Bridge, 12 openings ...	... 180
" 2 " ...	... 24
" 4 " ...	... 60
TOTAL	... 340

This great body of water, augmented by spill and breach water from the right bank of the Koakhye itself, passed over the low lands of Killahs Pattia and Gurkand lying between the Koakhye and the hills. It then found an outlet into the Koakhye by the lower channel of the Barung. Its course over the low lands south of the Barung was arrested a little by the embankments along the Bulbhuddra Nullah, but they were shortly after topped and "almost completely obliterated" in many places. Between the Bulbhuddra Nullah and the high laterite ridge of Bhovaneswar there is a stretch of very low and rich land, which the Executive Engineer states has been nearly destroyed for cultivation by the sand carried in through the breaches. The villages of Bankwall and Bassooaghye have suffered particularly.

There are numerous small breaches and four large ones reported in the right bank of the Bulbhuddra Nullah. The large breaches are each about 400 feet in length and are said to be very deep. The aggregate length of the bunds on the nullah breached is 1,950 feet. The depth and spread of the flood in this part of the country can only be understood by those acquainted with the neighbourhood of Bhovaneswar. The Deputy Collector of Khoordah, Mr. W. C. Taylor, states in his report to the Collector of Pooree that the flood rose to the plinth of the enclosing walls of the Rameswar, and above the enclosing walls of the Magheswar Temple of the Bhovaneswar group.

Still passing on, this mischievous current reached the low ground between the mouth of the Gugooa or Gangooa Nullah and the Dyah. At this point there was little or no difference between the flood in the Dyah and the flood on the low land west of it. If anything, the water in the Gangooa had the superior level. I need not trace this destructive flank current further. Its further progress was arrested by the high ground that skirts the right bank of the Dyah opposite Koontee; the heavy breaching of the left bank of the Dyah just above and below this part is evidence of the excess volume of water thrown into the river by the Gangooa Nullah.

KOAKHYE RIVER.

1. Breach at Noaghur, left bank, 300 feet in length	Embankment 12 feet high; ground scoured out 12 to 15 feet below natural level of country.
2. Breach at Kacheramal, left bank, 400 feet in length	No scour..
3. Breach at Nourcunta, left bank, 60 feet in length	Scoured very deep.

The water from the above three breaches flooded the country lying between the river and the Pooree Road. The road acted as a dam and caused the villages in the intervening space to be flooded. Mr. Supervisor Chalon, who was in the Phoolnacra Bungalow at the time, was requested repeatedly by the villagers to allow the road to be cut. This he declined to do; but although the road would in all probability have ultimately been overtopped in any case, there is little doubt that one or more of the breaches in the trunk road were caused by the villagers making cuts in it.

4. Breach at Munchessur, right bank, 80 feet in length	These breaches added considerably to the large body of water flowing down the low lands between the Bulbhuddra Nullah and Bhovaneswar as already described.
5. Breach at Pandra, right bank, 70 feet in length	
Breaches between Korcunta and Kunia, right bank	The Executive Engineer states that the villages of Pandia, Munchessur, Korcunta, and Kunia suffered greatly.
6. (1) 30 feet in length	1,500 feet of embankment more or less damaged.
7. (2) 300 " "	
8. (3) 300 " "	
9. (4) 350 " "	
	The people were driven out of their houses, and had to seek refuge on such pieces of embankment as remained above the flood.

RIVER DYAH.

The Executive Engineer says of the embankments on this river that generally the destruction has been most complete. The head of the river has widened, the foreshore on both sides having been considerably cut away.

1. Breach at Sirdaipore, left bank, 1,200 feet in length	Retired lines aggregating 2,500 feet in length will be required at these points.
2. Breach at Nooagaon, right bank, 1,000 feet in length	

Two breaches above Dowlea Hill, left bank :—

3. (1) 200 feet in length	Scoured very deep; retired line of embankment 600 feet in length required.
4. (2) 120 „ „	
5. Breach at Tikkunparra, right bank, 120 feet in length	Scoured down 8 feet below surface of country; sluice carried away; 36 houses ditto; sand deposited over a large area of country.
6. Breach at Makurba, left bank, 110 feet in length.	
7. Breaches at Atherbaga, left bank; five breaches aggregating 400 feet in length	Embankment topped for 1½ miles and much cut up by flood rushing over it.
8. Breach at Unthapore, left bank, 1,000 feet in length	The water from these breaches in passing into the Noon drainage nullah cut up the Piplee and Koontee Road very much.
9. Breaches at Burreemool and Bussuntpore, badly breached for 700 feet in length, less damaged for 800 feet in length	Embankment at this point 12 feet in height; scoured 20 feet for a distance of 700 feet below natural surface of country.

Four breaches in Mouzah Singbullorampore :—

10. (1) 300 feet in length.	Scoured 5 to 7 feet below surface of country.
11. (2) 300 „ „	
12. (3) 380 „ „	
13. (4) 200 „ „	
14. Breach at Neepore, left bank, 950 feet in length	New bank 1,100 feet in length required; foreshore scoured down very badly.
15. Breach at Koosmundul, left bank, 100 feet in length.	

Two breaches at Balungurah, right bank :—

16. (1) 90 feet in length.	
17. (2) 200 „ „	
18. Two breaches at Sissoapara, left bank, aggregating 600 feet in length	Requires new embankment 800 feet in length. The Executive Engineer states that ⅓rd of the discharge of the Dyah went through this breach, which is known to have caused great distress in Pergunnah Serain.

The last 8 miles of embankments on the left bank of the Dyah to the Chilka Lake were submerged and much cut up, and a considerable expense must be incurred in strengthening them. It will be observed that nearly all the breaches in the Dyah embankments occurred on the left bank. The general direction taken by the spill and breach water from Sirdaipore, but especially from the Untapore breaches downwards, was all towards the valley of the Noon River, which is the great natural line of escape for surplus flood water in this part of the country, and which was designed by Colonel Rundall as the line of his escape No. 3 for the surplus discharge of the River Dyah. By this escape, which was calculated to be 6 miles in length with a width of 380 yards, 30,000 cubic feet per second were proposed to be taken off into the Chilka Lake.

River Noon.

The influx of water thus carried into the Noon from the breaches in the left bank of the Dyah was estimated by Mr. Executive Engineer Campbell to have greatly damaged 10,000 lineal feet of embankment in Mouzah Kurmala, and to have nearly destroyed the following length of embankments :—

	Lineal feet.
In Kurmala Mouzah	5,000
„ Neepore (breached completely)	950
Between Sirdaipore and Kangooria	10,000

River Bargovy.

On referring to the flood map, hereto attached, it will be seen that the Bargovy has contrasted with its sister river the Dyah, comparatively few breaches. The two largest, however, were very heavy and had such an effect in relieving the river that for 12½ and 11 miles, respectively, below the Mukundasspore and Ruthpoorsuttumpore breaches, the flood was confined within banks.

1. Breach at Mogulpore, right bank, length 450 feet	The water from this breach flooded the whole country between the Bargovy and the Pooree Road as far as Piplee. The breach water found a vent down the Khaniadaree Nullah.
2. Breach at Gungapara, right bank, 250 feet in length	This breach was caused by the water which rushed through the Mogulpore breach returning to the Bargovy.
3. Breach at Mukundasspore, left bank, 300 feet in length	The whole country was deeply flooded by this breach, which was scoured out to the level of the river bed. The Executive Engineer, who saw the country towards the Dhunnooa on the 8th July, four days after the flood had begun to subside, states that the water stood on the country to the south-east half way up the highest trees. The damage done here was very great.
4. Breach at Ruthpoorsuttumpore, right bank, 250 feet in length	Mr. Campbell estimates that about half the discharge of the Bargovy must have passed through this breach over the country. The country behind the embankment is here almost as low as the river bed. The water from this breach inundated the whole country down to the Pooree Road, which was breached heavily in three places north of Damoodurpore. The damage to the country was very great.

5. Breach at Sealtota, right bank, 60 feet in length.

6. Breach at Bassoodaipore, left bank, 40 feet in length ... ... } The country stretching to the westward of the Bargovy between Dobunda and Rammall and thence to the southward was covered with a sea of water, in which the villages looked like small specks of islands.

The direction taken by the water which spilled through the breach at Mukoondasspore was chiefly down the valley of the Dhunnooa. This low line of country was chosen by Colonel Rundall for the escape No. 2. The width of the escape channel was intended to be 373 yards and calculated to take off 30,000 cubic feet per second. The Dhunnooa Channel drains the country between the Rivers Bargovy and Koosbhuddra, into the latter of which it discharges within 6 miles of the sea face. Portion of the water vented by the Mukoondasspore escape found its way into the Sur Lake, north-east of Pooree. This lake, as is well known, acts as a great compensation reservoir for the floods of the River Bargovy, the channel of communication being the Kanchee Nullah. When the Bargovy is in flood, there is a current from it into the Sur Lake, and when the flood in the Bargovy is subsiding, the water returns from the Sur Lake into the Bargovy. The Kanchee is often the cause of heavy breaching in the Pooree Road at a point where the former throws off a branch towards the West Kanchee. The banks are very high, and the country on both sides of the East Kanchee as far as Raneetulao being excessively low, usually a breach in the Kanchee causes most serious mischief; for the flow and re-flow of silt bearing water has caused such heavy deposits that the current is almost throttled in its passage in many places. The very thick groves of Poolung trees, growing between the natural river edge and the artificial embankment, still further arrest the current of a high fresh. The Sur Lake on the occasion of the late flood seems to have been inoperative, so far as the Bargovy was concerned, and the Executive Engineer explains this by stating that the Ruthpoorsuttumpore breach, which occurred a short distance above the off-take of the Kanchee, so reduced the flood of the Bargovy below, that the discharge through the Kanchee was no higher than an ordinary flood.

River Ruttuncheera.

The Ruttuncheera is a drainage channel that runs parallel to the Bargovy in its tidal range at the distance of 1 to 2½ miles. It lies to the west of the Bargovy, and carries off the surplus flood of this river in the same manner as the Noon drainage carries off the excess flood of the Dyah. The whole of the embankments were submerged and much broken by the waves.

The Executive Engineer, Pooree Division, calculates that 77 per cent. of the whole of the water taken off from the Katjooree by the Koakhye passed over the country. I have shown that the district received over its surface a much greater supply of flood than that brought in by the Koakhye. The great receptacle for the water carried by the rivers I have as yet described is the Chilka Lake; and it may easily be conceived that the condition of the lake and its outlet during a high flood must have a great influence on the capacity of the Rivers Bargovy and Dyah for discharging their floods. On the 25th of June, five days before the first rush of the flood came down, the mouth of the Chilka had a width at high water of 450 feet and a depth of 13 feet 8 inches, these dimensions being reduced at low water to 300 feet and 9 feet. Such an outlet was plainly inadequate to the discharge of 200,000 cubic feet per second, which was thrown into the Pooree rivers on the 30th June. The surface of the lake, which is 345 square miles in area, therefore rapidly rose, from eight to nine hours' discharge of a maximum flood being sufficient to raise the surface level 1 foot. On the 13th of July the outlet had increased in width and depth very considerably, the figures for high and low water being given below:—

	Width.	*Depth.*
High water	1,200 feet ...	45 feet.
Low „	1,050 „ ...	37½ „

These dimensions would give a section capable of discharging the flood with a reasonable velocity, but it probably took two or three days of flood to scour out such a section under a slowly increasing head. The level of the lake was greatly raised, and this, combined with the cyclone of the 1st July, which was partially felt thus far south, so effectually blocked the outlets of the rivers at the north end that the surface of the lake was extended northward by fully ⅓rd of its usual area. The Pergunnah Chowbiscood and Killahs Mallood and Pareecood were particularly affected by the inundation. The lands were submerged so long that all hope of a crop this season is lost.

The next river in the Pooree District of which the breaches require notice is the—

River Koosbhuddra.

This river takes off from the Koakhye higher up than the Bargovy and Dyah. Its course to the sea is more direct than any of the large rivers in the district, and its slope of bed is consequently greater. Its carrying capacity is, however, small, and it is choked at the head by a high shoal. It consequently breached its embankments almost from the head at Balleeunta.

1. Breach at Balleeunta, right bank, 390 feet in length ... ... } Near the Pooree Road natural bank scoured down

Two breaches at Balleeunta, left bank :—

2. (1) 200 feet in length.
3. (2) 400 „ „
4. Breach at Benapore, left bank, 390 feet in length.

Three breaches at Bingarpore Sasun, right bank :—

5. (1) 200 feet in length ... ... Breach very deep; old sluice carried away.
6. (2) 450 „ „ ... ... Much damage is said to have been done by this breach to Pergunnah Kotedess.
7. (3) 500 feet in length, left bank ... ... This is in a zemindary embankment.
8. Breach at Dotekaywallah, left bank, 100 feet in length.

Three breaches at Gimgo, right bank :—

9. (1) 15 feet in length.
10. (2) 30 „ „
11. (3) 285 „ „

As already stated, the spill from the Bingarpore breaches, right bank, combined with the discharge from the Mukundasspore breach in the left bank of the Bargovy, took the line of the Dhunnooa, and heavily inundated Pergunnahs Poorubdoobye and Oldhar lying east of the Sur Lake.

SOOROOA RIVER.

The embankments down the right bank of the River Soorooa belong to the Pooree Irrigation Division, and on no river have the breaches occurred of a more serious character than on this. The Soorooa is a loop river that leaves the Katjooree a little below Cuttack and re-joins the main river 11 miles further down. It is the deep water channel of the Katjooree, and any breaches on the south or concave side are generally most difficult to close and produce widespread injury.

1. Breach at Orallee, right bank, 450 feet in length Foreshore eroded and embankment slipped into river.
2. Breach between Orallee and Churpudda, 600 feet in length ... ... Embankment overtopped by flood.
3. Breach at Churpurra, right bank, 200 feet in length.
4. Breach at Sunkterass, right bank, 3,200 feet in length ... ... This is the most extensive breach that occurred during the flood. The country behind the embankment is very low, and the current has scoured down the natural surface to a great depth.
5. Breach at Kullunda, 200 feet in length.

Three breaches between Syello and Korekurra :—

6. (1) 100 feet in length.
7. (2) 100 „ „
8. (3) 300 „ „
9. Breach at Korekurra, 620 feet in length ... In embankment 10 feet in height.

The whole of the spill and breach water from the right bank of the Soorooa took the direction of the Prachee River, which serves as the main drainage channel for the country lying between the Rivers Koosbhuddra and Daib. As a river the Prachee is small, but its basin is well defined, and, as like Koosbhuddra, it has a high slope of bed and traverses a country of comparatively poor quality, it was selected by Colonel Rundall as the line of escape for the inundation of the Katjooree to the sea. From the neighbourhood of Kulluvda, where the great breach occurred, a narrow but deep nullah drains the rich Pergunnah Syello. By this drainage the spill and breach water from the right bank of the Soorooa was conducted into the Prachee and the Daib. The Kulluvda breach has been scoured so deep that it has only been partially closed. Hitherto it has not been possible to procure enough men to construct the broken bund simultaneously. The consequence is each fresh rise destroys what work has been done in the interval between the floods.

I have now completed the list of the principal breaches in the Pooree series of rivers. It may be judged from the account that the District of Pooree has had more than its share of the inundation, and this no doubt has been the case. In 1866 when this district suffered so heavily from inundation, there were 52 breaches in the embankments of the seven rivers given in the margin. Between the 30th June and 4th July last 41 breaches occurred in the embankments, distributed as shown below. It is probable that the number of breaches in the Noon, Ruttuncheera, and Soonamoohi exceeded those of 1866, although no particulars are given. The dimensions of the breaches in width and depth certainly are very much greater in the late flood than those of any previous years :—

On Moonagonny... ...	... 1 breach.
„ Dyah	... 17 breaches.
„ Noon	... 14 „
„ Bargovy	... 8 „
„ Ruttuncheera ...	... 3 „
„ Soonamoohi	... 1 breach.
„ Koosbhuddra ...	... 8 breaches.
TOTAL	... 52 breaches.

	No. of breaches.	*Aggregate length of breaches.* Feet.
On the Moonagonny...	...	...
„ Dyah	23	7,970
„ Noon	1	950
„ Bargovy	6	1,350
„ Ruttuncheera...	...	...
„ Soonamoohi	...	...
„ Koosbhuddra...	11	2,960
TOTAL ...	41	13,230

In addition to which must be added—

	No. of breaches.	Aggregate length of breaches.
		Feet.
On the Mahanuddy above Naraje	5	1,500
„ Katjooree just below ditto	3	780
„ Koakhye	9	1,890
„ Bulbhuddro	4	1,600
„ Soorooa	9	5,790
„ Kundul	2	453
„ Daib, right bank, say	3	500
TOTAL ...	76	25,743
	Miles.	Feet.
76 breaches aggregating	4	4,623

In addition to the above, the following lengths of embankments have been much injured and require re-construction more or less :—

	Lineal feet.
On the River Katjooree, right bank	28,719
„ „ Soorooa „	54,960
„ „ Dyah, left bank, about	25,000
„ „ Bargovy, both banks	10,000
„ „ Noon, left bank	10,000
„ „ Ruttuncheera	10,000
Sur Lake	10,000
TOTAL ...	148,679

say 28 miles of embankments requiring heavy repairs.

The dividing embankment at Naraje belongs to the Pooree series. I need not allude to it further here, as I described the action of the flood upon it fully in my letter No. 2224 of the 16th July.

I subjoin the abstract of an estimate prepared by the Executive Engineer, Pooree Division, showing the cost of re-filling the breaches, repairing the embankments where damaged, and strengthening to a degree sufficient to meet a flood of 77·00 on the gauge at Bellevue, Cuttack :—

	Rs.
Re-filling breaches and strengthening embankments generally throughout the Division	1,05,698
Repairs to dividing embankment, Naraje, and revetting it with stone to prevent repitition of damages caused by the late flood	15,735
Repairs to Mootrie tramway, kilns, &c.	4,868
	1,26,301
To which has to be added cost of materials destroyed or washed away at Mootrie lime-kilns	10,953
And stone washed into the Katjooree from stock at Naraje and Bedarpore quarries, say	500
TOTAL LOSS IN POOREE DIVISION ...	1,37,754

MAHANUDDY DIVISION.

I have drawn extensively upon the report from Executive Engineer, Mahanuddy Division, who has taken much pains to collect and put together a lot of valuable information, in consequence of which the submission of his report to this office (received only on the 22nd ultimo) was delayed. I beg to attach it herewith in original.

In the Mahanuddy, the highest flood of this year at the circuit-house was 6 inches above the great flood of 1855, but this height was due to the afflux caused by the Mahanuddy dam and the extra water thrown into the Mahanuddy through the gaps in the dividing embankment, also probably in some measure to the bed of the Mahanuddy above Jobra having risen above what it was in 1855.

The dam at Jobra has raised the river bed, so that for the same flood-line the flood section has been reduced by 19,500 square feet, or about $\frac{1}{7}$th.

The flood level in the Mahanuddy at Cuttack at the circuit-house would probably have been 76·28 had no dams existed, or 1 foot lower than the flood of 1855, whereas at the Circuit-house it was 77·80 above mean sea, making a difference of rise of $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet due to afflux and extra water.

At the Jobra dam the readings of the gauges above and below that work were on the 30th June—

Above dam	74·50
Below „	72·50

and on the 4th July—

Above dam	75·95
Below „	73·95

giving a difference of 2 feet between the water above and below the dam.

The tail water at the dam was below the flood water of 1855, same spot, by about 9 inches according to Mr. Macmillan, taking flood level of 1855 as 74·60.

Below Buddimool the flood level of 1872 was 68·50, and that of 1855 is given by Major Harris at 68·72, but to this, Mr. Macmillan states, has to be added 9 inches for an error on the circuit-house B. M. The flood level of 1855 should be taken, therefore, at 69·50 near Buddimool.

At Mutgujpore the flood level of 1857 was 69·91, and the flood level of 1872 was 70·05, so that *these* two floods were nearly of a similar height at this point, but the conditions under which they acted were different, as the embankment did not breach this year close to Mutgujpore, whereas in 1857 the whole of the embankment near Mutgujpore was carried away, and a heavy breach at Khannugger on the left bank of the Katjooree brought a great influx of water from the Katjooree into the Mahanuddy.

The flood water from the Katjooree, which went through the Patnakea breach, near the 5th mile of the Taldunda Canal, stood on the inside of the Mahanuddy embankment at a level of 69·05, or 1 foot below what it was in the Katjooree near the same place.

The flood level of 1872 at Gutheraotputna in the Mahanuddy was 66·84, *or 3¼ feet below that in the Katjooree* at Mutgujpore, the distance between the two rivers at these villages being under 300 yards.

At Jeypore, where the Katjooree joins the Mahanuddy by a cross branch, the flood of 1872 read 35·10, that of 1871 31·40, and that of 1855 36·30 a quarter of a mile lower down the Mahanuddy. There appears to have been a gorging at this point in the Mahanuddy, and I cannot account for the great height of the flood at this point than by supposing that the Chittertollah carried a large portion of its volume southward into the Mahanuddy about the neighbourhood of Baboogunge. The supposition is in a measure confirmed by the comparatively low state of the Noon at Marsaghai.

The gauge at Paradeep read 6·90 on the 30th of June and 9·90 on the 4th of July 1872. Major Harris gives the flood level near this place 15·10 for 1855. Mr. Sub-Engineer O'Neill gives 11·35 as a flood level pointed out to him as that of 1855, and, judging from inquiries the Executive Engineer made at Bhootmoondee in reference to the floods, I suppose that 11·00 is about the true flood level of 1855.

I beg to call particular attention to these levels, because, as the flood of 1855 at Jeypore, 23 miles above Paradeep, was 1·20 foot above the flood of 4th July last, it is impossible to conceive that at Paradeep, a few miles from the mouth of the Mahanuddy, the flood of 1855 could have been *four feet* above the late flood. The presumption is that the figures given by Major Harris are, as has been long suspected, much too high here.

In 1855 the spill from the left bank of the Mahanuddy began at Dawokote and passed over the greater part of the left bank of the Mahanuddy, flowing *viâ* the Sooknoi and Gobree Nullahs and the branches connected with them to the sea. This year we had no spill from the head of the Beropa downwards on the left banks of the Mahanuddy and Noona.

In 1855 the spill from the right bank of the Mahanuddy began at the circuit-house, but this year it did not begin to flow over the country till the 6th mile below Cuttack. The water of the Katjooree River did not flow this year into the Mahanuddy as it did in 1855 between Cuttack and Mutgujpore, the embankment since constructed preventing it from taking this course.

On the right bank of the Katjooree and Mahanuddy, between Mondillo, Naraje, and Cuttack, the flood spill of this year is nearly similar to what it was in 1855, but the Khoordah Road is higher now than it was in 1855, and there was no embankment across the head of the Barung Nullah and down the right bank of the Katjooree in those days.

The flood of this year stood above 77·50 on the Bellevue gauge for ten days: that of 1855 singly stood above that height for six days only.

The flood which entered Cuttack in 1834 stood at 77·50 on the Baptist Mission College, and was about 3 feet over the college floor. This seems to have been a back water from below the lower end of the revetment on the Katjooree River near the Pooree Ghât. The floor of the Mission College is 9½ feet below the flood level of 1855 on the Bellevue gauge. A high flood in olden times would easily get into the town of Cuttack from below the Pooree Ghât on the Katjooree and the circuit-house on the Mahanuddy, as there were no continuous embankments, and the Pooree Road was much lower than it is now.

On the Katjooree this year, the first breach is at the head of the Soorooa on the right bank, whereas in 1855 the first breach was near the head of the Koakhye. On the left bank the first breach is below Mutgujpore, whereas in 1855 the first breach was at Khannugger.

On the Soorooa the breaches on the right bank were higher up the river than those of this year.

The flood level of the Daib at the mouth of the Muggra Nullah Assistant Engineer Lieutenant Elliston gives as 11·13 for 1872. This is about 1 foot below that reported for 1855, and we have used 12·00 as the highest known flood level at this point in connection with the Machgong Canal Extensions. The flood level of 1855 at the head of the Daib was 53·92, and that of 1872 was 52·57.

At Singarpore, 22 miles below Cuttack, the flood water of the Katjooree this year was about the same level as that of 1871, although the former was 5¾ feet higher at Cuttack than the latter.

At the head of the Daib River the flood of 1872 was 53·92; that of 1871 was 52·57, or 1·35 feet only below that of this year.

At Singarpore, near the head of the Olunka, the highest flood of 1872 was 43·82, and that of 1871 was 43·93. The two floods were nearly similar in height, although the flood of 1872 was 83·30 at Cuttack on the Bellevue gauge, and that of 1871 only 77·50 on the same gauge. I attribute this entirely to the enormous amount of water carried southward by the breaches on the right bank of the Soorooa.

Breaches.

I append a statement showing the length of embankments, canals, and distributaries which have been breached and damaged by the floods of 1872. The length of embankments breached in the Cuttack District in 1855 was 21¾ miles, *vide* Major Harris' reports.

I also attach a statement showing the number and size of the breaches and the damage done to the various embankments, canals, and distributaries in this division in 1872, also the cost of repairs:—

	Miles.
The total length of the breaches on the embankments is	7¼
Damage done to banks	7¾
Breaches on canals	3
Damage done to banks	8¾
Breaches on distributaries	30¼
Damage done to banks	21

Cost of Repairs.

	Rs.
To embankments	43,272
„ canals	21,852
„ distributaries	26,580
Total ...	91,704

The breach in the Taldunda Canal at Putnakea (5th mile) was caused by the water in the Katjooree backing up the Cuttack drainage channel and filling the low ground between the Katjooree embankment and the canal. The waves wore away the bank and caused it to slip; the rush of water broke through the south bank of the canal and nearly breached the embankment on the right bank of the Mahanuddy, which is here only a few hundred feet distant. This embankment had a very narrow escape. For 1½ miles the waves washed half the section away. The Overseer showed great presence of mind in cutting the left or north bank of the canal at a suitable spot to let off the water, thus inundating the country above Beereebatty. This no doubt saved the Beereebatty Lock.

The flood burst the old embankment in the right bank of the Mahanuddy at Neemasapore, and burst with great force on the canal bank opposite Eydpore. A considerable gap was formed in the canal banks, and to this eruption is due much of the damage done to the higher distributaries.

The various breaches enumerated in the Taldunda Canal below this point were without doubt due to the cutting of the banks by the people living along the banks of the Sook Pyka. In one place, Katooa, near Ramcumonpore, the villagers turned out in a body, and, despite the remonstrances of the patrol and the villagers on the *other* bank who were aware of the devastation such an act would cause to *their* lands, cut the north bank with most destructive consequence. At another point a man was washed into the breach he had formed by nicking the bank and drowned. At various points half-formed cuts were found in the north bank of this canal where the villagers had attempted to breach it.

The bank of the Machgong Canal was saved by the exertions of Mr. Overseer Junior, assisted by the Contractor Opendro Mahanty, who worked very well indeed. Mr. Junior kept men at work all night with torches. The bank was so nearly overtopped, however, that it was only saved by placing turf along the crest.

The most important breaches in the rivers of the Mahanuddy Division were the following:—

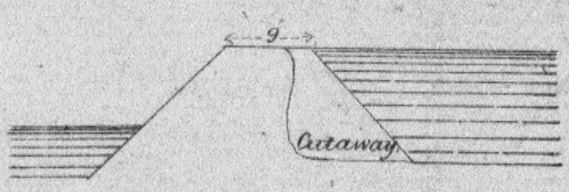
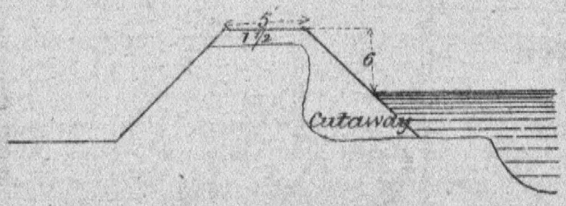
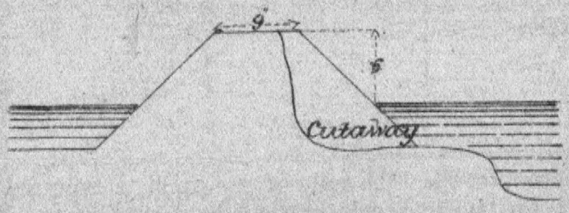
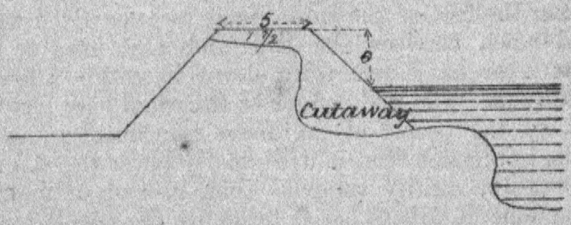
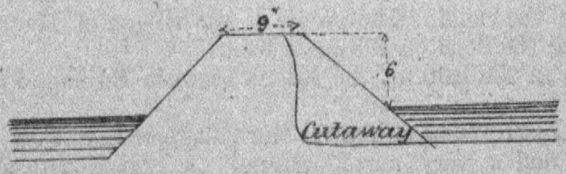
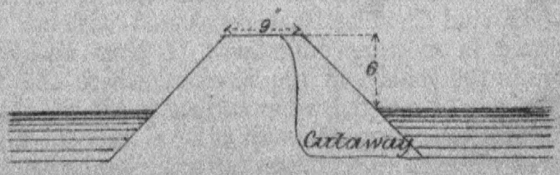
In the right bank of Mahanuddy at Rama	600 feet in length.
In the left bank of the Soorooa at Tykuna. This was an enormous breach, but the area of land inundated was not more than 1½ square miles	1,500 feet in length.
In the left bank of the Olunka, at Chattra, two breaches	600 feet in length.
In the River Pankpal, at Raipore	350 feet in length.

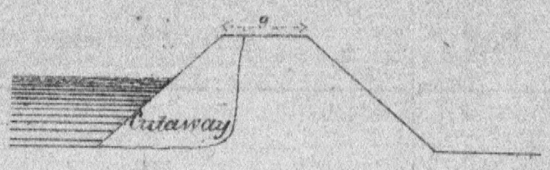
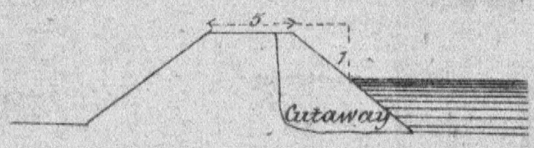
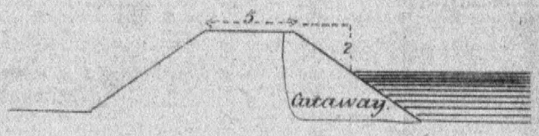
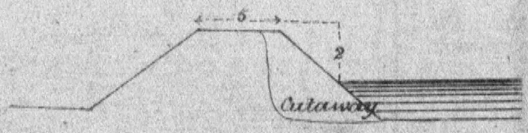
In the left bank of the Daib there were several large breaches, the largest of which occurred at Alipingle, which was 850 feet in length.

Beropa Division.

The works of the Kendrapara Canal and its distributaries are enclosed by the Rivers Mahanuddy, Chittertollah, and Noona on one side, and by the Beropa and Brahminee on the other. In the first six miles of the canal, and in detached lengths further down, the old river embankment was raised and relied upon to keep out a maximum flood. For the rest of the canal the bank next the river had dimensions given to it to serve as a flood embankment. The river embankment between the head of the canal and the first lift-lock is not continuous, being broken up in places by large sand-hills of irregular outline. As the space between the canal and the river bund is low, the villagers, to get rid of the water, cut drains through the bank to let the water off into the river. Either the water got in at one of these drains, or the river bank was overtopped, for the flood filled the intermediate space, but fortunately did not breach

the canal bund. The accumulated water found a vent to the north through the Sonakairwass syphon under the canal. Some distance above, the Nankara syphon was discharging the flood water of the Beropa under the canal in the opposite direction. In fact, the lower syphon was taking off what the upper syphon was bringing into the low ground between the Mahanuddy and the canal. This part of the canal naturally caused great anxiety to the Executive Engineer. Below I give sketch sections, showing the extent to which the canal flood bank and Mahanuddy left bank were washed from Kyra to Burrabooria Lock, and from Burrabooria to Authora and Katar:—

Particulars.	River.	Section of the damaged Bund.	Remarks.
From Keyra to Ondaisai.	Main Canal, right bank.		This is a flood bank and is one-fifth cut away for a length of 2,900 running feet.
From Ondaisai to Sathbatia.	Mahanuddy, left bank.		One-fourth cut away for a length of 8,700 running feet; 1½ feet blown away by wind, as the bank is formed by sand.
From Sathbatia to Navooriboy.	Main Canal, right bank.		This is a flood bank and is one-fourth cut away for a length of 2,400 running feet.
From Navooriboy to Koosunpore.	Mahanuddy, left bank.		One-fourth cut away for a length of 4,900 running feet; 1½ feet blown away by wind, as the bank is formed by sand only.
From Koosunpore to 3½ Distributary.	Main Canal, right bank.		This is a flood bank and is half cut away for a length of 5,950 running feet.
From 3½ Distributary to No. 2 Lock.	Ditto ...		This is a flood bank and is one-fifth cut away for a length of 1,030 running feet.

Particulars.	River.	Section of the damaged Bund.	REMARKS.
From Barboodia to Authora.	Main Canal, right bank.		One-fourth slipped inside of Main Canal for a length of 1,200 running feet.
Ditto ...	Mahanuddy, left bank.		One-fourth cutaway for a length of 3,500 running feet.
At Patpore Village	Ditto ...		One-eighth cutaway for a length of 300 running feet.
At Catar Pannoosai.	Ditto ...		One-fourth cutaway for a length of 400 running feet.

At Kendupatna, on the 16th mile of the canal, I expected to hear of much erosion of the river bank, which for two or three years back has been coming closer and closer to the Divisional Bungalow. The river, however, did not rise so high as might have been anticipated, and the groyne work along the foot of the bank seems to have acted well.

In the 3rd reach between the 18th and 21st mile of the canal near Burpudda and Bulliapudda, the river bank was worn down to within a few inches of the water, before the flood began to subside. The real danger to the canal here lies in the possibility of the canal bank being cut by the people of the above-mentioned villages, as they are often tempted to do this, under the impression that it will greatly lower the flood level. The Executive Engineer, Beropa Division, rightly suggests that instead of making a retired line, which must otherwise now be done, it will be better to induce the people to choose a new village site on the landward side of the canal. The people of the village of Hanupore, a little below Burpudda, encamped during the flood on the canal bank.

The breach in the bank of the Noona between Bulliapudda and Partheypore is 480 feet in length.

In the 3rd reach, 22nd mile, near the village of Sankelow, the Executive Engineer reports that the canal had a very narrow escape. A breach actually did occur, but it was stopped immediately, just as the water was pouring into the canal. As no earth was to be had on the side next the river to make up the bank, temporary bridges with openings for traffic were thrown across the canal. The Executive Engineer speaks highly of the way Temporary Supervisor Baboo Govind Chunder Dass persevered with an almost hopeless work, and the readiness he evinced in meeting difficulties. I have always noticed on this canal that the weakest points are in the middle of the reaches, where the flood line corresponds with the normal level of the canal bank and water surface. Above, the extra earth from the cutting gives the outer bank a clear preponderance of level over the flood, while below, the low fall the canal has, compared with the river, necessitates the banks being kept well above the ordinary margin allowed between crest of bank and flood line.

Between Kulpara and Marsaghai, a distance of 4½ miles, the canal bank is very much damaged. Last year with a very much lower flood the banks were all but overtopped, and sanction was given to raise them to such a height as would provide a safe margin over the level such a flood as that of the 4th July last might be expected to produce at Marsaghai. The extra height was given to the banks, and without doubt this saved the canal this year; not that the extra height was needed, but it gave the bank so much greater section that, when the inner slopes began to slip into the canal under the pressure from the river side, the bank

had still sufficient section left to counterbalance the height of the flood outside. In other places where the slopes and crest of the bank next the river were worn away by the waves (and this was where the real danger lay), the addition made to the bank last year prevented it from being utterly worn away. The section of the bank was so reduced by the action of the waves that in places nothing but the inner slope was left. At three points there was extreme danger of the river bank giving, and it appears to have been saved only by the strenuous exertions of the Executive Engineer and Supervisor Baboo Govind Chunder Dass. The Executive Engineer speaks highly in praise of the way the Baboo persevered in the work and managed his coolies in the very worst of weather. The banks were only saved by an almost continuous revetment of bamboos, screw-pine and brushwood, &c., which had to be brought from a distance by boats. Had the Noona risen at Marsaghai, as was expected, in proportion to the rise of the flood at Cuttack, it would have been hard to save the canal banks, but the flood, in place of being 2 feet higher as we looked for, was 2 inches lower than the flood of August 3rd, 1871. I subjoin the levels at different points from Naraje downwards to illustrate the working of the flood :—

		Flood of 3rd August 1871.	Flood of 4th July 1872.	Difference.
Naraje	...	86·80	92·10	5·30
Jobra Weir ... above	...	72·00	75·95	3·95
Jobra Weir ... below	...	69·20	73·95	4·75
Kendupatna	...	45·82	48·00	2·18
Burpudda	...	Actual level not given ; level of flood same both years.		
Marsaghai	...	15·20	15·00	·20

The levels were so contrary at Marsaghai to what might have been expected that some explanation should be sought for. The flood of 1855, which was a slightly greater flood than that of the 4th July last, read 16·00 at a point 2,000 feet below Marsaghai. The creek at Marsaghai 17 years ago was a very small channel compared with what it is now, but the left bank of the Noona for nearly 13½ feet presented a spill section, and the Gopea Muneebecoonda and other spill channels, now closed up by the canal, allowed a great volume of water to escape to the northward to the line of the Jumboo. I should say that, practically, so far as the flood level at Marsaghai is concerned, the conditions of the case have not much altered, for if the head of the creek leading to the Jumboo has widened greatly, thus reducing any previous tendency to gorge at this point, the Noona just above Marsaghai has now to carry all the spill that in 1855 passed over its left bank to the Jumboo. Perhaps the explanation of the matter is, not that this year's flood was so low, but that there may have been exceptional causes why last year's flood at Marsaghai was relatively so high. When it is considered that the actual difference of level between high flood level at Marsaghai, and high water during the high fresh at the anchorage, is only 4 feet, there is no difficulty in understanding that the tides may have a considerable influence on the level of the flood at Marsaghai. During the late flood the wind was from the south-west, and within two days of new moon, on the 3rd August 1871, the wind was south-east, and the moon was on the full two days previously.

From Kulparra to Marsaghai, the country to the north of the canal was for the most part under water as far as the embankment which extends from Kendraparra to Rajghur. The depth of the inundation was, however, moderate. About half way between Kulparra and Marsaghai, the Executive Engineer estimated the difference of level, between the flood in the Noona and the still water inundation north of the canal, at 7 feet. Between the two last locks the canal banks were described as looking like two long black ribbons surrounded on every side by water.

Nearly the whole of the country lying between the Chittertollah and Noona Rivers was submerged by the late flood. This is no unusual occurrence, and almost the only difference between the late flood and those of the last four years in Pergunnah Sooknai consisted in the extra depth of inundation.

On the 30th June, and 1st and 2nd July, a strong gale of wind blew from the south-west, and acting on an almost unbroken sheet of water 4 miles in extent raised the waves, and these, combined with a powerful current, nearly destroyed the last reach of the canal.

The following breaches and damages to embankments have been reported on the Rivers Noona, Chittertollah, Pyka, and Nullahs Bagni and Pota :—

Chittertollah, left bank	...	Kantaparee to Theymoonda,	100	lineal feet	... Completely gone.
Ditto	...	Jenapore to Burpudda ...	170	ditto	... Ditto.
Ditto	...	Nuguspore to Burimpore ...	890	ditto	... Ditto.
Noona, right bank	...	Vuglipudda to Bumpoo ...	98	ditto	... Zemindary completely gone.
Pyka, left bank	...	Bissnathpore to Noinpore...	600	ditto	... Ditto.
Ditto	...	Arabole to ditto ...	70	ditto	... Ditto.
Ditto	...	Cosimpara to Busuntpore...	24	ditto	... Ditto.
Ditto	...	Sinota to Tipini ...	32	ditto	... Ditto.
Bagni, left bank	...	Tipini to Cooloogong ...	28	ditto	... Ditto.
Pota, right bank	...	Barigole to Kughpudda ...	320	ditto	... Ditto.
Ditto	...	Bumpoo to ditto ...	94	ditto	... Ditto.
Ditto	...	Purbutpore to Bumpoo ...	56	ditto	... Ditto.
Ditto	...	Burmole to ditto ...	150	ditto	... Ditto.
Ditto	...	Pooranapane to Cullumsaree,	168	ditto	... Ditto.

The amount of water passing down the River Beropa during the height of the flood, tried by the formula calculating the discharge over weirs, was about 78,000 cubic feet per second only. The water surface above the weir was 71-80, + datum giving $8\frac{3}{10}$ feet as the depth of water passing over. This is 2½ feet lower than a maximum flood should rise to, according to

the original calculations for the discharges down the Mahanuddy and Beropa. The discharge down this river was, therefore, far short of what it was designed to carry in such a flood as that of 4th July last. A great deal of mischief was done by the water spilling over both banks of the river however. It topped the right bank below Jugguthpore and swept across the country, destroying almost entirely distributary No. 0, and causing a great number of breaches in distributaries Nos. 1 to 4 with their branches and the village channels lately constructed from them. The spill and breach water took the line of the Sooknai drainage, and through it found its way back to the Beropa, doing, however, much damage as it passed along. At Baleetota the bund on the right bank of the Sooknai was breached in two places, and some very heavy breaching occurred in the right bank of the Beropa at Chasacund, where the Sooknai falls into the Beropa, as well as at Kortung, Jalesurputna, and Odam, further down the right bank of the Beropa; details of these breaches are given below:—

From Coospore to Tigerea the right bank of the Beropa is either not embanked at all, or is only dotted here and there with small ridges called zemindary bunds, but which do not deserve to be called embankments. Over this length the flood, in addition to the water that found its way across country from the breaches between Chasacund and Odam, passed uncontrolled into the Gobree, which is the great drainage line for the country lying between the Brahminee and Noona. The flood in the Gobree, combined with the spill from the Chota Brahminee, inundated the whole country east of Kendraparra to a great depth, and caused immense suffering among the villages. Below I give a memorandum of the damage done to the embankments on the Chota Brahminee:—

Below Tigerea for some distance the embankment, which has a small section, had the outer slope cut away from the crest downwards for a distance of 3,000 feet.

The embankments along the right bank of the Brahminee from Birda to Indpore and thence to Pattamoondee have escaped with slight injuries. Had the high banks at Mungulpore and Charparra gone, the Gobree would have become surcharged as in 1868, and immense damage would have followed to the lower branches of the distributaries Nos. 8 to 13 of the Kendraparra Canal.

I have just been furnished by the Kendraparra Canal Office with a list showing the extent to which the bunds of the different distributaries have been breached and otherwise injured. The information is given below in tabular form.

Below Pattamoondee no breaches occurred, but from Sancroopa and Ultang the bund was overtopped for 1,500 feet, the slopes on both sides being injured.

From Albha to Arajoory the river slope of the enbankment was cut away from the crest vertically for a length of about 5,000 feet. The Albha bund was only saved by revetting with bamboos and brushwood. In places half the section was scoured away.

From Arajoory to Modonpore the outer slopes suffered slightly, and the Damurpore Circle embankments were also a little damaged for a distance of about 3,000 feet.

Memorandum of breaches, &c., in the right bank of the Beropa and Brahminee from Chowdwar downwards, also in the Rivers Chota Brahminee and Gandakia, is given below.

The abstracts of the estimates of the cost of repairs caused by the late floods are subjoined. The total estimated expenditure is Rs. 1,47,985. The first estimates received from the Executive Engineer amounted to Rs. 1,73,000, but I have eliminated various works which, though necessary to place the country in better security than before against the effects of another such flood, can scarcely be classed with works for which the sanction of Government is sought to be obtained as necessitated by the late flood:—

	Rs.	Rs.
No. 2 Sub-Division.		
Main Canal, repairing bunds	3,563	
Ditto, clearing silt	2,900	
Repairs to distributaries	12,870	
Ditto to Beropa River embankment	3,349	
Ditto to Chittertollah River ditto	3,575	
		26,257
No. 3 Sub-Division.		
Repairs to Main Canal bund	1,917	
Making a retired embankment for Chittertollah and Noona embankments for protection of country	2,408	
Repairs to Nos. 7 and 8 distributaries	4,680	
		9,005
No. 4 Sub-Division.		
Repairs to embankments; constructing a retired line on Pyka ...	3,237	
Filling breaches in embankments along Noona, Chittertollah, Pyka, and Bargovy	4,187	
Repairs to embankments	31,829	
		39,253
Nos. 5 and 6 Sub-Divisions.		
Repairs to embankments	31,916	
Closing breaches in ditto	3,800	
Repairs to Main Canal bunds	3,406	
Ditto ditto	11,347	
Ditto ditto	3,531	
Ditto ditto	15,700	
Closing 74 breaches in distributaries	770	
		70,470
		1,44,985
Add repairs to canal and distributary bungalows		3,000
Total ...		1,47,985

Statement showing particulars of Breaches in Distributaries of the Kendraparra Canal by floods and excessive rain water.

Number of Distributaries.	Renewing Embankments entirely carried away.			Re-filling partial Breaches.		Strengthening Embankments where damaged by flood.			Bottoming or removing silt washed into Channels from Distributary bunds.	Remarks.
	Number of Distributary.	Bund.	Length in feet.	Number of Distributary.	Length in feet.	Number of Distributary.	Bund.	Length in feet.		
0 ...	0	2	800	8F	20	0	2	3,580	800	
.....	...	...	800	...	18	1	1	4,000	4,680	
0*a* ...	...	...	1,600	8	20	...	...	3,000	3,720	
1 ...	...	...	3,000	...	40	...	...	5,000	4,000	
4 ...	...	...	1,800	8G¾	24	...	...	5,280	5,280	
... ...	...	...	2,000	...	16	...	2	2,640	5,280	
... ...	...	...	1,700	8	20	4	...	4,200	3,000	
... ...	0*a*	1	600	...	72	...	...	3,500	4,000	
4½ ...	1*a*	2	107	...	64	...	...	5,280	6,500	
5 ...	...	...	115	8G	56	4*c*	...	3,500	4,000	The repairs required in strengthening embankments and removal of silt from channels of Distributaries Nos. 5 to 8, inclusive, are chiefly due to slips caused by the heavy rains.
6 ...	1*c*	...	2,500	...	28	5	...	3,000	5,280	
6D ...	...	...	3,100	8H	28	...	...	5,280	900	
... ...	3½	...	4,000	...	24	...	...	3,000	5,280	
6E ...	3½*a*	2	5,000	8I	28	5B	2	4,000	3,000	
... ...	3½*a*1	...	2,000	...	30	6	...	1,200	2,280	
... ...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	3,200	2,500	
7 ...	...	...	...	8I2	64	...	...	1,000	4,000	
7A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	1,000	
7A1 ...	...	...	...	...	28	6	2B	900	2,000	
8A ...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	800	400	
... ...	...	...	...	8I¼	30	...	...	700	3,900	
8A1 ...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	1,500	6,000	
8A2 ...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	2,400	4,200	
.....	...	...	...	8K1	20	...	...	4,500	1,600	
.....	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	3,000	1,200	
Ekrooky Channel ...	...	...	...	...	20	6B	...	200	2,000	
8A½ ...	...	...	...	8B	30	6D	...	350	2,500	
8B ...	...	...	...	...	28	6D*a*	...	250	3,200	
8C ...	...	...	...	8A	28	6E	...	2,000	6,600	
8C1 ...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	2,950	2,000	
8E ...	...	...	...	8A2*b*	28	...	...	1,000	4,000	
8D ...	...	...	...	8A2	56	6F	...	3,300	2,500	
8D1 ...	...	...	...	8C	30	...	...	3,000	1,700	
... ...	...	...	...	8C*a*	18	...	...	2,500	4,000	
... ...	...	...	...	7	32	7	...	400	2,000	

to slips in the Distributary Embankments caused by heavy rains.

8E½	...	...	...	...	These damages were chiefly due	7A	48	...	...	1,000	1,500
8F	...	...	...	...		7A1	20	7A	...	500	2,500
.....		...	...	...		9	45	7A1	...	800	2,200
8F1	...	...	...	...		9D	200	8A	...	600	4,000
8F2	...	...	...	...		...	40	...	...	300	3,000
8G	...	...	...	...		9F	60	...	...	3,900	6,000
8G½	...	...	...	...		9H	100	8A2	...	700	1,200
8G¾	...	...	...	...		10	200	...	...	300	2,000
8H	...	...	...	...		11	100	Ekrooky	...	800	2,500
8H1	...	...	...	...		...	60	8B	...	2,000	2,500
8H½	...	...	...	...		...	3,000	...	...	400	3,500
8I	...	...	...	...		11A1	30	8C	...	800	1,500
8I*a*	...	...	...	...		11D	20	...	...	600	1,000
.....		...	...	...		11E	180	8C1	1	1,500	2,000
8I*b*	...	...	...	...		...	315	8D1	2	1,200	7,000
8K	...	...	...	...		11E1	75	8F	...	900	3,000
8K1	...	...	...	...		12	60	8G¾	...	1,500	4,000
.....		...	...	...		13	25	8H	...	1,000	500
Extension 8	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	800	4,500
								8H1	...	1,000	
								8I	...	2,000	
								8I*a*	...	1,000	
								...	...	500	
								8K	...	1,500	
								...	...	1,000	
								8K1	...	1,800	
								Extension 8	...	600	
								...	...	500	
								..	...	1,500	

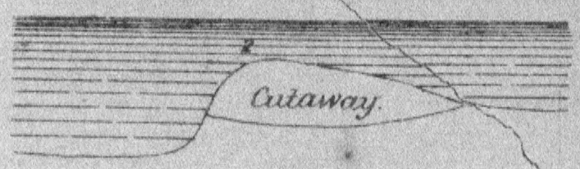
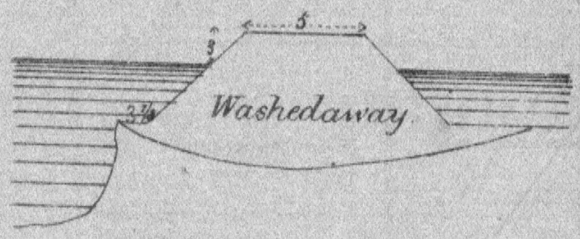
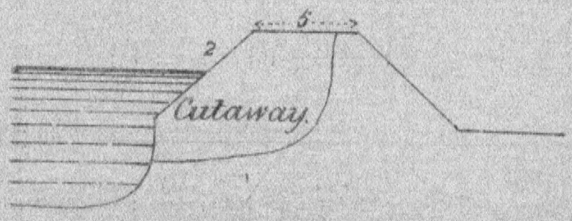
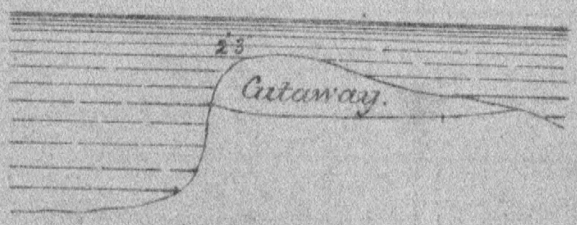
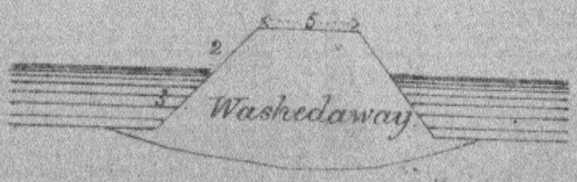
SUMMARY.

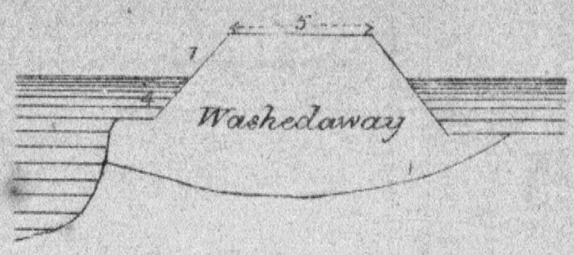
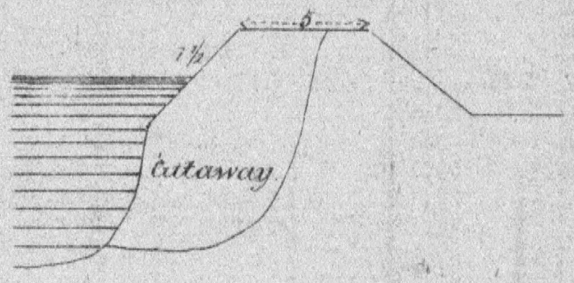
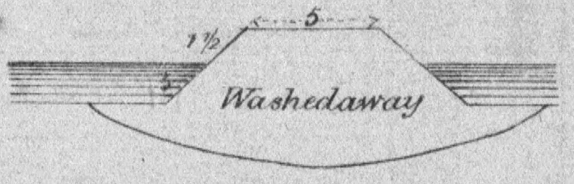
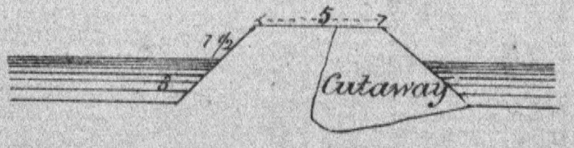
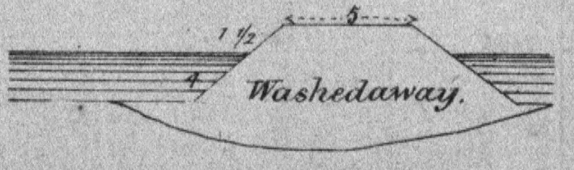
Length of Distributary Embankments carried away and damaged by flood in the Beropa and Mahanuddy (the former chiefly)—

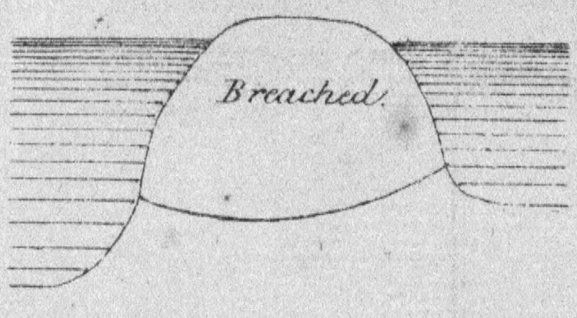
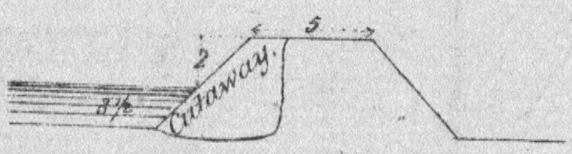
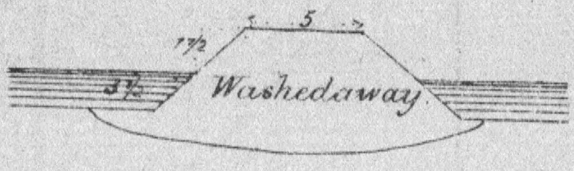
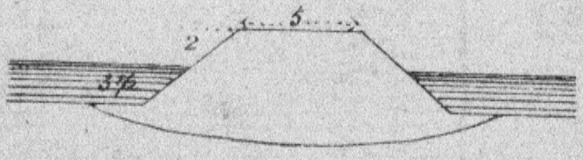
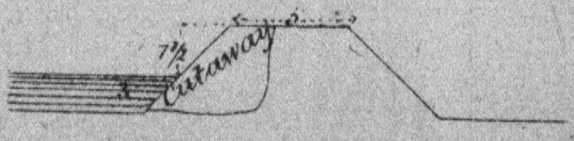
	Miles.	Feet.
Renewing Distributaries entirely carried away	5	2,722
Ditto ditto partially breached and removal of silt caused by breaches	7	3,020
Removal of silt brought down the channels from breaches	0	1,280

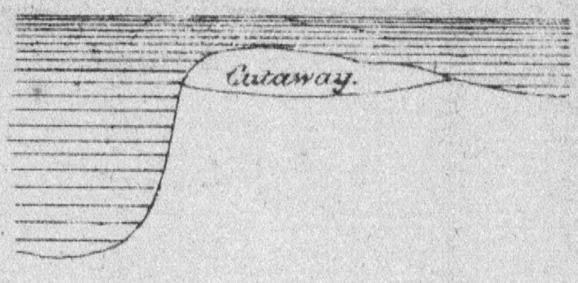
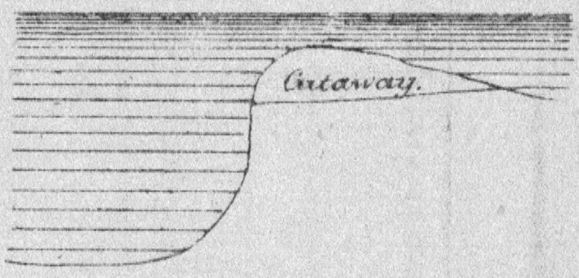
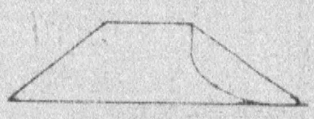
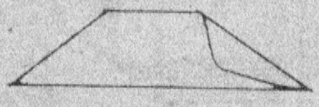
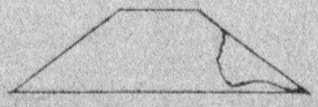
Length of Distributary Embankments damaged by excessive rain—

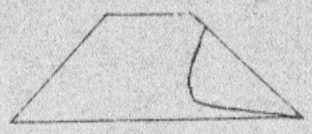
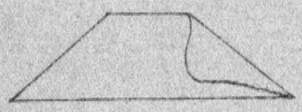
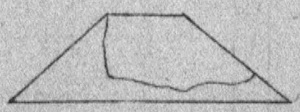
Re-filling partial breaches	1	449
Strengthening embankments caused by slips and removal of silt brought in thereby	15	2,630
Removal of silt brought into channels by partial slipping of banks	8	4,370

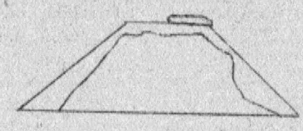
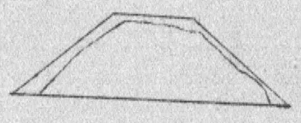
Particulars.	River.	Section of the damaged Bund.	REMARKS.
At Padahur Village	Beropa River, right bank.		Overflooded the natural bank and made a cut into it 15 feet wide.
Padahur embankment.	Ditto ...		The embankment at its commencement cut away entirely for 20 feet in length.
At Soonakulla ...	Ditto ...		Three-fourths eaten away for a length of 100 running feet.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...		The end of it for 50 running feet entirely washed away.
At Atmónia ...	Ditto ...		Overflooded and a cut made into the natural bank of the river by the flood 15 feet wide.
At Itchapore ...	Ditto ...		The beginning of the embankment cut away entirely for 20 feet in length.

Particulars.	River.	Section of the damaged Bund.	REMARKS.
At Padanpadah...	Beropa River, right bank.		The beginning of the embankment is cut away for a length of 50 feet.
Mookundoopore embankment.	Ditto ...		This is eaten away for a length of 200 feet and three-fourths gone.
At Mookundoopore.	Ditto ...		Two cuts made in the natural bank of the river, each 15 feet wide.
Sonkamoo embankment.	Ditto ...		The beginning of this embankment is cut away entirely for a length of 40 feet.
Ramasur embankment.	Ditto ...		Eaten away on the country side for a length of 1,000 feet, and ½ cut away.
Chasocund embankment.	Ditto ...		Embankment cut away at its commencement for a length of 200 feet.

Particulars.	River.	Section of the damaged Bund.	REMARKS.
Badedolah village	Sooknadee, right.		This breached in two places for 50 feet in length and another 40 feet. This is not in line with the Beropa bund, but is thrown to prevent the back-water of Beropa from swamping the villages and country.
From Chasocund to Kortang.	Beropa River..		One-fourth eaten away for a length of 3,000 feet.
Chasocund embankment.	Ditto ...		This embankment was cut away for 20 feet in length in the beginning.
Kortang embankment.	Ditto ...		Cut away in the beginning for 50 feet.
At Julasurpurpatna.	Ditto ...		Breached 150 feet in length.
From Julasurpatna to Odam.	Ditto ...		One-fourth gone for a length of 1,600 feet.

Particulars.	River.	Section of the damaged Bund.	REMARKS.
At Odam ..	Beropa River...		The natural bank cut into by the flood, a gap 50 feet wide.
At Ombasouri ...	Ditto ...		Four gaps cut in the natural bank, 30 feet wide each.
From Matia to Ambree, about 5,000 running feet of embankment cut away.	Chota Brahminee, left.		Half gone.
From Ambree to Holoderpore, about 8,000 run-feet cut away, *viz.*, 4,000 running feet.	Ditto ...		One-third gone.
4,000 running feet	Ditto ...		Comparatively less than above.
From Holoderpore to Tegeria, about 2,000 running feet of embankment cut away.	Ditto ...		One-fourth gone.

Particulars.	River.	Section of the damaged Bund.	REMARKS.
From Sompara to Katiapara, about 2,500 running feet of embankment cut away.	Chota Brahminee, left.		One-fourth gone.
From Katiapara to Soojunpore, flood water overtopped the embankment 1 foot; of this bund 2,000 running feet cut away.	Ditto ...		One-fourth-gone.
From Soojunpore to Doorpore, damages to embankment very trifling.	Ditto ...		Here and there cut away.
1,500 running feet	Ditto ...		One-fourth gone.
From Kudulshy to Boro Rahama, about 3,000 running feet of the embankment cut away. 1,500 running feet.	Ditto ...		Seriously damaged; three-fourths gone.

Particulars.	River.	Section of the damaged Bund.	REMARKS.
From Boro Rahama to Suncroopa, flood water overtopped the embankments; 1′ 6″ bunds seriously damaged; both sides of it cut away; bund breached in 6 places; one 380 running feet long, and the rest about 80 running feet each; depth from 6 to 10 feet below the surface.	Chota Brahminee, left.		Seriously damaged.
Chundiapully, about 5,000 running feet seriously damaged; water overtopped the bunds 2 feet vertically.	Gondolhea, left		Half gone; seriously damaged.
From Amerabad to Niginpore, bunds all gone, except little bits here and there, 4 miles.	Ditto ...		

Brahminee Division.

The works of this division are bounded on the south and east by the Beropa and its off-shoots, the Chota and Burra Gengootee, and on the north by the River Brahminee and its deep channel branch, the Kimerea. The relative height of the flood at the head of the Beropa I have already noticed partly. Compared with the floods of 1855 and 1866, the late flood stood as follows :—

Heights above Mean Sea Datum.

	In 1855. Head works not built.	In 1866. Mahanuddy Weir not coped.		4th July 1872.	
Fukeerparra, head of Beropa ...	73·70	73·00		75·95	
Chowduar, site of weir ...	71·25	68·79	68·57	71·80	71·20
Below weir	...	68·36		70·60	

While this flood was 2¼ feet above that of 1855 at the head of the Beropa, it stood 8 inches lower at Chowduar, 1¾ mile further down on the Jugguthpore side of the weir. The above levels show that the surface slope of the Beropa during the height of the flood was 2¾ feet per mile.

Towards the end of June last a flood of ordinary character came down the Brahminee. It attained its highest on the 29th June and 3rd July, on which dates it stood 5 and 4 feet respectively below the great flood of 1868, the highest on record. The Beropa and its branches were, however, completely gorged before reaching the Kimerea and Brahminee, and the flood backed up over the whole country between the Chota Gengootee and the Calcutta road.

At the head of the high level canal, the flood got in between the village of Choudwar and the end of the road leading to the bridge over the lock and spilled into the canal. The villagers had constructed a small bund to keep the water out of the lower part of the village, but it was not properly looked after and it burst on the 3rd July. The discharge was insignificant, and, as the bank of the canal here is laterite rock, no damage was done, except that part the gravel bank was washed into the canal, but not into the channel. There was a heavy flood in the Gond Noi, which is discharged under the No. 1 syphon of the high level canal; but, although, it rose to within a few inches of the top of the side walls of the syphon, no slip or other casualty occurred. On the 3rd and 4th miles of the canal, the catch drains behind the left bank could not carry off the rain-fall from the high ground to the west. The pent-up water burst into the canal at three or four points, but the canal escapes easily carried off the surplus supply.

Many of the distributaries were cut up considerably, as the accompanying memorandum will show. The first two channels were torn up by the spill from the River Beropa, which topped its banks immediately below Choudwar, and made two enormous breaches in the 2nd and 3rd miles, 605 and 105 feet in length. The embankment in the former was cut down to the level of the ground, in the latter to the level of the bed of a large tank immediately on the rear. The closing of the latter breach has been a matter of much difficulty. In 1867-68 a flood embankment was commenced by the late East India Irrigation and Canal Company between Choudwar and Sytoh 2¾ miles down the Beropa. The embankment was nearly completed for about 2½ miles, but the end next Choudwar was scarcely commenced, when the prospect of early transfer of the works to Government led to the stoppage of further construction. The spill and breach water poured into the Gond Noi and Mendicoi Nullahs and through their common mouth found an outlet into the Chota Gengootee. This current of water did considerable injury to distributary No. 1.

The distributary channels which have suffered the least are Nos. 4, 7, 7B, 8, 9 and 10. These channels are protected from the spill water of the Gengootee by the Calcutta road. The channels to which the flood did most injury were Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7A, 11 and 14, the latter portion of all these having been washed away or nearly so. The village channels to the east of the Calcutta road will require entire renewal, having been nearly all swept away. Those to the west of the main road suffered slightly. The total lengthof distributaries washed away, or in which the banks were heavily damaged was 13 miles 592 feet.

The whole country between the Calcutta road and the Gengootee was, from Tanghy to Burchunna, under water, and for some time it was impossible to tell what state the distributaries were in, the lower lands remained so long submerged. Subjoined is a detailed account of the damages sustained by each channel.

The Pergunnahs Koonda, Jeypore, Bargong, and western portion of Kalamatia, were heavily submerged, but no particular damage was done. The people in these parts are always prepared for a certain degree of inundation. The country is for the most part unembanked, probably on account of the difficulty any partial system of embankments would place in the way of free drainage in a district so intersected by rivers—the Kimeria, Kaloo, Chota and Burra Gengootee, and Beropa Rivers, all here commingling within an area of no great extent.

The following is an abstract of the probable cost of putting the distributary and other works in the same state as they were before the flood :—

	Rs.
High Level Canal	4,660
Distributary Channels	9,350
Embankments (on River Brahminee chiefly)	3,000
Total ...	17,010

BRAHMINEE DIVISION.

Statement shewing Number and Dimensions of Breaches on Distributaries.

Mileage.	Right Bank.				Left Bank.				Name of Distributary.	Remarks.
	Serial Number	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Serial Number.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.		
		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.		
I ...	1	50	10	5	1	50	10	5	No. 1 Distributary ...	The breaches on this distributary were all caused by the overflowing of the Gungootee River, which, when the flood was at its highest, stood over the last 3 miles of the distributary 1 foot above crest of bunds. The slopes are cut up in *many* places, and shoals of silt have been thrown up throughout the last 3 miles. The actual number of breaches is 12 on the right bank, from 6 feet to 140 feet, and on the left bank 20, from 10 feet to 140 feet in length, making a total length of 1,387 lineal feet of embankment breached.
	2	6	10	4	2	15	12	4		
II ...	3	8	10	4	3	10	10	3		
	4	10	10	3	4	20	10	5		
	5	10	12	3	5	10	12	3		
	6	10	12	5	6	20	12	5		
	7	30	12	5	...	...	...	...		
III ...	8	6	12	4	7	20	12	6		
	9	10	12	4	...	...	...	...		
	10	110	16	7	8	110	16	6		
	11	140	16	6	9	140	16	6		
IV ...	12	100	18	6	10	15	14	6		
	...	...	...	...	11	36	18	8		
	...	...	...	...	12	100	18	6		
	...	...	...	...	13	50	15	5		
VI ...	...	...	...	...	14	56	18	6		
	...	...	...	...	15	38	16	6		
	...	...	...	...	16	90	23	9		
	...	...	...	...	17	50	13	7		
VIII ...	...	...	...	...	18	42	20	7		
IX ...	...	...	...	...	19	10	15	6		
	...	...	...	...	20	15	8	7		
Total, Right Bank ...	12	Total, Left Bank ...			20					
I ...	1	6	6	4	1	4	5	4	No. 2 Distributary ...	This distributary has not suffered to any great extent; the breaches are few, but the banks that were lately made up have been rutted somewhat by the rain. Total length of embankment breached = 77 lineal feet.
	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	3		
II ...	2	6	5	3	3	10	5	4		
	3	12	5	4	4	6	5	3		
	...	...	...	...	5	12	5	4		
III ...	4	6	5	4	...	...	...	...		
	5	4	5	3	...	...	...	...		
	6	3	5	2	6	6	6	4		
Total, Right Bank ...	6	Total, Left Bank ...			6					

Mileage.	Right Bank.				Left Bank.				Name of Distributary.	Remarks.
	Serial Number.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Serial Number.	Length.	Breath.	Depth.		
		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.		
I ...	1	15	8	3	...	...	...	...	No. 3 Distributary ...	*Nos.* 3 *and* 3*H*.—The breaches on the 1st and 2nd miles were caused by the accumulation of drainage water; those on the remaining miles by the overflowing of the Gundo Noi and Chota Gungootee. The latter portion of the channel is so much cut about, that the cost of repairing will be as much as the original cost of construction. The total length of embankment breached = 862 feet.
	2	5	5	3	...	...	...	...		
	3	14	8	4	...	...	...	...		
	4	8	7	3	...	...	...	...		
	5	7	7	3	...	...	...	...		
	6	4	5	4	...	...	...	...		
	7	4	6	4	1	8	7	4		
	8	4	6	4	2	4	6	4		
	9	14	6	4	3	18	6	2		
	10	14	6	2	4	9	6	3		
	11	10	5	3	5	11	6	3		
	12	20	4	3	6	22	5	2		
	13	16	5	3	7	9	4	2		
	14	8	6	5	8	10	4	3		
	15	8	8	3	9	6	3	2		
	16	25	5	3	10	8	5	3		
	...	...	...	...	11	6	4	3		
	...	...	...	...	12	8	4	3		
III ...	...	...	...	...	13	11	5	2		
	...	...	...	...	14	4	4	2		
	...	...	...	...	15	14	2	2		
	...	...	...	...	16	14	5	3		
	...	...	...	...	17	9	4	3		
	...	...	...	...	18	10	4	3		
	...	...	...	...	19	10	5	3		
	...	...	...	...	20	8	4	3		
	...	...	...	...	21	12	5	3		
	...	...	...	...	22	4	2	2		
	...	...	...	...	23	10	5	3		
	...	...	...	...	24	18	5	3		
	...	...	...	...	25	14	4	3		
	...	...	...	...	26	7	3	2		
	...	...	...	...	27	17	5	4		
	...	...	...	...	28	24	3	3		
IV ..	...	...	...	...	29	26	3	2		
	...	...	...	...	30	16	3	3		
	...	...	...	...	31	10	3	2		
	...	...	...	...	32	8	3	2		

		...	...	..	...	33	18	4	3		
		...	...	...	..	34	4	18	1		
		...	...	...	...	35	20	4	3		
		...	...	...	...	36	45	2	2		
		...	...	...	...	37	20	4	2		
		...	...	...	...	38	8	4	3		
		...	...	...	...	39	14	4	2		
		...	...	...	...	40	32	4	2		
		...	...	...	...	41	24	4	2		
		...	...	..	...	42	18	4	3		
		...	...	...	...	43	12	4	2		
		...	...	...	...	44	20	4	3		
		...	...	...	...	45	16	4	3		
			...	...	..	46	22	4	4		
		...	...	...	...	47	44	4	3		
		...	...	...	...	48	4	3	2		
Total, Right Bank	...	16	Total, Left Bank		...	48					
I	...	1	18	6	4	1	16	6	4	No. 3A Distributary...	*No. 3A.*—Has only been breached in three places on each bank; with these exceptions, the distributary has been uninjured. The total length of breaches = 72 feet.
		2	20	8	4	2	4	6	3		
		3	4	4	2	3	10	8	3		
Total, Right Bank	...	3	Total, Left Bank		...	3					
II	...	1	12	6	3	1	7	6	3	No. 4 Distributary ...	*No. 4.*—The 2nd and 4th miles have been breached, and the bund on both sides of the chambers in the catch drains of the public road has been carried away. No other damage has been done. The total length of bund breached = 487 feet.
		2	7	6	3	2	10	8	3		
		3	11	8	4	...	...	...	...		
IV	...	4	100	50	4	3	40	5	7		
		5	150	5	4	4	150	5	4		
Total, Right Bank	...	5	Total, Left Bank		...	4					
I	...	...	..	...	...	1	20	6	3	No. 5 Distributary ...	*No. 5.*—The whole of the 5th, 6th and 7th miles of this channel have been swept away, the bunds being scarcely distinguishable from the excavation. These miles had mostly all been constructed during the month previously to the flood, and being of new earth unturfed, offered no resistance to the force of the river. The 1st mile is intact, with the exception of a breach of 20 feet in length. The 2nd mile has been breached in three places; the 3rd in two; and the 4th in one; the latter is rather a serious one, being 744 feet long. The bunds on both sides at the chambers in side drains of Calcutta road were breached by the accumulation of waters; the chambers, however, were left intact. Total length of bunds breached including both banks = 3 miles 2,386 feet.
II	...	...	20	6	3	2	12	5	3		
		...	12	5	3	3	205	10·6	4·6		
		...	200	10·0	4·6	4	50	11·6	5·0		
III	...	...	50	11·6	5·0	5	280	13·6	4·0		
		...	250	13·6	4·0	6	273	12·6	3·0		
IV	...	...	270	12·6	3·0	7	744	10·0	3·0		
V	...	Swept away.									
VI	...										
VII	...										

Mileage.	Right Bank.				Left Bank.				Name of Distributary.	Remarks.
	Serial Number.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Serial Number.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.		
		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.		
I ...	...	10	5	2					No. 6 Distributary ...	*Nos.* 6, 6*A.*, *and* 6*C.*—To the west of the road no damage has been done, with the exception of a few slips and slight breaches, but to the east of the road the channel has suffered to an enormous extent. The bunds in the 4th mile, though only actually breached in two places, have been rutted and cut about to such an extent that the cost of repairing will be about half that of original construction. The same may be said of the first half of the 5th mile; the latter half has been destroyed, the bunds having been washed into the excavation. The same may be said of the last two miles and a half. Total length of bunds breached, including both banks = 7 miles 1,214 feet.
II ...	...	8	9	3						
III ...	...	34	15	5						
	...	15	10	5						
	...	30	5	2	Breaches in both banks.					
	...	30	10	2						
IV ...	...	20	10	3						
	...	400	10	2						
V ...	...	200	4	1						
	...	2,500	destroyed; as also miles VI, VII, and VIII will require re-construction.							
I ...	1	10	2	3·	...	...	...	...	No. 6A Distributary	*No.* 6*A.*—Was completed and ready to be turfed, with the exception of the last half mile on the 2nd mile. The portion to the east of road running parallel to the road, 8,540 feet in length, has been completely destroyed, small hillocks just marking the position of the bunds. Including both banks 3 miles 1,343 feet washed away.
	2	5	3	2·6	...	...	...	...		
	3	3	2	3·	...	...	...	...		
	4	10	5	2·6	...	...	...	...		
II ...	5	12	5	3·	...	...	...	...		
	6	7	5	3·	...	...	...	...		
	7	5	4	3·	...	...	...	...		
	8	4	6	3·	...	...	...	...		
...	9	30	5	3·	...	...	...	...		
...	10	10	5	3·	...	...	...	...		
...	11	7	5	3·	...	...	...	...		
III-V ...	8,540 feet destroyed.									
	Total 11 breaches in miles I and II, both banks.									
I ...	whole mile washed away.								No. 6C Distributary	Three miles of branch No. 6C were very nearly ready for turfing. The junction of the Boyusa Nullah flood with that of the Gungootee just above this channel caused such a scour that very little remains. The work will have to be done nearly over again. Including the two banks 5 miles 1,400 feet washed away.
II ...	Ditto ditto.									
III ..	3,340 feet in length washed away.									
...	Nil.			Nil.			...	...	No. 7 ditto ...	*No.* 7 *Distributary.*—Remains entire, with the exception of a few slips of the slopes.
I ...	1	5	7	3	...	...	...	...		*No.* 7*A.*—The first mile of this channel has not been injured, with the exception of a breach on the right bank 5·0 feet in length that occurs in the same place every year owing to the overflowing of the Diasoni Nullah. I would recommend that the first half mile be raised and strengthened to prevent this. The 2nd mile has been rutted considerably by the rain and breached in three places by drainage water. The 3rd mile has been very much cut about. The drainage water which passes through No. 6 syphon accumulated between
II ...	2	20	4	5	1	8	7	5		
...	3	7	4	2	...	...	...	...		
...	4	7	3	2	...	...	...	...		
III ...	5	5	5	3	...	...	...	...		
...	6	3	2	2	...	...	...	...		
...	7	8	8	3	...	...	...	...		

	...	8	5	3	3	...	...	...	...		the 2nd mile and the Calcutta Road and threatened to swamp the villages of Dagerpada and Kyra. The probability, therefore, is that the breaches on the 3rd mile were made by the inhabitants of the above villages to get rid of the water and thereby save their homes.
	...	9	10	8	4	...	...	...	...		
	...	10	20	8	4	...	...	...	...		
	...	11	8	8	3	2	8	8	4		
	...	12	20	8	5	3	20	8	5		The bunds over the dry masonry culvert, constructed last October, have been breached the whole length of the culvert, and the culvert itself is nearly destroyed.
	...	13	8	6	2	...	...	...	...		
	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	10	5		
	...	14	5	6	3	...	...	...	...		The right bank of the 4th mile has been carried away for a length of 2,500 feet: of the remainder both banks have been washed away, 2½ feet out of 5 in height.
	...	15	20	13	7	5	20	13	7		
	...	16	50	5	2	6	15	10	4		
	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	6	4		The 5th mile has been completely destroyed, the bunds having been levelled with the ground.
	...	17	10	10	4	...	...	...	...		
	...	...	...	...	...	8	20	7	3½		Including both banks 3 miles 3,196 lineal feet washed away or damaged.
	...	18	10	7	4	9	10	5	3		
	...	19	50	10	4	10	25	10	4		
	...	20	15	10	4	...	...	...	...		
	...	...	...	...	...	11	35	7	4		
	...	21	10	7	5	12	20	7	3		
IV	...	22	100	42	8	13	100	23	8		
	...	23	2,500	carried away.							
	...	24	2,640	7′ 0″	2′ 6″	14	2,640	7·0	2′ 6″		
V	...	swept away both banks.									
	...	Nil.				Nil.				Nos. 7 A & 8 ditto.	*No.* 8 *Distributary.*—Remains intact.
I	...	1	12	13	5	1	12	13	5	„ 9 ditto ...	*No.* 9 *Distributary.*—No damage was done to the west of the road, with the exception of two breaches in the right and left bank at the chamber in side drain of Calcutta Road. The 2nd mile has been slightly gutted for the first three-fourths of the mile; the remainder has been rather cut into. Including both banks 547 lineal feet washed or damaged.
	...	2	244	13	5	2	244	15	5		
	...	3	17	8	3	...	...	...	...		
	...	4	8	5	2	3	10	5	2′ 6″		
I	...	1	30	13	7	1	30	13	7	No. 10 ditto ...	*No.* 10 *Distributary.*—A breach took place at the side drain of road owing to intended culvert not having been constructed. The last 600 feet of the distributary has been washed away by flood; 1,270 lineal feet of bank washed away or damaged.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	4		
	...	600 feet at the end washed away, both banks.									
I	...	1	8	6	3	...	...	...	...	No. 11 ditto ...	*No.* 11 *Distributary.*—1st mile uninjured; in the 2nd mile slips have taken place here and there; the 3rd mile is slightly damaged below the 5th drop. The remainder of the channel has been completely swept away and the large timber shoot across the Minjuri Nullah carried away. Two miles 558 feet washed away or damaged including the two banks.
	...	2	10	6	3	...	...	...	...		
	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	6	4		
III	...	3	8	6	3	...	...	...	...		
	...	4	160	8	4	2	160	8	4		
	...	From IV mile to end completely taken away, both banks.									
	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	10	6	No. 12 Distributary ...	*No.* 12 *Distributary.*—The 1st and 2nd miles of this channel were breached in fifteen places by the drainage from the hill; the right bank was breached for a length of 200 feet only at the commencement of the 2nd mile. Slips have taken place in several places in the 3rd mile. Including both banks 1,018 lineal feet washed away or damaged.
	...	...	...	...	...	2	30	12	2		
	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	10	4		
	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	10	2		
	...	...	...	...	...	5	30	10	4		
	...	...	...	...	...	6	20	10	3		
	...	...	...	...	...	7	100	10	6		
	...	...	...	...	...	8	200	10	4		

Mileage.	Right Bank.				Left Bank.				Name of Distributary.	Remarks.
	Serial Number.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Serial Number.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.		
		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.		
II ...	1	200	12	5	9	62	10	4		
...	...	...	...	...	10	100	12	6		
...	...	...	...	...	11	100	12	5		
...	...	...	...	...	12	25	10	2		
...	...	...	...	...	13	100	10	4		
...	...	...	...	...	14	10	10	4		
...	...	...	...	...	15	10	10	4		

J. P. H. WALKER,
Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle.

RRAHMINEE DIVISION.

Abstract Statement showing numbers and dimensions of Breaches on Distributaries.

Number of Distributary.	Number of Breaches.	Length of Bunds breached and damaged.		Length of Distributary breached and damaged.	
		Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.
1	32	...	1,387	...	693
2	12	...	77	...	38
3	64	...	862	...	431
3A	6	...	72	...	36
4	9	...	487	...	242
5	19	3	2,386	1	3,833
6	26	7	1,214	3	3,854
6A	25	3	1,343	1	3,311
6C	6	5	1,400	2	3,340
7A	40	3	3,196	1	4,238
9	7	...	547	...	273
10	4	...	1,270	...	635
11	8	2	558	1	279
12	16	...	1,018	...	509
Total ...	274	25	5,257	13	592

Byturnee Division.

Less damage occurred to the works of this Division than of any other. The district embankments are less numerous and important, and the irrigation works in a much less forward state than in the more southern Divisions. I should add that the Byturnee, the principal river connected with the Division, was, like the Brahminee, considerably under a maximum flood. During the cyclone which passed over Balasore on the 1st of July, the rainfall at Aquapudda and Bhuddruck was very heavy, bringing the Salindee down in heavy fresh. The Kansbans, Kopali, and Rebbo Nullahs also were in high flood :—

The Byturnee rose to 60·00 above mean sea datum at the Aquapudda bungalow. This was 4·12 feet below the great flood of 1868, and equal to a rise of 16½ feet above summer level.	6 P. M., 2nd July 1872.
The Salindee rose 12·70 feet above summer level at Randia, 1½ mile above Bhuddruck	Noon, 2nd July 1872.
The Rebbo rose 17·17 feet above summer level at Nagoa ...	6 A. M., 2nd July 1872.
The Kopali rose 7·56 feet above its summer level at Andipalli ...	6 P. M., 1st July 1872.

The hours at which the highest rise of flood occurred sufficiently show the relative length and character of the different rivers.

The whole country south and east of Aquapudda was covered with water, which spilled over the right bank of the river between the head of the River Burha and the Calcutta Road. It forced its way into the Rorya Nullah, then broke into the canal excavation, and breached the river bund into the Burha. The damage done was trifling.

At the Brahminee end of the 2nd range, the Gind Nullah embankment was washed a good deal by the heavy waves beating on it. The country between the head of the Brahminee and the mouth of the nullah is a low flat plain, annually under inundation at the height of flood. During the gale on the 1st July, the waves raised on this large sheet of water beat with great force on the Gind embankment. No damage to the head works of the High Level Canal, 2nd range, was done at Jokodea, but some materials were washed away by the flood in the Pattia from the site of syphons Nos. 1 and 2.

The Kopali embankments were breached in two places—one at Tikora, 15 feet, and one at Baloo, 50 feet in width.

The water from the Salindee and Kansbans (Gummee) collected as usual at the head of the Metai, and inundated all the country to the west of the Mundhara sea embankments. A breach took place at Gopalpore, caused no doubt by the water collected on the low julpye lands to the west of the bund. Sluices capable of taking pressure on both sides are wanted in these embankments.

At Bhuddruck considerable damage was done by the cyclone of the 1st July. The verandah pillars of the Randia bungalow were blown down, and, besides sustaining similar damage, the roof of the Soroh bungalow was blown off.

General Remarks.

The following conclusions may be drawn in regard to the late flood :—

1st.—That it was 6 inches lower than the great flood of 1855 and 9 inches less in vertical rise than the flood of 1834, known over all Orissa as the "Dassera Berrye," but that it was 3½ feet above the flood of 1866, which did so much damage to the embankments.

2nd.—That about 1,152,000 cubic feet per second was the total discharge of the river at its highest, of which—

469,000	cubic feet per second passed	down the Katjooree at Cuttack.	
605,000	ditto	ditto	over the Mahanuddy Weir.
78,000	ditto	ditto	over the Beropa Weir.
... 1,152,000			

at 688,000 cubic feet per second passed over Naraje Weir, of which 269,000 returned to the Mahanuddy through the gaps in the dividing embankments.

d.—That the immense volume of water, poured through the gorge at Naraje on the 30th June, was due to a rainfall of 6·22 inches pretty uniformly distributed over the basin of the Mahanuddy during the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th June ;

and that the flood of the 4th July was due to 6·32 inches of rain in the upper valley during the following days, *viz.*, 30th June, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd July ;

ainfall is deduced from the Registers kept at the following Stations :—

Raipore. Drug. Singa.	In the Raipore District.
Belaspore Menegeli. Sourinarain.	In the Belaspore ditto.
Sumbulpore ...	In the Sumbulpore ditto.

end a tabular statement showing the rainfall in the Upper Mahanuddy and in the lta, from the 20th June to the 5th of July last. The conclusion I have arrived at is est flood came chiefly from the rivers in the Raipore District (the Mahanuddy Proper, and the Jonk), and that the latter and greater flood was due to the rainfall in the ct and in Sumbulpore, especially in the basin of the Tel, which is the largest tribu- Mahanuddy has. The destruction caused by the flood in the fine estate of Kalahandy the middle of the Tel valley was by all accounts immense. The flood of the 2nd is reported to have been from 6 to 8 feet higher in the Tel than the flood of 1855. f the current at the mouth of the Tel threw the Mahanuddy into backwater for a 2 miles nearly above Sonepore.

l be noticed that the rainfall in the Delta was higher by one-third than that in the on the days preceding the first flood, and only one-half the up-country rainfall for onding dates before the second flood. At the following stations the mean rainfall th, 25th, 26th, and 27th June was 8·66 inches, while on the 30th June, 1st, 2nd, ly the rainfall was only 3·09 inches :—

—That the area inundated in the Pooree District was 1,070 square miles; in the Cuttack District 1,135 square miles. Of this 2,205 square miles, about 600 miles were under water for 14 to 17 days, and the rest from 7 to 10 days.

—That the District of Pooree suffered much more than that of Cuttack, owing to the less capacity of its channels in the lower reaches to carry off the water brought in at the head of the Koakhye; also to the immense body of water poured over the district by the breaches in the right bank of the Mahanuddy and Katjooree above and below Naraje; by breaches in the right bank of the River Soorooa, and lastly to the heaping up of the Chilka Lake which choked the discharge of the Rivers Dyah and Bargovy, already overgorged owing to the natural contraction of their sections.

aware that these discharges are much too low, if calculated by the same formula (Etelwyn's) as at adopted by Major J. C. Harris.

; to Major Harris, the discharges of the Rivers Mahanuddy and Katjooree, at the relative levels ied in these two rivers on the 4th July, would be—

Mahanuddy	990,082	cubic feet per second.
Katjooree	762,882	" "
Total ...	1,752,964	

arges I have assumed are calculated by the formula for weirs from the depth of water observed w the weirs at Naraje, Jobra, and Beropa. Possibly the true discharge lies between these different

—That the breaches in the river banks at Putnakea and Neemasapore led to the breaching of the Taldunda Canal above and below the Beereebatty Lock, but that most of the other breaches in the Taldunda Canal were caused by cuts made in the canal banks by villagers living along the right bank of the Sook Pyka. The only way to prevent the consequence of this habit on the part of the villagers is, where the canal forms the protective bund, to shift all the villages over to the land side of the canal.

at the evils resulting from the overflowing of the river's banks to such a degree were very eatly aggravated by the high wind that prevailed from the 30th June to the 2nd July.

Station of Cuttack was in great danger of being swamped, much of the town being from et below the level of the flood at Bellevue, which was 5½ feet above the surface of the Mahanuddy at the Circuit-house.

9th.—That the outlay necessary to repair all the damages caused by the flood, and bring the works into the same condition they were in before the commencement of the rains, will be Rs. 4,33,847 :—

	Rs.
The Works of the Pooree Division requiring	1,37,754
Ditto Mahanuddy ditto ditto	91,704
Ditto Beropa ditto ditto	1,47,985
Ditto Brahminee ditto ditto	17,050
Ditto Byturnee ditto ditto	8,554
Protection Works, City of Cuttack (strengthening), say	30,000
Workshop Division	800
TOTAL ...	4,33,847

Statement showing the length of Canal and River Embankments breached and damaged in the different Divisions of the Orissa Circle by the Floods of 30th June and 4th July 1872.

NAME OF DIVISION.	CANALS.				DISTRIBUTARIES.				RIVER EMBANKMENTS.				Estimated cost of Repairs.
	Length of Embankments breached.		Length of Embankments damaged.		Length of Embankments breached.		Length of Embankments damaged.		Length of Embankments breached.		Length of Embankments damaged.		
	Mls.	*Ft.*	*Mls.*	*Ft.*	*Mls.*	*Ft.*	*Mls.*	*Ft.*	*Mls.*	*Ft.*	*Mls.*	*Ft.*	*Rs.*
Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4,623	28	...	1,37,754
Mahanuddy	3	...	8	3,960	30	3,960	21	...	7	1,320	7	3,960	91,704
Beropa	...	...	4	660	5	2,722	7	3,020	...	1,050	10	1,720	1,47,985
Brahminee	...	...	...	500	13	592	...	...	...	710	...	...	17,050
Byturnee	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	215	2	...	8,554
Workshop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850	800
Cuttack City Protection Work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
TOTAL ...	3	...	13	1,340	49	1,994	28	3,020	12	2,638	48	1,250	4,33,847

There are two ways of guarding the country against the recurrence of such material losses and misery as have resulted from the now often proved inadequacy of the Orissa embankments as protective works against high floods—

1st.—The lip of the Naraje weir may be raised, the head of the Koakhye regulated by a dam ard sluices, and the four great escapes constructed down the lines of the Prachee, Dhunnooa, Noona, and Chittertollah, the head of this river being regulated by a suitable weir.

This was the proposal entertained by Colonel Rundall when the Orissa scheme was first matured by him; or

2ndly.—By the heightening of the Naraje weir, the construction of the regulating works across the head of the Koakhye and Chittertollah, the damming of the Katjooree below the head of the Daib, and the embanking in a thorough manner the Rivers Katjooree and the Daib, including the net-work of rivers it splits into. These embankments to be carried down as far as Machgong, and in connection with them I would propose to widen the head of the Daib for 4 miles down to the extent of 400 feet on each side, by about 15 feet deep below the natural surface of the ground. I would also propose the closing of the head of the Sook Pyka and the embanking of the right bank of the Mahanuddy.

The Mahanuddy and Daib are noble rivers, and ought to be made what nature seems to have designed them for, *viz.*, the natural delivery outlets for the high floods.

Wherever the flood has reached and run off within ten days or so the crops will be magnificent, but there are tracts of country on which two, and even three, sowings have already been lost.

There are now large breaches (*see* list marginally noted) which the late flood has re-opened. In the line of such branch rivers large strips of country are being devastated.

Sunkterass Breach
Mukoondasspore ,,
Ruthpoorsuttumpore ,,
Sisoaparra ,,
Ruhama ,,
&c., &c.

In the Killahs Mallood and Pareecood the crops seem to have been utterly ruined. The Commissioner of Orissa and Collector of Pooree have been in communication with the Executive Engineer, Pooree Division, with the view of providing the people of these estates with work on the embankments. It is to be hoped, when the canal works are re-commenced at the end of the rains, that those willing and able to work will be induced to move to the 2nd and 3rd ranges of the high level canal.

The utmost exertions have been made by the Executive Engineers of the Divisions, which have suffered most from the floods, to put their damaged works in order; and in bringing this long report to a close, I venture to bring prominently to the notice of Government the good services performed by Executive Engineers Macmillan, Campbell, and Whitefoord at Cuttack, Naraje, and the Kendraparra Canal.

Statement showing the total length of damage done and breaches caused on the River, Canals and Embankments, by the Floods of 30th June and 4th July 1872 in the Mahanuddy Irrigation Division.

CANAL WORKS.		DISTRIBUTARIES' WORKS.		RIVER EMBANKMENTS.	
Length of Breaches.	Length of damage done to banks.	Length of Breaches.	Length of damage done to banks.	Length of Breaches.	Length of damage done to banks.
3 miles.	8¾ miles.	30¾ miles.	21 miles.	7¼ miles.	7¾ miles.

Abstract of Rainfall from 20th June to 5th July 1872.

Date.	Upper Mahanuddy.							Delta of the Mahanuddy.							Remarks.
	Raipore.	Drug.	Simgn.	Belaspore.	Mungeli.	Seorinarain.	Sumbalpore.	Naraje.	Cuttack.	Pipplee.	Marsogia.		Junapore.	Bluddruck.	
1872. June 20th ...	...	...	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 21st ...	0·37	0·20	0·70	...	...	0·50	...	$\frac{2}{10}$	0·31	$\frac{3}{10}$	0·05	...	1·20	...	
„ 22nd ...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	$\frac{5}{10}$	0·28	$\frac{8}{10}$	0·07	...	0·90	0·62	
„ 23rd ...	0·20	...	...	0·30	0·25	0·30	1·78	$\frac{9}{10}$	1·17	$\frac{6}{10}$	0·09	...	0·90	0·40	
„ 24th ...	1·39	7·00	0·87	1·45	1·33	0·95	0·36	...	0·62	3	1·05	...	0·90	0·50	This rainfall caused the flood of 30th June.
„ 25th ...	1·68	3·90	0·36	1·26	1·72	1·75	1·64	$\frac{3}{10}$	0·03	$\frac{8}{10}$	0·09	...	0·40	1·73	
„ 26th ...	2·25	1·50	0·24	1·83	1·85	2·00	1·18	$4\frac{3}{10}$	1·19	$\frac{2}{10}$	0·32	...	5·90	1·45	
„ 27th ...	0·94	1·30	0·34	0·61	0·36	0·18	3·30	2·0	9·70	$5\frac{5}{10}$	2·06	...	6·30	2·65	
„ 28th ...	0·34	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·24	$\frac{3}{10}$	0·26	$4\frac{9}{10}$	0·05	...	0·30	0 53	
„ 29th ...	0·23	0·00	...	0·90	...	...	2·19	$\frac{7}{10}$	0·24	$2\frac{3}{10}$	2·05	...	0·80	0·64	
„ 30th ...	0·29	0·22	0·65	...	...	1·40	3·62	$\frac{8}{10}$	1·00	$1\frac{7}{10}$	0·03	...	1·10	1·53	This rainfall caused the flood of 4th July.
July 1st ...	1·95	0·20	...	1·00	1·50	0·50	2·60	$\frac{4}{10}$	0·78	$\frac{8}{10}$	0·04	...	1·10	6·98	

„ 2nd ...	1·05	1·50	3·60	0·70	1·40	1·60	1·10	...	0·50	7/10	...	...	...	0·18
„ 3rd ...	5·80	10·50	1·06	0·42	0·36	0·60	0·60	...	...	7/10	0·06	...	...	...
„ 4th ...	0·52	0·20	...	...	0·10	...	...	4/10	0·05	...	...	...	0·60	...
„ 5th ...	...	...	...	0·36	0·10	...	0·17	1	1·25	1/10	...	...	0·30	0·18
TOTAL ...	17·01	26·82	8·39	8·83	9·17	9·78	18·78	12·20	17·38	22·10	5·96	...	20·70	17·39

Name of Station.	Rainfall on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th June 1872, which produced flood of 30th June at Cuttack.	Rainfall on the 30th June, 1st, 2nd and 3rd July 1872, which produced flood of 4th July at Cuttack.	Name of Station.	Rainfall on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th June 1872, in the Delta of the Mahanuddy.	Rainfall on the 30th June, 1st, 2nd and 3rd July 1872, in the Delta of the Mahanuddy.
Raipore ...	6·26 inches	9·09	Naraje ...	6·60	1·00
Drug ...	13·70 „	12·42	Cuttack ...	11·54	2·28
Simga ...	1·81 „	5·31	Pipplee ...	9·50	3·90
Belaspore ...	5·15 „	2·12	Marsogia ...	3·52	0·13
Mungeli ...	5·26 „	3·26	Janapore ...	13·80	2·20
Seorinarain ...	4·88 „	4·10	Bhuddruck ...	6·33	8·69
Sumbalpore ...	6·48 „	7·92			
	43·54 „	44·22		54·29	18·20
Mean ...	6·22 „	6·37		8·78	3·03

MAHANUDDY DIVISION.

Statement showing the number and length of Breaches and the probable cost of repairs.

Canal or Distributary.	Main Canal.			Distributaries.			Branches.			River Embankment.			Remarks.
	Total number of Breaches.	Total length of Breaches.	Amount required for repairs.	Total number of Breaches.	Total length of Breaches.	Amount required for repairs.	Total number of Breaches.	Total length of Breaches.	Amount required for repairs.	Total number of Breaches.	Total length of Breaches.	Amount required for repairs.	
	No.	Feet.	Rs.	No.	Feet.	Rs.	No.	Feet.	Rs.	No.	Feet.	Rs.	
Taldunda Canal	29	9,252	9,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No. 2 Sub-Division.
Ditto ditto	14	38,100	2,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nos. 3 and 4 ditto.
Ditto ditto	17	6,975	2,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Main Canal ...	34	3,381	3,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No. 5 ditto.
Nos. 1, 1½, 2 and 3 Distributaries ...	...	...	...	284	23,777	5,621	...	...	...	...	...	...	No. 2 ditto.
Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Distributaries ...	...	...	...	47	37.930	2,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nos. 3 and 4 ditto.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 Distributaries ...	...	...	...	464	233,262	12,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	No. 6 ditto.
Nos. 7, 8 and 9 Distributaries ...	...	...	...	334	48,575	1,988	...	...		...	...	...	No. 5 ditto.
Branches from Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Distributaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	2,048	583	...	...	...	No. 2 ditto.
Branches from No. 16 Distributary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	42.130	2,219	...	...	...	Nos. 3 and 4 ditto.
Branches from Nos. 7, 8 and 9 Distributaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	418	72,170	3,479	...	...	...	
Mahanuddy River bank ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,760	3,458	
Katjooree ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	290	487	No. 2 ditto.
Hedooa ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2,182	5,419	
River Embankment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	9,080	3,468	No. 7 ditto.
Ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	15,850	7,852	No. 8 ditto.
Total ...	94	57,708	17,646	1,129	343,544	22,115	496	116,348	6,281	150	29,162	20,684	

BEROPA DIVISION, No. 5 SUB-DIVISION.

Levels of floods of 1855, *July* 1872, *with levels of flood bund at every mile on Kendraparra Canal.*

Mileage.	1855.	1872.	Flood Bund.	Locality.	REMARKS.
20	43·76	43·23	46·50	Baliapoda.	
21	42·39	40·85	45·57	Sankillow ...	The reduced levels where the bank was in danger at Sankillow are as follows:— Flood level 43·23 Flood bank (top of) 46·31 The level taken on the top of made bank after the slips repaired.
22	41·02	38·76	42·94	Locanathpore.	
23	39·65	36·81	43·28	Poobhans.	
24	38·27	34·88	39·11	Parbuttypore.	
25	36·90	33·18	39·08	Artaboll.	
26	35·53	31·00	36·08	Danpore.	
27	34·60	29·63	37·47	Sursiah.	
28	32·78	28·15	34·14	Nurhurrypore.	
29	31·41	26·60	33·67	Attabooa.	
30	30·04	24·80	30·38	Bouspore.	
31	28·67	23·31	28·90	Bhortiagari.	
32	27·29	21·80	27·80	Balorampore.	
33	25·92	21·36	25·33	Dhowningpal.	
34	24·55	20·87	24·62	Anandanagur.	
35	23·18	19·05	21·58	Kulparra.	
36	21·80	18·51	23·72	Mantry.	
37	20·43	17·71	22·87	Monikoonda.	
38	19·06	16·93	22·18	Ditto.	
39	17·69	15·00	22·18	Marsaghai.	

Statement showing the highest Flood Levels on the Cuttack and Naraje Gauges since 1823 *up to August* 1872.

Year, Month, and Date.		Gauges on Katjooree at				Gauges on Mahanuddy at								Actual or Assigned.	Nature of Flood.
		Lall Baugh.		Bellevue.		Naraje.		Circuit-house.		Mahanuddy Dam.					
										Above Dam.		*Below Dam.*			
Year.	Month and Date.	Cuttack River Survey Datum.	Mean Sea Datum.	Cuttack River Survey Datum.	Mean Sea Datum.	Cuttack River Survey Datum.	Mean Sea Datum.	Cuttack River Survey Datum.	Mean Sea Datum.	Cuttack River Survey Datum.	Mean Sea Datum.	Cuttack River Survey Datum.	Mean Sea Datum.		
1823	.....	124·67	80·17	125·62	81·12	...	...	119·35	74·85	...	...	...	...	Actual ...	Extraordinary.
1834	.....	125·57	81·07	126·58	82·08	...	...	119·98	75·48	...	...	...	...	Assigned ...	Very ditto.
1840	.....	120·67	76·17	121·48	76·98	...	...	115·54	71·04	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ordinary.
1841	.....	118·17	73·67	119·00	74·50	...	...	113·14	68·64	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1844	.....	117·17	72·67	117·81	73·31	...	...	112·25	67·75	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1845	.....	123·71	79·21	124·66	80·16	...	...	118·33	74·03	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Extraordinary.
1846	.....	118·17	73·67	118·87	74·37	...	...	113·14	68·64	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ordinary.
1847	.....	118·00	73·50	118·68	74·18	...	...	112·99	68·49	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1848	.....	120·00	75·50	120·80	76·30	...	...	114·87	70·37	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1850	.....	121·35	76·85	122·18	77·68	...	...	116·20	71·70	...	...	...	...	Actual ...	Ditto.
1851	.....	111·75	67·25	111·91	67·41	...	...	107·82	63·32	...	...	...	...	Assigned ...	Ditto.
1853	.....	123·30	78·80	124·23	79·73	...	...	118·12	73·62	...	...	...	...	Actual ...	Extraordinary.
1854	6th August ...	124·20	79·70	125·18	80·68	...	...	118·96	74·46	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1855	29th July ...	127·13	82·63	128·31	83·81	137·86	93·30	121·77	77·27	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Very extraordinary.
1856	3rd August ...	123·48	78·98	124·41	79·91	134·83	90·33	118·30	73·80	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Extraordinary.
1857	16th " ...	126·60	82·10	127·43	82·93	...	...	120·67	76·17	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Very ditto.
1858	13th " ...	119·52	75·02	120·30	75·80	130·30	85·80	114·40	69·90	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ordinary.
1859	6th September ...	119·24	74·74	120·00	75·50	130·00	85·50	114·68	70·18	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1860	17th August ...	118·89	74·39	119·65	75·15	129·55	85·05	115·29	70·79	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1861	29th " ...	118·67	74·17	119·41	74·91	129·10	84·60	114·37	69·87	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1862	21st " ...	125·02	80·52	126·07	81·57	134·10	89·60	120·37	75·87	...	...		...	Ditto ...	Very extraordinary.

1863	17th August	...	121·17	76·67	122·05	77·55	131·80	87·30	116·76	72·26	...	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Extraordinary.
1864	11th „	...	119·71	75·21	120·59	76·00	129·64	85·14	115·61	71·11	...	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Ordinary.
1865	1st September	...	120·19	75·69	121·00	76·50	130·30	85·80	117·00	72·50	...	...	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
1866	11th August	...	124·45	79·95	125·50	81·00	134·46	89·96	120·30	75·80	117·40	72·90	116·40	71·90	Ditto	...	Extraordinary.
1867	8th September	...	117·22	72·72	117·90	73·40	129·04	84·54	115·00	70·50	113·80	69·30	111·40	66·90	Ditto	...	Ordinary.
1868	15th June	...	120·47	75·97	121·30	76·80	130·90	86·40	117·20	72·70	115·40	70·90	112·86	68·36	Ditto	...	Ditto.
1869	30th August	...	119·17	74·67	119·90	75·40	130·20	85·70	116·90	72·40	115·25	70·75	112·60	68·10	Ditto	...	Ditto.
1870	2nd „	...	117·92	73·42	118·60	74·10	129·20	84·70	115·90	71·40	114·65	70·15	111·50	67·00	Ditto	...	Ditto.
1871	5th „	...	121·17	76·67	122·00	77·50	133·05	88·55	118·00	73·50	116·50	72·00	113·70	69·20	Ditto	...	Extraordinary.
1872	4th July	...	126·70	82·20	127·80	73·30	136·80	92·35	122·30	77·80	120·45	75·95	118·45	73·95	Ditto	...	Very ditto.

The floods, actual and assigned, are as given by Captain Rigby from 1823 to 1851, and Major Harris remarks that the assigned floods are within a fraction of a foot, *vide* his report, part 2; and I have calculated the flood level anuddy for this year.

The flood of 1834 is spoken of by the natives as the highest known, and is called the Dussarah flood; it was probably lower at Cuttack than later floods, because there were no embankments in the vicinity of Cuttack, except those round the station, to obstruct the flow across country, the embankments in the vicinity of Cuttack having all been constructed and otherwise improved since 1853; and the embankments of olden times are reported to have been low and of a wretched section. In 1834, October 13th, back water stood at 122·00 in Mission College compound.

The Katjooree River is recorded to have risen 18 feet in one day in 1817. It rose 21 feet in one day in 1868, but this was due to the Naraje Dam holding back the water; the equivalent rise in the Mahanuddy was only 5 feet. The Naraje spur was commenced in 1857, but there was butlittle done till 1858.

The Mahanuddy Dam coping was not laid till 1868. The gauges in the Mahanuddy have, therefore, been affected by the dam at Naraje, also by that at Jobbra.

The wooden gauge in the Mahanuddy was fixed 9 inches too high, but how far back this has taken place it is now impossible to tell. I find, however, a remark in the gauge book in 1865, made by Mr. Macnamara, Executive Engineer, late Mahanuddy Embankment Division, to the effect that 2·05 was to be deducted from all readings since 14th September 1865, that day inclusive; and that prior to that till some time in 1862 or 1863 0·82 was to be deducted, but the reason is not given. This remark may have been made, and the gauge never altered to the correct reading, as I found it the other day to be 0·70 too high. The gauge readings taken by the Irrigation Company from, I think, 1863 will probably clear up the matter.

No. 320½, dated Cuttack, the 9th August 1872.

From—J. MACMILLAN, Esq., Exc. Engr., Mahanuddy Irrign. Divn.,

To—The Superintending Engineer, Orissa Irrign. Circle.

I have the honor to submit the report on the floods of the 30th June and the 4th July 1872, and the breaches and damage caused by them in this Division.

The Floods.

2. The first water that came down the river showed its influence at Jobbra on the 19th of June, but it did not rise so to flow over the dam till the night of the 25th.

3. At 2 A. M. on the morning of the 26th June we began to lower the shutters on the Beropa and the Mahanuddy Dams, also to lift the shutters at Chowdwar and Jobbra. By 6 A. M. the shutters were all lowered and removed, and this caused the water in the river at the Mahanuddy Dam to fall 6 inches by noon of the same day.

4. The water in the river continued to fall till the evening of the 27th June, by which time it was 9 inches below the crest of the Mahanuddy Dam.

5. During the night of the 27th June the water in the river began to rise again till it reached 121·30 on the circuit-house gauge in the Mahanuddy River, and 127·00 on the Bellevue gauge in the Katjooree River, or on mean sea datum 76·80 and 82·50, respectively.

6. During the night of the 30th June the water in the rivers began to fall, and by the morning of the 2nd July the gauges in the Mahanuddy and Katjooree read, respectively, 73·50 and 78·10.

7. On the afternoon of the 2nd July the water in the rivers commenced to rise again and kept on steadily increasing till 4 A. M. on the morning of the 4th July, when it reached the maximum, or 77·80 on the circuit-house gauge and 83·30 on the Bellevue or Katjooree gauge.

8. From the morning of the 4th July the water in the river began to subside slowly and had fallen a foot by the morning of the 5th July. After this date the fall was more rapid, or at the rate of a little over 1½ feet per day for the 6th and 7th, and 3 feet per day for the 8th, 9th and 10th.

9. From the 11th July till the end of the month the water in the river has been low, fluctuating between $\left\{\begin{matrix}66{\cdot}50\\110{\cdot}00\end{matrix}\right\}$ and $\left\{\begin{matrix}73{\cdot}50\\118{\cdot}00\end{matrix}\right\}$ on the Katjooree gauge.

10. From the 11th July we had no readings on the circuit-house gauge in the Mahanuddy, as the whole bed of the river in the vicinity of the gauge was silted up.

11. New gauges have been made and will be fixed immediately as near as possible to the old line.

12. When fixing the new gauges, it was found that the old gauge was 9 inches too high, so that the high flood reading in the Mahanuddy will be $\left\{\begin{matrix}77{\cdot}80\\122{\cdot}30\end{matrix}\right\}$ instead of $\left\{\begin{matrix}78{\cdot}50\\123{\cdot}00\end{matrix}\right\}$ as previously recorded.

13. In the Mahanuddy the highest flood of this year was 6 inches above the great flood of 1855, but this height was due to the afflux caused by the Mahanuddy Dam and the extra water thrown into the Mahanuddy at Naraje by the Naraje Dam, also probably in some measure to the bed of the Mahanuddy above Jobbra having risen above what it was in 1855.

14. The flood level in the Mahanuddy at the circuit-house would probably have been $\left\{\begin{matrix}76{\cdot}28\\120{\cdot}78\end{matrix}\right\}$ had no dams existed, or 1 foot lower than the flood of 1855; whereas at the circuit-house it was 6 inches above it, making in all a difference of rise of 1½ feet due to the dams.

15. At the Jobbra Dam the readings of the gauges above and below that mark were on the 30th June—

Above dam	74·50
Below „	72·50

And on the 4th July—

Above dam	75·95
Below „	73·95

giving a difference of 2 feet between the water above and below the dam.

16. The lower water at the Mahanuddy Dam was below the flood water of 1855 by about 9 inches, taking flood level of 1855 as 74·60, but it was probably higher than this by 6 inches.

17. Below Budunool the flood level of 1872 was 68·50, and that for 1855 is given by Major Harris at 68·72, but to this will have to be added 9 inches for the error on the Circuit-house bench mark. The flood level would therefore be 69·50.

18. At Mutgujpore the flood level of 1857 was 69·91, and the flood level of 1872 was 70·05, so that these two floods were nearly of a similar height, but the conditions under which they acted were different, as the embankment did not breach this year till near Mutgujpore, whereas in 1857 there was a breach below Khannuggur, and the whole of the embankment near Mutgujpore was carried away.

19. The flood level of 1872 at Gutteeroutputna in the Mahanuddy was 66·84, or 3¼ feet below that in the Katjooree at Mutgujpore, the distance between the two rivers at these villages being under 300 yards.

20. The flood water from the Katjooree, which went through the Patnakeah breach near the 5th mile of the Taldunda Canal, stood on the inside of the Mahanuddy embankment at a level of 69·05, or 1 foot below what it was in the Katjooree near the same place.

21. At the head of the Daib River the flood of 1872 was 53·92; that of 1871 was 52·57, or 1·35 feet below that of this year.

22. At Singarpore, near the head of the Olunka, the highest flood of 1872 was 43·82, and that of 1871 was 43·93. The two floods were nearly similar in height, although the flood of 1872 was 83·30 at Cuttack on the Bellevue gauge, and that of 1871 only 77·50 on the same gauge.

23. At Jeypore where the Katjooree joins the Mahanuddy the flood of 1872 read 35·10; that of 1871 31·40, and that of 1855 36·30, a quarter of a mile lower down the Mahanuddy.

24. I append statements showing the gauge readings at various places in this Division between 1823 and 1872.

25. The gauge at Paradeep read 6·90 on the 30th of June and 9·90 on the the 4th of July 1872. Major Harris gives the flood level near this place at 15·10 for 1855; Mr. O'Neill gives 11·35 as a flood level pointed out to him as that of 1855; but judging from enquiries the Executive Engineer made at Bhootmoondee in reference to the floods, I suppose that 11·00 is about the true flood level at Paradeep; there is, therefore, a difference of about 4 feet, by which Major Harris' level is too high, judging from the mean sea level, that is, if there was no storm in the Bay of Bengal at the time of high flood in 1855.

26. The flood level on the Daib at the mouth of the Muggra Nullah, Lieutenant Elliston gives at 11·13 for 1872. This is about 1 foot below that reported for 1855, and we have used 12·00 as the highest known flood level at this point in connection with the Machgong Canal extensions. The flood level of 1872 at the head of the Daib was 53·92, and that of 1872 was 52·57.

27. The flood level of the 4th July 1872, although 6 inches below that of 1855 in the Katjooree and 9 inches in the Mahanuddy at Cuttack, was 1 foot below the same level at Jeypore, 27 miles below Cuttack, and was, I consider, only 1 foot below 1855 level at Paradeep.

28. At Singarpore, 22 miles below Cuttack, the flood water of the Katjooree this year was about the same level as that of 1871, although the former was 5¾ feet higher at Cuttack than the latter.

29. A similar instance is recorded at Marsaghai, where the flood of 1872 was actually 3 inches below that of 1871, whereas in the Mahanuddy at Cuttack the difference in level of the former above the latter was 4¼ feet.

30. In 1855 the spill from the left bank of the Mahanuddy began at Dawakote and passed over the greater part of the left bank of the Mahanuddy, flowing *viâ* the Sooknoi and Gobree Nullahs and the branches connected with them to the sea. This year we had no spill from the head of the Beropa downwards on the left banks of the Mahanuddy and Noona.

31. In 1855 the spill from the right bank of the Mahanuddy began at the circuit-house, but this year it did not begin to flow over the country till 6 miles below Cuttack. The water of the Katjooree River did not flow this year into the Mahanuddy as it did in 1855 between Cuttack and Mutgujpore, the embankment since constructed preventing it from taking this course.

32. On the Katjooree this year the first breach is at the head of the Soorooa on the right bank, whereas in 1855 the first breach was near the head of the Koakhye. On the left bank the first breach is near Mutgujpore, whereas in 1855 the first breach was at Khannuggur.

33. On the Soorooa the breaches on the right bank were higher up the river than those of this year.

34. On the right bank of the Katjooree and Mahanuddy—between Moondilow, Naraje, and Cuttack—the flood spill of this year is nearly similar to what it was in 1855, but the Khoordah Road is higher now than it was in 1855, and there was no embankment across the head of the Barung Nullah and down the right bank of the Katjooree in those days.

35. A subordinate has been specially engaged and sent up the Mahanuddy River, in accordance with Chief Engineer's telegram and your letter No. 2251 of 20th July 1872, with the view of gaining information about this season's floods and comparing them with those of 1855 and 1834.

36. The flood levels obtained in the delta on the branches of the Mahanuddy below Cuttack are not a sure guide of the height to which the embankments should be raised to carry off a high flood, and they are very apt to mislead those not having a knowledge of the fact that the capacity of the rivers for discharge 25 miles below Cuttack is only equal to half the volume of an 1855 flood; consequently the other half must go across country through breaches in the embankments. The only true guide, therefore, to the height of embankments is the discharge of the rivers at Cuttack.

37. The floods of this year taken together stood above 77·50 on the Bellevue gauge for ten days; that of 1855 singly stood above that height for six days only.

38. I attach a tracing of the district showing the parts of the country in this Division more or less submerged during the floods of 30th June and 4th July 1872. The arrows show where the water spilled over the river banks and went through breaches, also the deep line of flow over the country.

39. It is difficult now to get flood marks of 1855 and subsequent years, and the only true indications are gauges at Naraje, Cuttack, and other places in the district.

40. The village people generally give a flood mark, especially where the rivers are embanked, in reference to the flood water near their own houses, but the flood mark entirely depends on where a breach takes place, as the flood marks given may be for back water; great care is, therefore, necessary when noting flood marks to see that they are on the river face of an embankment.

41. Flood marks above Cuttack are easily obtained in a high fresh from the marks left on houses when the flood goes through villages.

42. Masonry gauges roofed over should be fixed at the heads and out-falls of all rivers to gauge truly the highest freshes year by year. This pillar should be kept well whitewashed, and a yellow stain will be left by the flood to mark the highest rise.

43. In some cases the people in a village will report a low flood higher than one really considerably above it in a previous year, because they judge from the water getting to their houses, forgetting that a high bank may have been cut away in front of their village which kept the water out of it during a higher fresh than the one reported to be the highest. The only sure way of getting flood level is by making marks on the embankments as soon as possible after a flood has begun to fall, and to have gauges fixed at all important points, as noted above.

44. The flood which entered Cuttack in 1834 stood at 77·50 on the Baptist Mission College and was about 3 feet over the College floor. This seems to have been a back water from below the lower end of the revetment on the Katjooree River near the Pooree Ghaut. The floor of the Mission College is 9½ feet below the flood level of 1855 on the Bellevue gauge. A high flood in olden times would easily get into the town of Cuttack from below the Pooree Ghaut on the Katjooree and the circuit-house on the Mahanuddy, as there were no continuous embankments in those days, and the Pooree Road was much lower than it is now.

Breaches.

45. I append a statement showing the length of embankments, canals, and distributaries which have been breached and damaged by the floods of 1872. The length of embankments breached in the Cuttack District in 1855 was 21¾ miles; *vide* Major Harris' reports.

46. I also attach a statement showing the number and size of the breaches and the damage done to the various embankments, canals, and distributaries in this Division in 1872, also the cost of repairs:—

The total length of the breaches on the embankments is	7¼ miles.
Damage done to banks	7⅝ "
Breaches on canals	3 "
Damage done to banks	8¾ "
Breaches on distributaries	30¾ "
Damage done to banks	21 "

Cost of repairs to—

	Rs.	Rs.
Embankments	43,272	
Canals	21,852	
Distributaries	26,580	
		91,704

47. We are doing all we can to fill up the breaches and repair the damage done by the floods, but some of the breaches will give considerable trouble to close during the rains, because there is a difficulty about getting earth and stopping the flow of water through some of them, and a slight rise in the river undoes all we may have done at filling up.

48. The breach at Neemasapore on the right bank of the Mahanuddy 9 miles below Cuttack, which did considerable damage to the 2nd reach of the Taldunda Canal, is now nearly filled up, and we have managed to keep ahead of all the little rises we have had in the river since the breach happened.

49. We will have some trouble with a large breach at Ramah on the right bank of the Mahanuddy River, but we are driving piles across the deep pool to stop the flow of water if possible.

50. There are also some large breaches on the left banks of the Godda and Daib which will give some trouble to close in consequence of the heavy flow of water through them.

Cuttack Embankments.

51. The great enemy we had to contend against to protect the Town of Cuttack, was the waves caused by the high wind which was blowing for some days when the river was at its highest.

52. The embankments round the station were high enough and strong enough as far as the dead pressure was concerned. It was the waves cutting up the banks which gave us so much trouble.

53. The measures adopted to protect the embankment were very simple and consisted of lining the slopes with bamboo mats and brushwood, and in fact anything we could get to break the force of the waves, but before we overcame this difficulty some parts of the embankment were cut away to the crest.

54. The magnitude of the danger to the town of Cuttack can be better imagined when it is stated that the greater part of Cuttack is from 7 to 13 feet below the flood level at Bellevue on the Katjooree, and from 7 to 15 feet below the flood level at the point where the river made the severest attack on the embankment.

55. The road in front of the Baptist Mission College stands about 13 feet below the highest flood level at Bellevue, and the floor of the College is 9½ feet below that level.

56. Under such a state of things, the feelings of those entrusted with the protection of 50,000 inhabitants and the town of Cuttack can be better imagined than described, when they know that a breach in any part of the embankment above Bellevue would probably sweep the half of the population from the face of the earth and level with the ground three-fourths of the houses in the town.

57. At one time I thought that Cuttack was doomed, when it was reported that water was springing up from behind the embankment about three-fourths of a mile above Bellevue; however, on examination by the Superintending Engineer and myself, we found that it was percolation water coming from an ant hollow, but a stick went 6 feet down the hole. Fortunately this hole was not connected with the river base of the embankment; for if it had, a breach would have been the result, and nothing could have saved the town under such a circumstance.

58. A rat or ant hole might be the means during a high fresh of causing the destruction of the town of Cuttack; it is, therefore, all the more necessary for the revetment to be raised to a uniform level, and the foreshore between the toe of the embankment and back of the revetment, and the river slope and crest of the embankment covered with a foot of metal to prevent rats from burrowing on the river face of the protective works.

Suggestions.

59. I would beg to suggest that it would be advisable to make the embankments round the station of Cuttack of a uniform width of 20 feet, and to line the crest outer slope and foreshore between the toe of the embankment and revetment wall with gravel 1 foot thick.

60. To connect the embankment near the circuit-house with the revetment at the Gurgurreah Mohadeb near the Cuttack church.

61. To raise the revetment wall to a uniform level where it is very uneven, and revet back from it to 3 feet above the highest known flood level and back up with earth, or, if considered more advisable, to raise the revetment wall to 2 feet above the highest flood level and back it well up with earth on a level with the top of the wall.

62. To slope off and revet the Mahanuddy River bank from the Head Lock at Jobbra to above the Workshop, then to make a tow-path of rough stone from the Workshop up to the Circuit-house Ghaut, so that boats may have easy access to the Taldunda Canal during all stages of the flood, for at present boats cannot approach the Lock at all during even ordinary freshes.

63. That the canal bank be sloped off near the Workshop and the Workshop Building and Repairing Yard be moved to it, so that there may be no obstruction along the bank of the Mahanuddy above the Mahanuddy Dam.

64. That an embankment be constructed from the hills at Dawakote to the head of the Beropa along the left bank of the Mahanuddy and of sufficient width to answer as a road. Or that the people on the bank of the river be ordered to move their houses to the hills or to build them on posts above the flood level of 1855.

65. That an embankment be constructed from above Naraje to the head of the Koakhye of a section sufficient to form a road, and that this embankment be continued down the right bank of the Katjooree, Sooroora, West Daib, and Daib to near the mouth of the latter river.

66. That the embankment from Jobbra be widened to Gutteeroutputna to form a road, and that it be continued down the right bank of the Mahanuddy to Paradeep in connection with the Taldunda Canal works.

67. That the embankment be improved and widened down the left bank of the Mahanuddy and Noona Rivers in connection with the Kendraparra Canal to the mouth of the Jumboo.

68. That the embankments from Cuttack be improved and widened down the left bank of the Katjooree, either to the head of the Daib or Belooakye, cross the Katjooree there, and be continued down the left banks of the Belooakye and Daib Rivers to the mouth of the Muggra Nullah.

69. That the Cuttack drainage be all turned into the main drainage line, which runs into the Katjooree.

70. That a small drain-pipe be led from the Fort ditch to the main drainage line, so that the ditch may always be kept free of water, and that the sluices leading from the Mahanuddy into the Fort ditch be built up or removed.

71. That all houses on the river side of the embankments be removed behind them, as this would cause the village people to be more careful about protecting the embankments.

72. That the zemindars be requested to keep a look-out in front of their villages when a high flood is coming down the river with the view of protecting the banks with a few bushes or sods in case of need, because a little done in this way might prevent breaches occurring.

73. That the village chowkeedars be ordered to drive in pegs in front of their villages to mark the highest rise of flood year by year. This would be no trouble to them and would be of great use to this Department.

74. That the town of Cuttack be divided into districts, and that a head man with a certain number of men be told off to turn out and work during a high fresh when inundation threatens the town something on the principle we have in Scotland of special constables in every town who turn out in case of riots.

75. That the Government servants who turned out and assisted us during the high floods get an extra allowance in proportion to the duty they did and as fixed by the Superintending Engineer.

76. The names of the Government servants who rendered us assistance during the freshes are as follow :—

W. Macpherson, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack. This gentleman stayed up one night with us and placed Mr. Macnamara, the Jailor, and the prisoners in the Jail, and Town Police at our disposal and exerted himself in every way possible to help us.

D. Lacey, Esq., D. Poole, Esq., and J. Graves, Esq., and Mr. Hall, of the Police, stayed up with their men and rendered us every assistance in their power.

J. Campbell, Esq., Executive Engineer, Pooree Division, stayed up with us for three nights and did his work in a praiseworthy manner and was always ready and willing to help wherever required.

F. Bond, Esq., Executive Engineer of the Cuttack Road Division, very willingly offered to help, and stayed up for one night and worked most zealously where danger threatened.

F. G. Brooks, Esq., Executive Engineer, Brahminee Division, very willingly offered to keep watch and look after the work, and he did so one night and day to allow me to get a little rest.

Mr. J. St. Clair Glasson, Estimator in the Superintending Engineer's Office, stayed up one night and worked zealously and well under Mr. Bond.

Colonel Luard, the Commanding Officer of the Station, very willingly ordered 200 men of the Regiment to turn out with their working tools, and they were on duty two nights under the command of Colonels Serres and Johnstone, with Captains Phelps and Mottet and Lieutenant Pryce. The object of asking for the men of the Regiment to turn out was to have them ready in case of an emergency and to use all possible means of saving the town. The men of the Regiment received working pay for the time they were employed.

Of the non-official community in Cuttack, only two men came forward to render help, *viz.*, Mr. W. E. Brooks and a Mussulman named Abdool Sammud. Both these men looked after the coolies and did all they could to help us. Mr. Brooks stayed up one night and was always on the move looking after the workmen.

The staff of this Division who were employed on the works are as noted below :—

Lieutenant E. C. Elliston, Assistant Engineer, was up three nights, as well as taking his turn during the day. He was ever ready to do anything ordered and worked zealously and well.

A. C. C. Rogers, Esq., Assistant Engineer, was up one night, and during parts of two days he looked after the Khannuggur Embankment.

Baboo Suddanund Mahanty, the Overseer in charge of the works, was working night and day for several days.

Mr. Davis, Overseer, took watch one night and worked well on the night of the highest rise.

Mr. Collins, a candidate for employment, took watch two nights and worked very well, and was always ready to render assistance.

Baboo Indromoney Mahanty did very good work by preventing the flood water from flowing into the Fort ditch by constructing an embankment at Rajghat when the water was flowing across the land.

General Remarks.

77. The natives of the town, although fully alive to the danger which threatened them, rendered no assistance whatever, and looked on in a pathetic indifference, many of them being more interested in catching drift-wood than in lending a hand to save the town. They showed the same indifference in 1855 and never offered to help even, although they were warned by tom-tom to be prepared for the worst.

78. I have suggested that the embankments be made wide enough for a road to enable them to stand being cut into during a storm, as I consider that it is always better to be prepared for the worst.

79. The embankment arrangements as noted above will make the Mahanuddy, Katjoo-ree, Sooroo, and Daib the great flood discharging rivers, together with the net-work of minor branches connected with them; *vide* the accompanying sketch map showing where I propose to place the embankment.

80. A few of the inland tracts connected with the great rivers would in a measure be liable to inundation over their lower parts during high freshes, but it is better to protect the greater parts of the districts by sacrificing only small areas than to allow the flood waters to cover nearly the whole district, as they have done heretofore and will do so again in high freshes until the floods are confined within proper bounds.

81. Notwithstanding the very high floods we have had, the crops are looking very well over the parts of the district I have visited since the water has left the land, and from all I can gather, the crops will be very fair if the river keeps low, except in a few places where breaches cannot be closed.

82. Some of the people have suffered considerably from their houses falling down, and loss of cattle, also in some cases from loss of paddy they had stored in the ground. A month hence we will be better able to judge of the loss in crops than at present, because the rivers may still rise high and do considerable damage; however, if low floods take place, we will have very good crops throughout the greater part of the district.

83. The people on the banks of the Mahanuddy above the head of the delta have in all probability suffered considerably, judging from the number of dead cattle, carts, and roofs of houses which floated down the rivers. I only saw four human bodies, one of which was that of a child. I also noticed the bodies of several wild animals. One of the chuppraseees of this Division reported that he saw three people sitting on the roof of a house floating past Jobbra down the Mahanuddy. It was also rumoured that a pair of bullocks were caught yoked to a plough, and various other rumours were in circulation during the time the floods were at their highest,

84. I have only now to urge upon Government the necessity of adopting protective measures at the earliest possible date, because there is no saying when we may have floods similar to those which lately passed down the river and across the country.

85. The works which should be taken in hand first are as follow:—

Extension of the Taldunda and Machgong Canals to Tirtole and Chattra, respectively. The embanking of the Mahanuddy, Katjooree, and Daib Rivers, as suggested above, and the cutting of the main drainage into the Boodah Nullah down to the coast. I would also beg that a reference be made to my report of last year, No. 318 of 24th August 1871, and accompaniment.

86. On a reference to the statements attached, it will be observed that since 1823 we have had ordinary and low floods for 16 years, extraordinary floods for six years, and very extraordinary floods for eight years.

87. Ordinary floods are those ranging below, 21·50 on the Bellevue gauge, which do little or no damage to the embankments and country protected by them. Extraordinary floods are those which range between, 21·50 and 25·00 on the Bellevue gauge, and do considerable damage. Very extraordinary floods are those which range between, 25·00 and 28·00 on the Bellevue gauge, bursting the embankment on every direction, submerging the country, and endangering the town of Cuttack.

88. Since 1853 extraordinary and very extraordinary floods have occurred very frequently. The former in 1853, 1856, 1863 and 1871, and the latter in 1854, 1855, 1857, 1862, 1866 and 1872, but the worst floods of all were those which took place in 1855, 1857 and 1872.

89. From the above, it will be observed that within the last 20 years we have had high floods every other year on an average, and that prior to 1853 high floods were not of such frequent occurrence, for the statement given shows only one in every ten years. The only conclusion one can come to from the gauge readings is that the rains are much heavier on the hills now than formerly, or that extensive clearance of jungle has been made which allows the water to flow more quickly into the river than it did.

90. Finally, I would beg to observe that, until the rivers are controlled, it would be useless to carry the irrigation works beyond the places noted above, as they would be carried away continually by every high fresh that came down the river. As, however, survey divisions have been established, this question of controlling the rivers can now be taken up by the Executive Engineers in charge of those Divisions.

Statement showing the highest Flood Levels on the Cuttack and Naraje Gauges since 1823 *up to August* 1872.

Year, Month, and Date.		Gauges on Katjooree at				Gauges on Mahanuddy at								Actual or Assigned.	Nature of Floods.
		Lall Baugh.		Bellevue.		Naraje.		Circuit-house.		Mahanuddy Dam.					
										Above Dam.		*Below Dam.*			
Year.	Month and Date.	Cuttack River Survey Datum.	Mean Sea Datum.	Cuttack River Survey Datum.	Mean Sea Datum.	Cuttack River Survey Datum.	Mean Sea Datum.	Cuttack River Survey Datum.	Mean Sea Datum.	Cuttack River Survey Datum.	Mean Sea Datum.	Cuttack River Survey Datum.	Mean Sea Datum.		
1823 ...	.....	124·67	80·17	125·62	81·12	...	...	119·35	74·85	...	...	...	...	Actual ...	Extraordinary.
1834 ...	.....	125·57	81·07	126·58	82·08	...	...	119·98	75·48	...	...	...	...	Assigned ...	Very ditto.
1840 ...	.....	120·67	76·17	121·48	76·98	...	...	115·54	71·04	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ordinary.
1841 ...	.....	118·17	73·67	119·00	74·50	...	...	113·14	68·64	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1844 ...	.....	117·17	72·67	117·81	73·31	...	...	112·25	67·75	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1845 ...	.....	123·71	79·21	124·66	80·16	...	...	118·33	74·03	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Extraordinary.
1846 ...	.....	118·17	73·67	118·87	74·37	...	...	113·14	68·64	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ordinary.
1847 ...	.....	118·00	73·50	118·68	74·18	...	...	112·99	68·49	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1848 ...	.....	120·00	75·50	120·80	76·30	...	...	114·87	70·37	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1850 ...	.....	121·35	76·85	122·18	77·68	...	...	116·20	71·70	...	...	...	...	Actual ...	Ditto.
1851 ...	.....	111·75	67·25	111·91	67·41	...	...	107·82	63·32	...	...	...	...	Assigned ...	Ditto.
1853 ...	.....	123·30	78·80	124·23	79·73	...	...	118·12	73·62	...	...	...	...	Actual ...	Extraordinary.
1854 ...	6th August ...	124·20	79·70	125·18	80·68	...	...	118·96	74·46	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1855 ...	29th July ...	127·13	82·63	128·31	83·81	137·86	93·30	121·77	77·27	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Very extraordinary.
1856 ...	3rd August ...	123·48	78·98	124·41	79·91	134·83	90·33	118·30	73·80	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Extraordinary.
1857 ...	16th " ...	126·60	82·10	127·43	82·93	...	...	120·67	76·17	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Very ditto.
1858 ...	13th " ...	119·52	75·02	120·30	75·80	130·30	85·80	114·40	69·90	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ordinary.
1859 ...	6th September ...	119·24	74·74	120·00	75·50	130·00	85·50	114·68	70·18	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1860 ...	17th August ...	118·89	74·39	119·65	75·15	129·55	85·05	115·29	70·79	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1861 ...	29th " ...	118·67	74·17	119·41	74·91	129·10	84·60	114·37	69·87	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1862 ...	21st " ...	125·02	80·52	126·07	81·57	134·10	89·60	120·37	75·87	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Very extraordinary.
1863 ...	17th " ...	121·17	76·67	122·05	77·55	131·80	87·30	116·76	72·26	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Extraordinary.
1864 ...	11th " ...	119·71	75·21	120·50	76·00	129·64	85·14	115·61	71·11	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ordinary.
1865 ...	1st September ...	120·19	75·69	121·00	76·50	130·30	85·80	117·00	72·50	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
1866 ...	11th August ...	124·45	79·95	125·50	81·00	134·46	89·96	120·30	75·80	117·40	72·90	116·40	71·90	Ditto ...	Extraordinary.
1867 ...	8th September ...	117·22	72·72	117·90	73·40	129·04	84·54	115·00	70·50	113·80	69·30	111·40	66·90	Ditto ...	Ordinary.
1868 ...	15th June ...	120·47	75·97	121·30	76·80	130·90	86·40	117·20	72·70	115·40	70·90	112·86	68·36	Ditto ...	Ditto.

1869	...	30th August	...	119·17	74·67	119·90	75·40	130·20	85·70	116·90	72·40	115·25	70·75	112·60	68·10	Ditto	...	Ditto.
1870	...	2nd „	...	117·92	73·42	118·60	74·10	129·20	84·70	115·90	71·40	114·65	70·15	111·50	67·00	Ditto	...	Ditto.
1871	...	5th „	...	121·17	76·67	122·00	77·50	133·05	88·55	118·00	73·50	116·50	72·00	113·70	69·20	Ditto	...	Extraordinary.
1872	...	4th July	...	126·70	82·20	127·80	73·30	136·80	92·35	122·30	77·80	120·45	75·95	118·45	73·95	Ditto	...	Very ditto.

The floods, actual and assigned, are as gi ven by Captain Rigby from 1823 to 1851, and Major Harris remarks that the assigned floods are within a fraction of a foot, *vide* his report, part 2; and I have calculated the flood level of Mahanuddy for this period.

The flood of 1834 is spoken of by the natives as the highest known, and is called the Dussarah flood; it was probably lower at Cuttack than later floods, because there were no embankments in the vicinity of Cuttack, except those round the station, to obstruct the flow across country, the embankments in the vicinity of Cuttack having all been constructed and otherwise improved since 1853; and the embankments of olden times are reported to have been low and of a wretched section. In 1834, October 13th, back water stood at 122·00 in Mission College compound.

The Katjooree River is recorded to have risen 18 feet in one day in 1817. It rose 21 feet in one day in 1868, but this was due to the Naraje Dam holding back the water; the equivalent rise in the Mahanuddy was only 5 feet. The Naraje spur was commenced in 1857, but there was but little done till 1858.

The Mahanuddy Dam coping was not laid till 1868. The gauges in the Mahanuddy have, therefore, been affected by the dam at Naraje, also by that at Jobbra.

The wooden gauge in the Mahanuddy was fixed 9 inches too high, but how far back this has taken place it is now impossible to tell. I find, however, a remark in the gauge book in 1865 made by Mr. Macnamara, Executive Engineer, late Mahanuddy Embankment Division, to the effect that 2·05 was to be deducted from all readings since 14th September 1865, that day inclusive, and that prior to that till some time in 1862 or 1863, 0·82 was to be deducted, but the reason is not given. This remark may have been made, and the gauge never altered to the correct reading, as I found it the other day to be 0·70 too high. The gauge readings taken by the Irrigation Company from, I think, 1863 will probably clear up the matter.

No. 361, dated Cuttack, the 28th August 1872.

From—J. MACMILLAN, Esq., Exe. Engr., Mahanuddy Irrign. Divn.,

To—The Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle.

I have the honor to request you to enter the subjoined reduced levels of flood in statement which accompanied this Office Flood Report for 1872, dated 9th August 1872:—

Highest Flood Levels for	1871.	1872.
Kurmungah	47·77	48·29
Moondilow	39·49	40·67
Debedel	29·19	29·59
Sikkur	19·55	20·85
Bereburptana	48·04	49·24

Statement showing highest flood levels at important points in the Mahanuddy Division.

Name of River.	Name of place where taken.	Highest Floods. Note for years given on Mean Sea Datum.				Remarks.
		1855.	1857.	1871.	1872.	
Mahanuddy ...	Cuttack. Beeranassee Point ...	...	...	...	85·76	
	Cuttack. Upper end of revetment	...	...	...	83·72	
	Cuttack. Gurguria Mahadeb near Cuttack Church ...	...	...	...	79·77	
	Cuttack. Circuit-house, Cuttack ...	77·27	76·17	73·50	77·80	
	Cuttack. Jobbra, Cuttack ...	74·60*	...	72·00	75·95	* Before dam was built. Below dam 73·95.
	Budimool	...	...	...	...	
	Head of Sook Pyka ...	...	...	56·80	62·38	On house a little down Sook Pyka 61·79.
	Koolsye, Sook Pyka outfall	...	...	35·34	41·37	
	Jyepore, Katjooree outfall ...	36·30	...	...	35·10	
	Head of Punkpal ...	...	...	...	20·97	
	Taldunda	21·50	...	17·39	...	
	Paradeep	15·10†	...	...	9·90	† This seems to be 4 feet too high, as the highest reported flood we have got for 1855 was 11·35.
Sook Pyka ...	Somepore, Sook Pyka ...	...	...	47·75	49·75	Near Somepore Lock.
Pyka ...	Pyka head at Gugepore ...	...	...	...	35·56	
Katjooree ...	Cuttack. Upper end of revetment...	...	...	...	84·72	
	Cuttack. Bellevue	83·81	...	77·50	83·30	
	Cuttack. Lall Baugh... ...	82·63	...	76·67	82·20	
	Cuttack. Lower end of revetment...	...	...	...	80·15	
	Mutgugeepore	...	69·91	...	70·05	This was highest rise on 30th June. The flood of 4th July was lower.
	Head of Daib Sunkarasye...	...	...	52·57	53·92	
	Singarpore, head of Olunka	...	...	43·92	43·82	
	Bereburpatna, head of Biloonkye	...	...	...	...	
Daib ...	Kurmungah, head of Kundal	...	...	...	48·29	
	Moondilow, outfall of Beloonkye	...	...	...	40·67	
	Sikkur	...	...	...	...	
	Machgong	...	...	...	12·83	
	Mouth of Muggra Nullah ...	...	...	...	11·13	

No. 3388, dated Cuttack, the 1st October 1872.

Memo.—By CAPTAIN J. M. MCNEILE, R. E., Offg. Supdg. Engr., Orissa Circle.

Copy of the following forwarded to the Officiating Chief Engineer, Bengal, Irrigation Branch, with reference to paragraph 1 of the Chapter "Mahanuddy Division" in Mr. Walker's report No. 3101, dated 7th ultimo.

MAHANUDDY DIVISION.

List showing the high flood marks of 1872-73 *on river bank in front of the Distributary Head Sluices of the Machgong Canal.*

Number of Head Sluices.	On what part.	Reduced level of the particular part referred to herein.	High flood marks of 1872.	Difference above the part referred to.	Remarks.
1	On crest of Sluice	60·45	63·46	3·01	
2	On right wing	53·20	61·20	8·00	
3	Ditto ditto	48·90	52·27	3·37	
4	Ditto ditto	47·74	50·51	2·77	
5	On left wing	46·01	48·39	2·38	
6	On right wing	44·29	47·02	2·73	
7	Ditto ditto	43·33	44·29	0·96	

No. 3614, dated Cuttack, the 28th October 1872.

From—CAPTAIN J. M. MCNEILE, R. E., Offg. Supdg. Engr., Orissa Circle,

To—The Offg. Chief Engineer, Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

In continuation of this office No. 3101 of 7th September 1872, I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter No. 464 from Executive Engineer, Mahanuddy Division, giving some further information concerning the late floods.

No. 464, dated Cuttack, the 21st October 1872.

From—J. MACMILLAN, Esq., Exe. Engr., Mahanuddy Irrign. Divn.,

To—The Superintending Engineer, Orissa Irrigation Circle.

In continuation of this office letter No. 320½ of the 9th August, reporting the damage caused by the high floods of 30th June and 4th July 1872 below the delta head, I have now the honor to submit the following information gleaned from diaries submitted by Mr. Atkinson, who was sent up the Mahanuddy to fix gauges and collect information in reference to the floods of this year, and to compare the flood marks with those of 1834 and 1855 if they could be found.

2. *Floods in Mahanuddy.*—From Mr. Atkinson's diaries I gather that from the head of the Mahanuddy delta at Naraje to the 13th mile below Sonepore the highest flood of this year ranged from 0 to 1 foot below that of 1855, except at Biddessur where this season's flood is reported to be 6 inches higher than 1855, probably from a heavy rush down the Kalijeeree Nullah which joins the Mahanuddy at Biddessur.

3. From 13 miles below Sonepore to Sonepore the highest flood of this year ranged from 0 to 2½ feet above that of 1855. This extra height was caused by the heavy discharge down the Tel, Memi, and Bagh, and probably the Salki Nullah discharged heavily also.

4. From Sonepore to Sumbulpore the flood of this year ranged from 0 to 5 feet below that of 1855.

5. *Floods in Tel River.*—The highest flood of this year in the Tel is reported to be 8 feet above that of 1855 about 9 and 10 miles up the river This was as far up as Mr. Atkinson was ordered to go to fix gauges, or, to village Bydeonath. He reports, however, that the flood was very high further up the river, and that great damage occurred in consequence. The first flood came down the Tel on the 28th June, and the second on the 2nd July, and it was the latter which did all the damage.

6. *Flood in Ebe River.*—The flood of this year in the Ebe at Mungulpore, 12 miles up the river, was 11·60 feet below that of 1855.

7. *Loss caused by floods on the Mahanuddy and Tel.*—The loss caused by this season's flood on the Mahanuddy and Tel in houses, cattle, human life, and crops, &c., is given in detail in statement attached, but the totals are as follows for the Mahanuddy between Naraje and Sonepore :—

Houses carried away by flood	850
Ditto tumbled down	1,636
Cattle carried away	2,450
Human beings drowned or missing	4

Losses in grain are considerable.

8. Above Sonepore no damage has been done by the Mahanuddy and tributaries.

9. *On the Tel.*—The loss has been reported as follows from the mouth of the Kurruck or Kodogo downwards :—

Houses carried away by floods	524
Ditto tumbled down	53
Cattle lost	9,041
Human beings carried away or missing	121

Loss in grain is considerable.

10. On the upper reaches of the Tel the loss is reported to be very great in every respect.

11. *On the Ebe.*—No loss has occurred.

12. *General Remarks.*—It will be observed, from what has been stated above and the statement attached, that the highest flood this year was below 1855 in the Mahanuddy throughout, except between Boad and Sonepore, but that between Damager and Naraje the difference was only on an average about 6 inches. Above Sonepore the difference was much greater, being 5 feet at Binka and Sumbulpore.

13. It would appear from the flood levels given that the rainfall was pretty even over the drainage area of the Mahanuddy and its branches prior to the first flood of 30th June at Cuttack, but that, before the first flood had time to run off, a very heavy rainfall took place over the drainage areas of the Tel, Memi, and Bagh, and partially so over that of the Salki.

These four feeders of the Mahanuddy fall into that river between Sonepore and Boad, but the first three of these run in in a distance of 10 miles below Sonepore, and it is more especially in this distance that the flood rose above that of 1855 in one case to 2½ feet.

14. The tremendous rush down the Tel caused the water in the Mahanuddy to stand back nearly 2 miles, as reported by the people on the spot.

15. It was well for this district that the Mahanuddy and feeders above Sonepore were low at the time the high fresh occurred in the Tel, otherwise nothing could have saved Cuttack.

16. The storm, which was so severe at Balasore on the 1st July, may have travelled *viâ* Keojhur, Talchere, Ungool, Radacole, Autmullick, Sonepore, Boad, Kalahandy, Patna, and Bustar, and part of Chutteesgurh, thereby causing the second high flood in the Mahanuddy; but for this we have little or no data except the flood levels lately recorded.

17. Subject as we are to such high freshes in the Mahanuddy, it would be well to extend the irrigation with caution until flood escapes have been provided in some shape or form to carry off the surplus water which the delta rivers, as they at present exist, cannot discharge.

18. The scheme proposed by Major Harris in his Report, Part III, to take the surplus water into the Chilka Lake *viâ* Daltolah and the Moonoogonce, is, I think, worthy of consideration, if it be found that the Mahanuddy and the Daib when regulated cannot carry off the surplus water between them; *vide* sketch map which accompanied this Office Report, of which this is a continuation.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL RUBBI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1872.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during November 1872. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full Supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, C. Ft. per second. Estimated Full Supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
Baree Doab Canal. 1st Division ...	4·90	3·61	3,073·6	108·49	...	...	Goordaspoor	3,263	...	...	Wheat ...	29,864	915·41 cubic feet per second passed down the various escapes on the Baree Doab Canal.
2d Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·30		900·80	...	...	Umritsur ...	15,107	...	...	Barley ...	1.153	
2d Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·30	2·70		573·82	...	...	Lahore ...	22,310	...	...	Mixed grains	3,308	
											Others ...	6,355	
Total, B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3,073·6	1,583·11	...	...	...	40,680	...	...	...	40,680	The decrease in area irrigated of 32,261 acres, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, is mainly owing to the late rains which enabled the cultivators to sow their crops without the use of canal water.
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	3,073·6	2,687·63	...	...	...	72,941	...	...	...	72,941	
Western Jumna Canals. Kurnaul Division ...	4·33	4·34	2,546·00	288·56	Nil.	93,907 kurries, bullies, logs, &c.	Umballa ...	...	0·05	...	Wheat ...	35.998	438·29 feet per second passed out of escapes on Western Jumna Canal.
Delhi " ..	4·40	4·36		776·15			Kurnaul ...	8,162	0·03	...	Barley ...	1.289	
Hansi " ...	8·80	8·10		782·00			Delhi ...	6,211	...	...	Mixed grains	2,064	
" Bulla Head ...	8·40	7·80		255·00			Rohtuck ...	10,807	...	...	Others ...	3,822	
							Hissar ...	9.546	...	...			
							Jheend ...	8,447	...	...			
							Bikaneer ...	...	...	...			
Total, W. J. Canals ...	...	..	2,546 00	2,101·71	Nil.	93,907	...	43.173	...	...	...	43,173	The large decrease of 86,575 acres in area irrigated, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, is accounted for in some manner as decrease on Baree Doab Canal.
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2,546·00	2,581·31	Nil.	50,157	...	1.29,748	...	...	...	1,29,748	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	8,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.		
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	.	.	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	47,000	...	...			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	...	...	...			
							Dera Ghazee Khan ...	1,69,000	...	...			
Total, Inundation Canals ...	...	...	.	...	.	..	...	2,24,000	...	.	...	2.24,000	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,000	...	...	...	28,000	
Delhi and Goorgaon Works ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	Goorgaon ...	4,919	...	...	Wheat ...	1,418	
							Delhi ...	7,606	...	...	Barley ...	7,512	
							Rohtuck ...	6	...	...	Mixed grains	3.601	
Total, Delhi and Goorgaon Works ...	...		...		..	...	...	12,531	...	...	...	12,531	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	.	.		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil.	
Perennial Canals—Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	93,907	...	83,853	...	...	...	83,853	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	50,157	...	2,02,689	...	...	...	2,02,689	

LAHORE,
The 15th January 1873.

H. T. TANNER, *C. E.*,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrgn. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEAR.	FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st DECEMBER.									
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1868-69	207,611	1,840,185	134,914	1,048,841	172,438	773,276	89,159	364,741	604,122	4,027,043
1869-70	215,686	1,911,768	135,371	1,037,895	160,928	765,738	72,934	317,741	584,919	4,033,142
1870-71	220,991	1,958,784	135,140	1,022,392	171,201	908,868	86,619	428,173	613,951	4,318,217
1871-72	222,693	1,973,874	126,951	967,129	173,173	924,028	73,560	363,623	596,377	4,228,654
1872-73	227,745	2,018,647	128,362	975,082	164,540	877,999	80,565	398,250	601,212	4,269,978
AVERAGE ...	218,945	1,940,651	132,147	1,010,268	168,456	849,982	80,567	374,505	600,116	4,175,407

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 30th JANUARY 1873.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Prospects continue favorable. The unusual cold of the preceding fortnight seems to have passed away without doing more than slight damage in some districts. In Bombay prices are steady, or even show a tendency again to fall. There has been a beneficial rainfall, more or less heavy, in the upper division of the North-Western Provinces and the eastern districts of the Punjab. In the lower portion of the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh rain is still wanted.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from Local Government or Administration.	State of Agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
MADRAS ...	Kr'shna ...	January 29 ...	*Nil*	January 30 ...	Water supply sufficient; crops fair; prices falling in some places; markets well supplied; health good.	General prospects very satisfactory, except the blight mentioned in Karnul.
	Karnul ...	" 29 ...	"	" 30 ...	White *jouna* and pulse suffering from blight; markets well supplied; prices generally steady; health fair.	
	Nagapatam ...	" 29 ...	"	" 30 ...	Rivers almost dry; crops good order; harvest fair; markets well supplied; prices falling; health good.	
	Trichinapali ...	" 29 ...	"	" 30 ...	Water-supply sufficient; crops good order; harvest fair; markets well supplied; prices falling in Trichinapali, and steady in other places; health good.	
	Calicut ...	" 28 ...	"	" 30 ...	Harvest good; markets well supplied; prices slightly falling; health good.	
BOMBAY ...	*Sind.*					
	Karachi ...	January 29 ..	...	January 30 ...	Weather warm; rabi crops in good condition; wheat 11·19 sers; rice 7·46 sers.	
	Haidarabad ...	" 29 ...	...	" 30 ...	Cold less severe; agricultural reports favorable; Indus 3 feet 2 above zero; prices of all staples and cotton lower.	
	Shikarpur ...	" 29 ...	...	" 30 ...	Crops promising; wheat 15.	
	Upper Frontier ...	" 29 ...	...	" 30 ...	Weather milder; rabi prospects good; grain 13·9 sers.	

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from Local Government or Administration.	State of Agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
BOMBAY—*continued*	*Gujrat.*					
	Ahmadabad	January 29	...	January 30	Weather mild and pleasant; wheat 13; bajri 19·5.	
	Kaira	" 29	...	" 30	Tobacco and other crops good, except those damaged by late frost; rice 8·7; bajri 17·5 kilogrammes.	
	Bharoch	" 29	0·70	" 30	No damage to crops during the fortnight; bajri 18 sers.	
	Surat	" 29	...	" 30	Cotton, wheat, &c., generally good; wheat 9 sers.	
	Khandesh and Nasik.					
	Khandesh	" 29	...	" 30	Rabi crops thriving; bajri 19·5 sers.	
	Nasik	" 29	...	" 30	Late crops injured by cold; rice 9, wheat 12, bajri 17 sers.	
	Deccan.					
	Ahmadnagar	" 29	...	" 30	Bajri 22 sers.	
	Puna	" 29	...	" 30	No change.	
	Sholapur	" 29	...	" 30	Cotton and rabi continue good; jowari 25 sers.	
	Satara	" 29	...	" 30	Cotton and rabi crops continue good; bajri 20 sers.	
	Southern Maratha Country.					
	Belgam	" 29	...	" 30	Weather fine; cotton crops particularly favorable; rabi being reaped; jowari 21 sers.	
	Kaladghi	" 29	...	" 30	Cotton and rabi crops middling; jowari 30·9 sers.	
	Dharwar	" 29	...	" 30	Cotton and late crops promising; early crop harvest finished; jowari 19·4 sers.	
	Kattiawar and Gaikawar Territory.					
	Rajkot	" 29	...	" 30	Late crops and cotton in fair condition; bajri 16 sers.	
	Wadwan	" 29	...	" 30	Weather cold; cotton suffered; other crops good; bajri 16·5; wheat 13.	
	Baroda	" 29	...	" 30	Cotton and rabi crops partially injured by late frost; bajri 14 sers.	

BENGAL ...	Bardwan ...	January	28 ...	*Nil*	January	29 ...	Weather,—the first half of the fortnight was cold and cloudy, afterwards moderately cool. Crops,—aman wholly reaped, outturn estimated at 12 annas; winter crops favorable, a full crop expected. Rice market firm.	*Public health.* Bardwan,—fever decreasing; 24-Parganas,—fever and cholera abating; Patna,—health of the district good; Bhagalpur,—small-pox bad at Colgong; Kamrup,—public health good.
	24-Parganas ...	„	28 ...	0·10	„	29 ...	Weather,—the first half was cold and dry, afterwards fine but rather warm at intervals. Crops,—more than two-thirds of the aman paddy crop have been harvested; mustard is being gathered, and other crops of the season are progressing favorably.	
	Dacca ...	„	28 ...	*Nil*	„	29 ...	Weather fair and cold, cloudy for the last two days of the first week, and heavy rains in the north of the district. Crops,—prospects of crops very favorable.	
	Patna ...	„	28 ...	0·02	„	29 ...	Weather fine and seasonable. Crops,—the rabi crops are thriving well, though rain may be wanted for some, it would do harm to others; poppy looking well, but backwards.	
	Bhagalpur ...	„	28 ...	0·17	„	29 ...	Weather fine and cold; crops very good.	
	Cuttack ...	„	28 ...	1·76	„	29 ...	Weather warm and cloudy. Crops,—cold weather crops generally very good.	
	Kamrup (Gowhati) ...	„	27 ...	*Nil*	„	29 ...	Weather,—the first week very cold, but fogs not so heavy; afterwards milder. Crops,—mustard is being reaped, prospects of pulse and sugarcane favorable.	
N. W. PROVINCES ...	... ...	.....		...	January	31 ...	Rainfall at Bareli good; at Meerut and Agra and in Bandelkhand slight but beneficial; injury done by frost at Agra; rain much wanted at Allahabad, where crops are stunted; same fear of blight to wheat and barley in Benares.	
PUNJAB ...	Delhi ...	.....		0·20	January	30 ...	Crops doing well.	
	Ambala ...	.....		0·10	„	30 ...	Agricultural prospects good.	
	Jalandhar ...	.....		0·30	„	30 ...	State of crops good.	
	Lahore ...	.....		*Nil*	„	30 ...	Rain wanted; fever still prevalent.	
	Multan ...	.....		„	.....			
	Rawal-pindi ...	.....		„	January	30 ...	Agricultural prospects good.	
	Peshawar ...	.....		„	„	30 ...	Rabi sowing completed; agricultural prospects favorable.	
OUDH ...	Lucknow ...	January	29 ...	0·20	January	29 ...	Rabi prospect as yet favorable, but rain is much needed.	
	Faizabad ...	„	29 ...	0·30	„	29 ...		

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from Local Government or Administration.	State of Agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	Raipur ...	January 25 ...	...	January 30 ...	Agricultural prospects good.	
	Bilaspur ...	... ...	...	... ...	Same.	
	Sambalpur ...					
	Jabalpur ...	January 29 ...	...	... ...	Prices stationary; prospects good; arhar and masur somewhat injured by frosts.	
	Nagpur ...	" 29 ...	...	.....	Kharif crops cut; rabi good condition; prices falling.	
	Wardha ...	... ...	...	... ...	Cotton picking completed; rabi prospects good.	
	Hushangabad ...	January 29 ...	...	.. ...	Prospects favorable.	
	Betul ...	... ...	...	.....	Same.	
	Narsinghpur ...	... ...	...	... ...	Crops generally flourishing; in parts tur and masur recovered frosts; in others injury complete; clouds causing apprehension; prices rising.	
	Nimar ...	... ...	...	.....	Few drops rain; prospects excellent; prices stationary.	
HAIDARABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	East Berar	January 30 ...	...	January 30 ...	Crops in portions of a taluk in Elichpur district suffered severely from a frost blight on 7th instant; exact extent of damage not yet known; crops in other parts of division in favorable condition.	
	West Berar	" 29 ...	...	" 30 ...	Picking of cotton almost completed; prospect of rabi crops good.	
RAJPUTANA ...	No report.					
CENTRAL INDIA ...	Indor ...	January 29 ...	0·12	January 30 ...	Cold with thunder and showers.	
	Gwalior ...	.....	0·29	... ...	Cloudy and warm; health good; prospects fair.	
	Nimach ...	.....	...	.....	Spring crops looking well; health good.	
	Ratlam ...	No report.				
	Baghalkand ...					
MYSORE AND COORG ...	Bangalore ...	January 30 ...	*Nil*	January 30 ...	Crops generally thriving ...	Agricultural prospects generally favorable.
	Mysore ...	" 28 ...	"	" 30 ...	Standing crops thriving ...	
	Coorg ...	" 30 ...	"	" 30 ...	Reaping of rice crops completed; outturn less than was expected; dry crops thriving; picking of coffee nearly completed.	
BRITISH BURMA ...	No report.					

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATIONAL MEASURES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—REDUCTION OF COLLEGES, &c.

No. 29.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—under date Fort William, the 31st January 1873.

READ—

Memorial of the British Indian Association, dated the 17th June 1872, against the educational measures taken by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 2859, dated 14th August 1872, containing remarks thereon.

Memorial of the Dacca People's Association, dated 4th September 1872, on the same subject.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 3338, dated 18th idem, containing remarks thereon.

Memorial of the Nuddea People's Association, dated 3rd June 1872.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 2953, dated 24th August 1872, containing remarks thereon.

Memorial of the Rajshahye Association, dated 23rd December 1872.

RESOLUTION.

BEFORE entering upon the consideration of the questions raised in these memorials, the Governor General in Council desires to express the satisfaction with which he has observed the interest felt in the cause of education by those classes in Bengal which are represented by the memorialists, and their appreciation of the importance of its maintenance and extension. But as it appears from the memorials themselves, as well as from expressions of opinion which have appeared elsewhere, that some misapprehension exists as to the general policy of the Government of India with regard to education, His Excellency in Council thinks it necessary to state that policy distinctly.

ieneral Educational Policy laid down and continuously recognized by the Home Government.

2. The educational policy of the Government of India is founded upon the despatch of the 19th of July 1854.

3. The Court of Directors then emphatically declared that the education which they desired to see extended in India was "that which "has for its object the diffusion of the improved arts—science, "philosophy, and literature—of Europe, in short of European "knowledge."

They observed that, while a knowledge of English would always be essential to those natives of India who aspire to a high order of education, the Vernacular languages of the country must be the media of the instruction of the great mass of the people. English accordingly was to be taught where a demand for it might be found to exist, but not, in substitution of the Vernacular languages.

Institutions for the study of the classical languages of India were to be maintained as commanding the veneration of the people, and as useful auxiliaries in the great work of education. A university was to be established, on the model of the London University, at each of the three Presidency Towns. The universities were not to be themselves places of education, but were to test the value of the education given in Government and aided Anglo-Vernacular Colleges affiliated to the universities.

The Court of Directors expressed their apprehension that circumstances had led "to too exclusive a direction of the efforts of Government towards providing the means of acquiring a very high degree of education for a small number of natives of India, drawn, for the most part, from what we should here call the higher classes," and pointed out that, by the measures they were prepared to adopt as regards the establishment of colleges and universities, all would have been done which a Government could do to place the benefits of education plainly and practically before the higher classes in India. "'Our attention' they added should now be directed to to a consideration, "if possible, still more important, and one which has been hitherto, "we are bound to admit, too much neglected, *viz.*, how useful and "practical knowledge, suited to every station in life, may be best "conveyed to the great mass of the people, who are utterly incapable "of obtaining any education worthy of the name by their own "unaided efforts, and we desire to see the active measures of Government more especially directed for the future to this object."

Paragraphs 39 to 42.

With this object they directed that Government schools should be established as models, to be superseded gradually by schools under private management, supported by grants-in-aid on principles of perfect religious equality. Schools, whether purely Government institutions, or aided, were to be in regular gradation, from those which gave the humblest elementary instruction up to the highest colleges; and the best pupils of one grade were to rise through the other grades by means of scholarships obtained in the lower school and tenable in the higher. To provide masters, normal schools were to be established, and moderate allowances given for the support of those who possessed an aptness for teaching, and were willing to devote themselves to the profession of school-masters.

Female education was to receive cordial support. In addition to the Government and aided colleges and schools for general education, special institutions for imparting special education in law, medicine, engineering, art, and agriculture, were to receive the aid and encouragement of Government. The whole system of education was to be carried out by the establishment of an Educational Department, comprising an adequate machinary for inspection, in each Presidency and Lieutenant-Governorship.

Education was to be aided and supported by the principal officials in every District, and was to receive the direct encouragement of the State, by the opening of Government appointments to those who had received a good education, irrespective of the place or manner in which it had been acquired, and, in the lower situations, by preferring a man who could read and write, if equally eligible in other respects, to one who could not do so.

4. The policy which had been laid down by the Court of Directors in 1854 was confirmed, and the operation of the means prescribed by them for the accomplishment of the general objects which had been set before the Government of India was examined by Lord Stanley in his despatch of the 7th April 1859, after the direct government of India had been assumed by the Crown. In that despatch the relative claims of higher and elementary education to public support were treated as follows:

"If Government shall have undertaken the responsibility of "placing within reach of the general population the means of a simple "elementary education, those individuals or classes who require more "than this may, as a general rule, be left to exert themselves to "procure it with or without the assistance of Government."

5. In 1863* the Secretary of State (Sir Charles Wood) noticed the view which had been put forward by certain officers that Government should, for the present, limit "its measures to providing

* Despatch No. 12, dated 29th December 1863, paragraph 11.

the means of education for the higher classes, and that the education of the lower classes should be left to be effected hereafter, when the classes above them should have not only learnt to appreciate the advantages of education for themselves, but have become desirous of extending its benefits to those below them." He pointed out that "it was one great object proposed in the despatch of the 19th "July 1854 to provide for the extension to the general population of "those means of obtaining an education suitable to their station in "life which had heretofore been too exclusively confined to the "higher classes; it is abundantly clear from Lord Stanley's despatch "of 7th April 1859 that Her Majesty's Government entertained at "that time the same sentiments which had been expressed by the "Home authorities in 1854." He then declared that Her Majesty's Government "have no intention of sanctioning a departure from the "principles already deliberately laid down."

6. The same principles were again re-affirmed in 1864,* and finally,† in 1870, the Duke of Argyll assured the Governor General in Council that there "has been no alteration of the main views of the Home Government" as contained in the despatches above referred to, and expressed his general approval of the principle "that the Government expenditure should, "as far as possible, be reduced with re-"ference to the education of those who "are well able to pay for themselves, and should be mainly directed "to the provision of an elementary education for the masses of the "people." His Grace, however, pointed out that, "though the policy "indicated in this general statement is a sound one, it is obvious that "its judicious application to our educa-"tional system in India will require "a very careful regard to the circumstances, disposition, and "degree of civilisation of the people," and he added that "those "amongst whom an English system has struck the deepest root, "though generally of the literary or higher castes, can by no "means be described as belonging to the wealthier classes of society." His Grace also observed that the foundation for the general system of education which it was the desire of the Government to establish was to be laid by instilling "into the real upper classes of India the "conviction now entertained, but not entertained till very lately by "every enlightened man in England, that "one of the main duties of society is "to provide for the sound primary instruction of the humbler "classes."

* Despatch No. 13, dated 25th April 1864, paragraph 6.

† Despatch No 6, dated 26th May 1870, paragraph 4.

Paragraph 5.

Paragraph 6.

Paragraph 9.

7. With regard to the particular recommendations then made by the Government of India, the Duke of Argyll agreed that it was inexpedient "that "Government colleges should be maintained in actual competition." He, however, pointed out the distinction between colleges in competition and those in co-operation, the test prescribed being that "two "colleges should not be maintained when the students now distributed "between the two could without difficulty be educated in one, "and when that one is easily accessible to all seeking instruc-"tion."

Paragraph 11.

The reduction of the State expenditure on colleges in Bengal "to an equality with the sum total of the "endowments and fees of the colleges" was regarded as "a proper object for attainment," but "one to which "the approach should be made with caution."

Paragraph 12

With these expressions of the views of the Home Government, the Secretary of State left the subject to the administration of the Governor General in Council.

Paragraphs 17 and 18.

Intention of discouraging spread of English education disclaimed by Government of India in 1870.

8. A few months later, in transmitting to the Secretary of State a memorial from the inhabitants of Lower Bengal against the discouragment of English education, the Government of India* took occasion to "repudiate in "the strongest terms any intention "whatever to discourage the spread of the English language and the "teaching of that language in the schools of Lower Bengal. What "we have discouraged," they said, "is the expenditure of the com-"paratively small funds available from imperial revenues on that one "object, nearly to the exclusion of all other kinds of education from "the advantage of aid from this source."

* Despatch No. 11, 25th October 1870.

Application of the prescribed principles to present state of education in Bengal.

9. Applying the general policy laid down in 1854 (which has been continuously recognized and frequently re-affirmed) to the present state of education in Bengal, and having fully considered the despatches from the Secretary of State, which deal especially with that subject, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that he is correctly interpreting the policy of Her Majesty's Government by declaring that it is right in principle to diminish to some extent the funds now applied to the higher English education, and to devote more funds to the improvement and extension of primary education; but that the change should be made with caution, and so as not to involve the risk of checking the present popularity and success of the institutions, whether Government or aided, which provide for higher English education in Bengal.

Authority delegated to Local Governments by scheme of Provincial Service Assignments.

10. In dealing with the memorials now under consideration, it is necessary at the outset to remember that the system of Provincial Service Assignments inaugurated by the resolution of the Government of India of the 14th of December 1870 allows to the Local Governments full liberty in the expenditure of the funds appropriated to Provincial Services, "subject to certain restrictions," and that the responsibility for the administration of those services was to a large extent transferred, along with the financial control over them, from the Government of India to the Local Governments. The restrictions as regards education were laid down as follows:

Paragraph 27.

"No law exists upon the subject of education, but the policy of "the Government has been declared and "prescribed in despatches from the Secretary of State, the authority of which and of the rules sanctioned "by the Government of India regarding 'grants-in-aid' and other "matters of general principle is not affected by this resolution."

Resolution of the 14th December 1870, paragraph 26.

In accordance with the spirit of the resolution, the Governor General in Council desires to look at the educational measures of the Government of Bengal rather with reference to the broad line of policy which is being followed, than to administrative details.

Memorial of British Indian Association.

11. The British Indian Association, the Nuddea People's Association, and the Rajshahye Association have stated several objections to those measures, and it is alleged that the policy of the Bengal Government "has produced a deep feeling of alarm, distrust, and "despondency from one end of the country to the other."

12. The Governor General in Council has carefully considered how far the measures complained of justify the use of such strong terms, and whether they are opposed to the policy laid down by Her Majesty's Government.

Measures taken by the Government of Bengal.

13. The reductions and changes which have been effected are, briefly, as follows:

1st, The Establishments of the Berhampore, Kishnagur, and Sanskrit Colleges have been reduced by abolishing the third and fourth years' college classes, the teaching in those colleges being now limited to the standard of the First Arts Examination at the Calcutta University;

2nd, 20,000 Rupees out of the money thus saved, have been assigned to instruction in the physical sciences, surveying, drawing, &c., in schools and colleges; education in these sciences has been encouraged by allotting to them about one-fourth of the 40 senior scholarships hitherto assigned to literature, and by similar arrangements with regard to junior, minor, and Vernacular scholarships; and a department has been established in the Hoogly and Patna Colleges for the purpose of training candidates for the Civil Service of Government;

3rd, In the Sanskrit College a separate Professor for Hindoo Law is no longer entertained, but the office of lecturing is made over to one of the other Professors. The study of Sanskrit in Government schools has been made optional, instead of compulsory; the teaching of it to any boy who is below the third class is prohibited; and it is not allowed to be taught in a school unless ten boys wish to learn it.

Objection of memorialists that reduction of colleges is opposed to the intentions of Home Government.

14. Objection is taken to the alterations which have been made in the Berhampore, Kishnagur, and Sanskrit Colleges, on the ground that they are opposed to the Education despatch of 1854, and the following passage from that despatch is quoted in support of the objection: "The candidates for university degrees will, as we have "already explained, be supplied by colleges affiliated to the universi-"ties. These will comprise all such institutions as are capable of sup-"plying a sufficiently high order of instruction in the different branches "of art and science in which university degrees will be accorded. The "Hindu, Hooghly, Dacca, Krishnaghur, and Berhampore Govern-"ment Anglo-Vernacular Colleges, the Sanskrit College, the Maho-"medan Madrassas, and the Medical College in Bengal * * * "will at once supply a considerable number of educational establish-"ments worthy of being affiliated to the universities, and of occupying "the highest place in the scale of general instruction." It is urged that the obvious inference is that those colleges should be maintained intact for the purpose of supplying candidates for university degrees, and that the reduction of the course of study in any college to the First Arts Standard only (which is the second university examination, but does not confer a degree) is opposed to the terms of the despatch.

The opinion expressed by the Duke of Argyll in May 1870, that a college should not be suppressed which is in 'co-operation' rather than in 'competition' with another—that is to say, that a college should not be suppressed unless the students now distributed between the two can, without difficulty, be educated in one of them, that one being easily accessible to all seeking instruction—is brought forward as also condemning the reductions that have been made in the Berhampore, Kishnagur, and Sanskrit Colleges.

It is alleged that the limitation of the educational course in those colleges to the standard of the First Arts Examination, coupled with the alterations made with respect to the study of Sanskrit in Government schools, will have a tendency to reduce the standard of education by rendering it difficult for mofussil students to study

up to the First Arts Examination, in which a classical language (practically speaking Sanskrit in Bengal), in addition to English, is required by the University scheme.

Apprehension is expressed lest it should be the intention of the Government to concentrate all higher education in the Presidency College at Calcutta.

Lastly, an endeavour is made to show that "the claims of the "masses to education are not neglected, and that the policy of retrench-"ing the charge for high education with a view to further it, is "uncalled for."

15. His Excellency in Council does not consider that to reduce, in the Kishnagur, Berhampore, and Sanskrit Colleges, the two classes which provide for the education of students, who, after passing the First Arts Examination, wish to proceed to the B. A. and Honor Examinations at the Calcutta University, is contrary to the principles of the despatch of 1854, or to the instructions given by the Secretary of State in May 1870.

The despatch of 1854, so far from declaring that all Anglo-Vernacular Colleges should be maintained intact, urged upon the Government of India the expediency, under certain circumstances, of reducing the number of those colleges. The change that has been made in the educational course of the colleges that have now been dealt with by the Government of Bengal, does not involve the suppression of any college, but is simply an arrangement under which the limited number of students who formerly composed the classes for the B. A. and Honor Examinations in the Kishnagur, Berhampore, and Sanskrit Colleges, will continue their studies either at the Hoogly or Presidency Colleges. Kishnagur and Berhampore are within easy distance of Hoogly and Calcutta, and the Sanskrit College is actually under the same roof with the Presidency College at Calcutta; His Excellency, therefore, considers that the change comes within the conditions laid down by the Secretary of State as to the necessity of the means of education being easily accessible to the students.

Objection as to changes with regard to study of Sanskrit in schools.

16. While His Excellency in Council does not desire in any way to discourage the voluntary study of Sanskrit and the other classical languages of India, he agrees with the Lieutenant-Governor that it is inexpedient to make the study of Sanskrit compulsory in Government schools. With every consideration for the opinions of those who attach a high importance to the Sanskrit language, His Excellency does not consider that the standard of education in India mainly depends upon the degree of proficiency which the students may attain in the classical languages of the East. Upon this subject His Excellency in Council desires to express his complete adherence to the sentiments contained in the Education despatch of 1854, which have already been quoted in this resolution, to the effect that the educational efforts of Government should be directed to the diffusion of European knowledge, and that the classical languages of India cannot be looked to as the principal means of securing that object, but only as useful auxiliaries to the education which is obtained through a knowledge of the English language and disseminated to the people through the Vernacular languages of the country.

With regard to the restriction of the study of Sanskrit in Government schools, the Governor General in Council observes that, since the memorial was drawn up, the Lieutenant-Governor has extended the option of beginning the study of this language to the third class, so that students will have three years in which to qualify before presenting themselves for the First Arts Examination. His Honor will without doubt watch the results of the change, in order that the opportunities given for the study shall be such as fully to meet the requirements of the university standard.

Objection as to concentration of high education at Presidency.

17. His Excellency in Council does not think that there is any good ground for the apprehension that all high education in Bengal will be concentrated at the Presidency College, for four Government colleges, teaching up to the highest standards, will remain intact: the Presidency and Hoogly Colleges to serve Central and West Bengal, the Dacca College for East Bengal, and the Patna College for Behar.

Objection that primary education is already sufficiently cared for.

18. If His Excellency in Council is to understand any of the memorialists to be of opinion that the need for the extension and improvement of primary education among the masses of the people in Bengal is not urgent, and does not require the application to that purpose of all savings that may properly be made in the cost of higher education, His Excellency must express his dissent from that opinion, and his cordial concurrence with the declaration made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in reviewing the Director of Public Instruction's Report for 1870-71,* "that it is the "policy of the Supreme Government and "of the Bengal Government to promote and foster all sound educa-"tion; but it is the wish of both Governments that out of the public "money available for educational purposes a larger share than here-"tofore should be given to the support of elementary education in the "villages of Bengal."

* Paragraph 3 of resolution.

19. His Excellency in Council trusts that the memorialists will rest assured that there is no desire on the part of the Government to depreciate the importance, or to discourage the cultivation, of high English education in Bengal. His Excellency has observed with satisfaction the great progress that has been made of late years in the general knowledge of the English language, as well as the complete command of English which has been acquired by many members of the Calcutta University, whose literary works are deserving of high praise. These results are cordially and heartily recognised by His Excellency in Council: they prove that remarkable success has attended the measures which have been adopted during the last twenty years by the scholars and statesmen who have directed the course of education; and they show that the future success of English education in Bengal is established beyond the risk of failure by the firm hold which it has acquired upon the people.

Approval of measures adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor.

20. In concluding this review of the objections that have been made to certain educational measures recently adopted by the Government of Bengal, His Excellency in Council desires to express his deliberate opinion that in these measures the Lieutenant-Governor has not departed from the broad line of educational policy which has been laid down by Her Majesty's Government during a long series of years; and he desires, in addition, to express his cordial approval of the steps which His Honor has taken to give a more practical turn to education in Bengal, as well as his gratification at the advance which has been made in the encouragement of the primary instruction of the people. His Excellency is confident that the Lieutenant-Governor will be sensible of the importance of carefully watching the practical effect of these measures and of the changes recently introduced. The readiness with which His Honor has modified the views which he at first entertained, regarding the alterations in the constitution of the Sanskrit and Patna Colleges, and the period during which the study of Sanskrit should be allowed in schools, is a sufficient guarantee of His Honor's willingness to give full consideration to all reasonable representations, and to act upon such of them as may be well founded.

21. His Excellency in Council desires that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the British Indian Association, the Nuddea People's Association, and the Rajshahye Association. The memorial of the Dacca People's Association refers almost entirely to the proposed

reduction of the college classes in the Patna College, which, upon further consideration, the Government of Bengal have decided not to carry into effect.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal with reference to its communications referred to above, and with a request that copies may be furnished to the British Indian Association, the Dacca People's Association, the Nuddea People's Association, and the Rajshahye Association, in reply to their memorials.

Ordered, that copies be also forwarded to all other Governments and Administrations for their information.

(True Extract.)

H. L. DAMPIER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 21st January 1873.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman.
The Hon'ble R. Stewart.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis.

MINORS' DEPOSITS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to legalize the repayment of money deposited in District Savings Banks in the names of Minors.

TRANSHIPMENT OF GOODS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE also presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Transhipment of Goods imported by Steamer.

BILLS OF LADING BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize the use of adhesive stamps for Bills of Lading. He said the Bill was a very short one, and the Statement of Objects and Reasons

showed the grounds upon which the Bill was introduced, and with His Lordship's permission he would read that Statement to the Council:—

"At present, bills-of-lading are stamped by having an adhesive stamp affixed, and by being then sent to the Collector to have the stamp effaced with a die. This is found to cause delay, especially at the busy shipping season. It has, therefore, been determined that the stamps to be used for bills-of-lading shall be adhesive, and shall thus merely require to be affixed to such bills."

The Hon'ble MR. BULLEN SMITH did not intend to oppose the motion for the introduction of this Bill, although he could not say that he had ever himself found, or indeed had ever heard of, any practical inconvenience attendant upon the present system. If it was remembered that the stamp affixed on bills-of-lading bore in each case the small value of four annas, the whole set of three merely implying an item of twelve annas, and that that same value applied equally to large and small shipments, it followed that the lock-up of capital to keep a few sets of bills-of-lading in hand was not very great; and he therefore could not recognize the practical inconvenience said to be attendant on the present system which rendered the employment of adhesive stamps desirable. He however wished to suggest to the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, if he considered it necessary to interfere at all, whether he would consent to add the words "and other documents," after the words "bills-of-lading." He alluded to other mercantile documents used in the shipment of goods, namely, policies of insurance, on which stamps must now be impressed as on bills-of-lading. The former bore an *ad valorem* duty varying with the extent of the shipment; and therefore, until the shipment was completed— until the shipper had positive knowledge of the extent and value of his goods actually received on board—he could not provide himself with the proper stamped paper. It therefore seemed somewhat anomalous to say that bills-of-lading should be relieved from the inconvenience of having impressed stamps put upon them, and that the far greater inconvenience occasioned by the necessity for putting impressed stamps on the collateral documents to which he had alluded, and which required stamps of changing value, should be left unrelieved. He hoped the Council had been able to follow him. He did not recognize the practical necessity for the introduction of this Bill, but if it was to be introduced, he could see abundant reason to afford greater facilities by stamping other documents also with adhesive stamps, and he would be glad if the hon'ble member would add the words which he (MR. BULLEN SMITH) had suggested, and the Council could then consider in Committee the cases which it might be advisable to include in the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. STEWART took the same view as that which was taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith. He did not think that, practically, the present system had proved inconvenient; and he thought with his hon'ble colleague that, inasmuch as the lock-up of capital was trifling, the practice might remain as it stood. But it appeared to him that, if any alteration was made, it should be considered, not only with reference to bills-of-lading, but also with reference to other mercantile documents.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR said that, after what had fallen from the hon'ble members who had preceded him, he thought it proper to offer a word or two of advice from his own experience. Until a comparatively recent period, the rule was to use impressed stamps. But in the last two or three years that practice had been much changed, and there was a very large number of cases in which adhesive stamps had been substituted for impressed stamps. He did not know the reasons for that change of policy, and his impression was that they were not known to the public. HIS HONOUR must tell the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, what he believed the hon'ble member had some idea of, that one result of that change had been that enormous frauds had occurred in the Courts in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta. The public revenue had not only been largely sacrificed, but the people had been much demoralized. These stamps were easily stolen, and were easily forged; forged, false and converted stamps had been used in the most wholesale manner in all the Courts. In one Court, no less than 1,495 forged or fraudulent stamps were appended to the documents in one single case. Enquiries had been made, but the judges and mini-

terial officers said that it was very difficult to detect the use of these counterfeit stamps; that they could not be held responsible; and it was found very difficult to bring home the blame to any one. That being so, if such results had taken place under our noses, and our commercial friends had told us that it was safer to retain the existing practice in regard to bills-of-lading, it did seem to him a matter for serious consideration whether, unless the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had good reasons, of which the Council were not aware, we should go one step further in that dangerous path. His Honour was surprised that the hon'ble members who represented commercial interests in the Council, and who, individually, were such prominent members of the commercial community, had not been consulted previously to resolving on the introduction of this Bill. He would suggest that it was desirable that the matter should be fully considered before the Council proceeded another step in that direction.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple was not sure whether he need occupy the time of the Council by replying to the objections just raised by the Lieutenant Governor, inasmuch as these objections applied, not so much to the small Bill before the Council, as to the system of our stamp law in general. This system had very recently been established after great consideration on the part of the Government of India, and on the part of the Legislative Council. Therefore, he (Sir Richard Temple) doubted whether the Council wished to re-discuss this large question at this moment, at the instance of the Lieutenant Governor. However, he (Sir Richard Temple) had listened to the Lieutenant Governor's objections as just stated, and would, on introducing the Bill hereafter (should leave for introduction now be given) give such reply, if any, as might seem, on consideration, to be expedient. For the present, it would suffice to say that the points of detail just mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith and the Hon'ble Mr. Stewart would be carefully considered in Committee if the Bill should be introduced; and doubtless these hon'ble gentlemen would be good enough to serve on the Committee (if it be appointed) and afford the benefit of their practical knowledge.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA FERRIES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate Ferries in British Burma be taken into consideration.

As the majority of the Members of the Council had not been present when this Bill was introduced, it might, perhaps, be convenient if he were to explain the necessity for this Bill and its incidents. At present, the law in British Burma might be said to differ in each division of the province. The province of Akyáb was originally part of Bengal, and the law obtaining in that province was the old law which prevailed in Bengal, and which it had been found necessary to alter here. As to Pegu and Tenasserim, different executive rules had been passed in each of these divisions, varying in details, which rules had, it was believed, attained the force of law under the Indian Councils' Act, and even that was not certain. There were, therefore, three different and imperfect systems of law as to Ferries existing in British Burma. But as the civilization of the province was rapidly advancing, and as villages and large marts were rising, and as traffic of every kind was increasing, and as much of it passed over ferries, it had become a matter of some importance to place the law on a satisfactory footing. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma submitted a draft, which was founded on the model of the law as now applied to the different provinces in the Bengal Presidency, and also upon the clauses relating to ferries in the Madras Act on that subject. The draft was slightly altered by the Legislative Department, and was then transferred for the final consideration of the authorities in British Burma. The Council received the Bill back with the remarks of the Chief Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner of Burma and of the Government Advocate at Rangoon, and the Committee had considered all their suggestions and had in a great measure adopted them. Mr. Bayley had now only to ask that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MADRAS DISTRICT MUNSIFS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the final report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to District Munsifs in the Presidency of Fort Saint George be taken into consideration.

This was a Bill of entirely a local character. It would, in fact, have been passed by the Madras legislature, had it not interfered with the High Court. It was therefore necessary that the Bill should be passed by this Council. The Council would also observe, that the title of the Bill, as it stood, was not the same as that by which it was introduced and by which it was still called. The fact was, that the Bill was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell so long ago as June 1870, and it was then a Bill relating to District Munsifs alone: it consolidated the law, and made only one alteration of importance namely, extending the jurisdiction of those Munsifs, from the pecuniary limit of rupees 1,000, to the limit of rupees 2,500, and Mr. Cockerell then stated that that was the only substantial alteration effected by the Bill. But, in introducing it, he proposed to extend the measure, or to introduce another Bill which would deal with the District Courts and Subordinate Judges in Madras also. That alteration was made in Committee, and the Bill, as it now stood, was a Bill for the purpose of dealing with the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court. There had been considerable delay in the passing of this measure, which arose from the circumstance that the Madras Government at one time desired that it should not pass until some fresh arrangements had been made for the better adjustment of work between the Judicial and the Revenue authorities. It was found, subsequently, that the time for doing so was not ripe, or there were other practical difficulties in the way. The Madras Government withdrew that objection, and in the first half of the year the Council proceeded with the Bill at Simla. They had since had a good deal of correspondence with the Madras Government; the Bill had been carefully considered by the civil authorities and by the Judges of the High Court at Madras, and it had met with the approval of the Madras Government.

The alterations effected in the prior Bill, with the exception of slight ones amounting to little more than matters of form, were three. One was the extension of the District Munsif's jurisdiction from rupees 1,000 to rupees 2,500. This was exactly half the limit of pecuniary jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges of the second class in the Presidency of Bombay; and, in the Presidency of Bengal, the jurisdiction of Munsifs had been raised, not to the same absolute amount, but in nearly the same proportion. Here, the jurisdiction was recently raised from rupees 300 to rupees 1,000. With respect to suits which were brought for the purpose of obtaining possession of land, the extension was more nominal than real. The Bill provided that the Court Fees' Act should be used for the valuation of suits for land; and that Act put the valuation so much higher than the present mode of valuation, that, in point of fact, the limits of jurisdiction in such suits were very little extended by this Bill. That extension of jurisdiction was made with the approval of the local authorities, and of every one who had expressed an opinion upon the point.

The next alteration was that the High Court, instead of the Local Government, were to fix the limits of the local jurisdiction of District Munsifs, and also the places at which they were to hold their Courts. That, at present, was done by the Local Government; but the Committee was told that, in point of fact, the Local Government always left it to the High Court to fix those limits, and the places at which these Munsifs' Courts should be held. So that the Local Government performed that duty ostensibly; but in substance and in essence it was done by the High Court for a number of years past. We were, therefore, only altering the law so as to bring it in accordance with the settled practice.

The third alteration was, the omission of the clause which was in the Bill, as introduced, requiring official oaths or affirmations to be taken by Munsifs on appointment. The reason for this omission was, that several Courts Acts

lately passed by this Council had taken the same course. That had been done with respect to British Burma and Oudh; and with the permission of the Council, MR. HOBHOUSE would read to them what had been put upon record in the case of the latter Province. He held in his hand the report of the Select Committee on the Oudh Civil Courts Bill, one sentence of which was as follows:—

"We propose to dispense with the taking of oaths or making solemn affirmations on accession to any new office under this Act, as we regard the practice as a mere form devoid of any practical utility."

That report was signed by Messrs. Cockerell, Davies, Strachey, Stephen, Ellis and Egerton.

In moving to pass the Bill, with respect to the Civil Courts in Oudh, Mr. Cockerell made some observations which MR. HOBHOUSE would read to the Council. He (Mr. Cockerell) said—

"We proposed to omit the provisions of the original Bill on the subject of taking oaths or making solemn affirmations on accession to judicial office. They were introduced as part of the usual furniture of 'Courts Acts.' It was thought, however, that this practice of taking oaths of office was of the number of those ancient customs which were more honoured in the breach than in the observance, and, in fact, there could be little doubt that, since the enactment of the Penal Code, this attempt to get a sort of artificial security for a public officer's honest discharge of his duty was wholly superfluous."

That was accepted by the Council, and the Act was passed in that form. In revising this Bill the Committee proposed to act on the same principle. The Madras Government had been consulted on the point, and they assented.

His Highness THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF VIZIANAGRAM said, it gave him peculiar pleasure to find that the Government had been pleased to grant the appeal of the commercial community of the town of Bimlipatam which was situated in his own country, and who were the first people to request Government to extend the powers of the District Munsifs throughout the Madras Presidency. The Bill, as now amended, was in all respects precisely in accordance with the views of the Madras Government, and he therefore thought that, when it was passed into law, it would gain its object in every respect. He would therefore give his full concurrence to the passing of it.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR said, when he looked over this Bill, it seemed to him that the system of Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency was the same as that which prevailed in Bengal, and that the Madras Civil Courts' Bill might have been the Bengal Civil Courts' Act with very slight alterations. What occurred to him was that, if the system of Courts was identical, would it not be better to refer the Bill back to the Committee in order that it might be incorporated in one Bill with the Bengal Civil Courts' Act? We might then, in fact, have one general Bill on the subject for all India, as one general form of Criminal Courts was provided for in the Code of Criminal Procedure. If this Bill was a final Bill, he should certainly have recommended that course; but he did not do so, because, in his opinion, the system of Civil Courts both in Madras and Bengal was a bad system; and he wished to guard against the idea that he thought this Bill was a good Bill, or that he thought the system was a good system. If the Council revised the Code of Civil Procedure, the opportunity might be taken to revise the system of Civil Courts, making it one Code of Civil Courts and Civil Procedure, corresponding with the Code of Criminal Procedure, which was one Code of Criminal Courts and Criminal Procedure combined together. It appeared to HIS HONOUR that, when we looked to the Courts of original jurisdiction and compared them with the English Courts, the procedure in this country was found to be most dilatory and expensive, and the District Appellate Courts were not strong enough and experienced enough, and not worthy to exercise appellate jurisdiction. If we looked to the High Courts, they were no doubt worthy in all respects; but the judicial officers under them were given to the most unfortunate system of being guided by precedents. There seemed to be a preference for hunting up unfortunate precedents which had been created by the judgments, or mis-reports of judgments, of any Judge of the High

Court, and making them the rule of decision, instead of looking to the ninety-nine cases out of a hundred in which the Judges had announced just, righteous and good doctrines of law. The whole system of our Civil Courts was, in His Honour's opinion, rotten to the core, and he should vote for this Bill merely as a measure that had gone so far; but he still hoped that the whole system would be re-considered at some not distant time.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley said, that the question of the constitution of the Civil Courts all over India had been for a long time under consideration. That question had not escaped the consideration of the Government of India; on the contrary, they were seeking to do everything which His Honour the Lieutenant Governor wished to be done. But the reason for passing this Bill separately was that it was regarded as a necessary measure at the present time. The other and more general subject was a very large and difficult one, and it was impossible to say in what space of time it could be dealt with. It was therefore thought proper not to delay the passage of an Act of this much smaller scope for a measure of a much more comprehensive nature, the consideration and determination of which must occupy an indefinite space of time.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse was glad to observe that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor did not find it his duty to oppose the passing of this Bill. It was a small piece of consolidation that cleared the Statute-book, and, to some extent, cleared the law on the subject in the Madras Presidency, and was of a character similar to the Acts passed for the purpose for various parts of India. His Honour was kind enough to assign to him a work which he justly said would give Mr. Hobhouse occupation for a long time to come. Mr. Hobhouse feared that, instead of his seeing that work completed, the work would see him out. The same sort of controversy had gone on for the last forty years. A special Committee sat upon it at Simla in the year 1831. That Committee made recommendations which gave rise to very animated discussions, and the same sort of thing had been going on from time to time ever since; and if he was the lucky man to settle that question, he should have more good fortune than all his predecessors and the various Governments had for the last forty years. His Honour did not appear to hold out to him a very hopeful case, for he said the system of the Civil Courts in this country was "rotten to the core," and, in support of that assertion, he pointed out certain things which prevailed universally wherever law was administered, and, indeed, in every department of life. Most people preferred to inform and guide themselves by example and precedent, instead of trusting to what the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to call 'equity,' but which Mr. Hobhouse called unguided guessing.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple said, as a member of the Executive Government, he felt called upon to say that the expression which was used by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor "rotten to the core" was an exaggeration. However important this discussion might be, and however free and unreserved it ought to be, he confessed, he thought, the interests of public justice would not be upheld by the use of such a very strong expression. Of what was civil justice composed? It was composed, *firstly*, of substantive law, *secondly*, of procedure, and, *thirdly*, of administrative machinery. As regards substantive law, he thought the Council would bear him out in saying that the exertions of the Government of India and the legislature had been great in this country, and that great assistance had been received from some of the most eminent authorities in England. As regards procedure, he admitted that the law might be capable of improvement; but still, in that respect the law here was generally supposed to be amongst the best systems in the world, and immense improvements had been made upon the procedure which formerly obtained in this country. And as regards administrative machinery, the Department over which he presided was witness to the fact that no expense had been spared to improve its efficiency. Larger salaries had been sanctioned to the judiciary, and great expense had been incurred from time to time to make it more and more efficient. He appealed to the Council to say whether that

general statement of facts was not correct, and if it was correct, whether it was right to apply to the judicial system in this country the expression which His Honour had thought fit to use, "rotten to the core."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR wished to explain that he was not aware whether the expression he had used, and to which objection had been taken, was Parliamentary or un-Parliamentary; but he might say that he did not intend to apply it to the law of procedure or to any defects due to financial restrictions. On the contrary, he was ready to acknowledge that the Government of India in the Financial Department had been most liberal in the provision which it had from time to time made for the improvement of the Courts. He applied the expression to the constitution and practice of the Courts themselves, and not to the procedure under which they worked.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTHERN INDIA IRRIGATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON moved that the final report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage in Northern India be taken into consideration.

The Council would recollect that, in 1871, an Act was passed for the regulation of Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage in the Panjáb. That Act contained certain provisions to which exception was taken by the Secretary of State regarding rates on land which was irrigable but not irrigated. It was partly because those sections were accepted by the Government of the Panjáb and objected to by other Governments in Northern India, that the Act was made applicable to the Panjáb only. When the Secretary of State desired that the Act should be re-considered and if possible made applicable to the whole of Northern India, a Bill was introduced by Sir John Strachey, omitting the clauses to which exception had been taken, and the Local Governments of the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces and Oudh were consulted regarding any clauses which they thought it advisable to insert in the Bill. It would be seen that the subject had been narrowed down a good deal by the discussions which had taken place before the Act of 1871 was passed, as the measure was originally proposed for the whole of Northern India; but, when passed, its operation was restricted to the Panjáb alone. The papers received upon the present Bill were again considered in Select Committee at Simla, and the report of the Committee was presented by Sir John Strachey in October last. The Committee recommended that the Bill, as amended, should be again published in the Gazette, and the opinions of the Local Governments again invited. That had been done. The replies of the Local Governments had been received; the Committee here had considered those communications, and had embodied in the Bill the suggestions made, submitting their final report which was now before the Council. It would thus be seen that there had been three stages of discussion upon this measure. *First*, the stage which preceded the passing of Act XXX of 1871; then the discussion which preceded the report of the Select Committee at Simla on the Bill; and, *thirdly*, the discussions on the opinions of the Local Governments on the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, the result of which was embodied in the report now under consideration.

The alterations made since the Bill was prepared at Simla were very few. In section 8, modifications had been made in accordance with the suggestions of the North-Western Provinces Government, the effect of which was to admit claims for compensation on account of the stoppage or diminution of water-supply to or through works or channels constructed after the passing of the Act. These claims were excluded in the Bill as formerly amended, and that was a considerable concession to the persons who would have to be compensated.

The second alteration was of less importance. By section 35, the Divisional Canal Officer was empowered to decide questions as to liability to charge

when water supplied through a water-course was suffered to run to waste, and in a later part of the Bill, section 48 had been altered so as to enable the Local Government to remunerate Collectors of canal-dues, or indemnify them against expenses incurred in the collection of those dues.

The Bill was now substantially in accordance with the wishes of the Local Governments to whose administrations it would apply; and considering the length of time during which it had been under consideration, and how much discussion it had received, it was unnecessary for him to enter into any recital of the principles upon which it was framed. The Council had received notice of several amendments, but he would not allude to them until they had been proposed.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY moved that, for section 8, clause (*a*), the following be substituted :—

"(*a*) stoppage or diminution of percolation, or of floods, except so far as such stoppage or diminution is provided for by clause (*e*) of this section."

He said the amendment, although apparently a mere verbal one, was of a really practical character, intended to make more clear the intention of the Bill, and of some importance as making misconception impossible on a somewhat serious point. As the section (8) to which his amendment referred now stood, clause (*a*) declared that no compensation should be given for the stoppage or diminution of percolation or floods; but by the subsequent clause, (*e*), compensation was declared claimable for injury done to irrigation-channels. In the Panjáb there were several classes of irrigation-channels, and one very large class were termed "inundation-canals." They were canals, the head-works of which were cut in the river bank above the cold weather level of the river. These canals were supplied only when the river swelled, either by the melting of the snow in the hot weather, or during the rains. As to the question of the supply of water to these canals during the rains, no works likely to be undertaken could possibly diminish the supply; but in regard to the supply to those canals which depended upon the rise of water in the river from the melting of the snow, the case was different. In some works which had been lately executed, the hot weather supply to such canals was entirely cut off, and it was quite possible that that might be the case in other instances. These canals were more important than other irrigation-channels, because they supplied water in that part of the year when it was most valuable. It appeared to MR. BAYLEY that the intention of the Bill was, that the owners of these canals should not be excluded from compensation in cases where their supply was destroyed or diminished, and he understood the honourable mover to be of opinion that no misconception could arise because these channels were filled, not by floods, but by the normal rise of the river; but, as the Bill stood, it might be held that these canals were supplied by flood, for it was impossible to define exactly what was the normal rise of a river, and what was a flood, or to distinguish between what was an exceptional, and what a natural, rise of the river. In these cases the river had a broad, low-lying bed between high banks. In no case, he believed, did the rivers ever overtop the high banks, but covered more or less the broad bed between these banks, and within these limits the waters rose much more in some years than in others. It was to prevent all misconception, and any untoward decision declaring against claims for compensation for the stoppage of these irrigation-canals, which would have the effect of destroying very large works and very wide results of private enterprise, that he proposed the amendment. He understood that the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, although not convinced that the amendment was necessary in order to make the meaning quite clear, was willing that it should be adopted.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON said, if this were understood, and allowed to pass, as a mere verbal amendment, and if it were taken as merely rendering more plain the meaning of section 8, that compensation for loss or diminution of water-supply to inundation-channels was not excluded by the use of the word "flood" in clause (*a*), he should have no objection to the use of such words as would make that meaning clearer. But he did not assent to the

amendment, because he thought it unnecessary, and because he thought that, according to the Bill as it stood, the meaning was sufficiently clear. The use of the word "flood," in clause (*a*), did not, to his understanding, exclude the question of loss or diminution of water-supply to any natural or artificial channel under clause (*e*), because an inundation-canal was supplied, not by floods, which he took to mean a general uncontrolled rise of a river in which the water overflowed its banks, but by the normal rise or fall of the river, which took place with regularity, and was under control, by being passed into the channels of inundation-canals through which water was generally supplied for irrigation. If every rise of the river was to be considered a flood, then he thought the proper meaning was not assigned to the word. He did not think any Collector or Divisional Canal Officer, authorized to grant compensation under this Act, would have any doubt as to what a person should be compensated for under clause (*e*); and as he thought the meaning was not doubtful, he must oppose the amendment.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR said, it seemed to him that, on the face of it, the amendment was verbal; and if there should be any doubt upon that point, then he should be inclined to accept the solution suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, rather than that suggested by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. HIS HONOUR knew that, in the Panjáb, there were a number of inundation-channels of the kind which had been referred to, and which were supplied from the water of rivers and streams in times of flood. The benefits derived from those floods were very valuable, and he should think it extremely unjust and unfair that canals should be supplied with water from those sources, and that no compensation should be made for the stoppage or diminution of supply to those artificial channels.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE had not the smallest objection to the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley's amendment in substance, because it seemed to him that it expressed that which the Bill as drawn already expressed. He understood that the hon'ble member was not afraid of the effect of the Bill as far as it related to percolation. But as far as it related to floods, he thought, although it was quite right to prevent compensation being given for those floods which, at uncertain intervals, overspread the country, and might do good or might do harm, yet there were other species of floods which filled the channels of rivers with regularity, and thereby enabled the people to get water through artificial channels which they otherwise could not get at the dry times of the year. As the Bill stood, he thought that was the meaning of it. In the first place, MR. HOBHOUSE understood by the word "flood"—and probably all would understand by it—that which caused rivers to break from their natural or defined channels and to overspread the country; he did not think it meant merely an increase in the amount of water, which still flowed in its proper channel, but which only rose more or less so as to enable persons to take water which they could not get at other times of the year. If there was any doubt as to this being its meaning, the doubt would be solved by looking at clauses (*a*) and (*e*) together, and it would then at once be seen that they could not mean to say that every increase of water was a flood for which a man was not to receive compensation. Therefore, on the simple construction of the word "flood," the case appeared to be clear enough. But if there was any conflict between the two clauses, then the universal rule of construction in such cases would apply. If you had one set of general expressions ordering one thing, and then a set of particular expressions ordering a different thing, the particular expressions would prevail. Here, you say generally, that a man shall not claim compensation for stoppage of floods, and then provide another rule that he shall be compensated for stoppage or diminution through any natural channel. In such a case, the Judge would consider that the second of those provisions was an exception from the first, and that compensation should be given in all the cases there provided for. MR. HOBHOUSE therefore thought the amendment unnecessary. But he always felt that, when a gentleman of experience and acuteness, such as the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, thought that language was obscure, it was advisable to make it clearer, if that could be done without undue

inconvenience; but if making such an alteration was to delay the passing of the Bill, MR. HOBHOUSE thought that such delay was unnecessary. He feared there was little hope of passing the Bill to-day, because he saw a whole phalanx of amendments to be moved by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor. But he wished to explain what his view was as to the meaning of the Bill, as it stood, on the point under consideration.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE having had much the same experience of those canals as the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, thought it right to add his testimony and to express his concurrence with what had fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse. He thought the Bill, as it stood, did provide means for compensation in the case alluded to by the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley. A man said that, by the execution of certain works, the supply of water was stopped from his artificial channels. Those channels were channels within the meaning of the Bill, and therefore if the supply of water to the channel was stopped or diminished, compensation would be given. He thought the reply given by the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse was quite sufficient.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT hoped that his hon'ble friend, after having heard the explanation given by his hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, would not press the amendment. When the Bill was under discussion at Simla, the Legislative Council took very great pains to weigh as carefully as they could all rights to compensation, and inserted a provision to meet some cases which appeared to have been omitted.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY said, as he had explained in moving the amendment, he still thought that it would be very difficult for any one person to lay down any distinct rule as to what was an abnormal rise of a river, for, having some experience in the matter, he had seen a normal rise of water fill a river's bed to the extent of several miles. But in the face of what had been said by the hon'ble member in charge of the Legislative Department, and by His Excellency the President, he was not prepared to press the amendment, especially if it would have the effect of weakening the subsequent clauses of the same section, as His Excellency had suggested. He might, however, mention that the present form of his amendment was adopted on the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse: MR. BAYLEY himself would rather have wished to have put it in other terms, in which no reference to the other clauses of the section would have occurred. But he hoped, after the discussion which had taken place, and the expression of hon'ble members' opinions as to the intention of the Bill, that there would be no real danger of injury from a misconception of its meaning. And if, in any case, by any mistake of any officer of Government or Court of law, a decision should have the effect of depriving the owners of these canals of their right to compensation, the matter would, MR. BAYLEY trusted, after the opinions now stated, be at once set right on an appeal to the Executive Government.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR would ask the permission of His Excellency the President to begin with the amendment which he proposed to move in section 35, as several of the other amendments of which he had given notice depended upon the amendment in section 35.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that it would be better to take the amendments in the order of the sections to which they related.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR said, the amendments which were numbered in the notice paper as Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 hung together, and were practically very nearly one amendment. Therefore, with His Lordship's permission, he would address himself to the whole of that part of the subject before going into the details of his first amendment. This Bill, HIS HONOUR had no doubt, was a very good Bill in the main, having been elaborated by so many able men. Of this Bill, referring as it did to certain provinces of Northern India, he, for his part, would not have complained, if the Bill had been passed by the Council at Simla. But as the Bill had not been so passed, and as it had been brought down for consideration by the Council at Calcutta,

which was practically another and a very differently constituted Council, he might say, with reference to the arrangements for the consideration and passing of the Bill made by the honourable member in charge of the Legislative Department, that it did seem to HIS HONOUR to be a very short and sharp practice to give notice to honourable members on one day, and to ask the Council to pass it on the next day. Having given this subject of irrigation much consideration, he had felt himself in a somewhat difficult position, inasmuch as much labour in constructing and moulding the Bill had been gone through, and the Bill now came before the Council in this complete shape. Although this Bill did not apply to Bengal, the country the government of which he administered, HIS HONOUR felt himself in the position of the man who lived in the next house, and when one found that his neighbour's house was on fire, or that his neighbour was about to arrange for a supply of water, to take a more fitting simile, one looked to one's own house, because one's own turn might come next. Not only did HIS HONOUR live in the next house, but its rule in regard to this particular subject had given him much anxious care during the last two years.

In a former period of his service, he had had a great deal to do with canals, in the Northern countries affected by this Bill, and during the last two years he had a very great deal of anxiety on the subject of canals in Bengal. Therefore, taking the Bill in the main as a good Bill, he was anxious to draw the attention of the Council to one or two points which his experience enabled him to suppose might be capable of improvement in this Bill. The gist of the sections to which HIS HONOUR's first amendments referred was, to make the Divisional Canal Officer the judge and jury in his own case. That had always struck HIS HONOUR as a mistake, which he had observed in different parts of India, and also in Bengal. It had at first sight seemed very strange that the Department of all Departments of the Government which was supposed to be most especially designed for the benefit of the people of the country, was the most unpopular in its administration. Wherever canals were under construction, and certainly in the first years of their administration, if not always, it was found that the Canal Department was unpopular. If he was asked what was the reason of that unpopularity, he was obliged to come to the conclusion that the reason was that the Canal Officers had been too much made the judges in their own cases. They were no doubt a very zealous and energetic body of men, but their experience was generally limited to their department. They were departmental officers who looked to the interests of their own department. They were no doubt thoroughly convinced of the benefit of their canals, which, unfortunately, was not always the same view that the people took. They could not be brought to believe that, when the matter for decision concerned the canal, it was quite fair to decide it by the departmental officers. Therefore, the portion of the Bill to which HIS HONOUR very much objected, was that which sought to make the Canal Officer wholly and entirely judge in his own case. This was the case, not only in regard to revenue due under contract or agreement, or custom or rule, but also in regard to other cases. Notwithstanding that, under the order, and HIS HONOUR thought a very proper order, of a high authority, the compulsory portion of the Bill had been excised, still there remained a certain class of cases which were in their nature compulsory, to which the same rule of decision applied. It was in regard to those cases that, in HIS HONOUR's opinion, having regard to their compulsory nature, Canal Officers ought more especially not to be judges in their own cases.

By sections 33 and 34 of the Bill, it was provided that persons who had not consented to take water from canals, or who had not willingly taken the water; and, again, by section 45, persons who had not obtained water, whether willingly or unwillingly, were, nevertheless, charged a water-rate, if, in the opinion of a certain authority, they had benefited by the vicinity of the water. He even learned, from the speech of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, and he learned with some surprise, that a new importation had been made into the Bill at the very latest stage, namely, that, by section 35, the Divisional Canal Officer had been invested with final powers in the cases to which he had referred. As the Bill now stood, in any question which arose in regard to the accidental or occasional overflow of water, or benefit derived from percolation, in which case

the rate for the use of such water was to be compulsory, the judge was to be—no impartial officer, but the Canal Officer himself, and there was to be no appeal from his decision. Hitherto, it was, he believed, the practice that the Canal Officer was invested with the powers of a Collector, and, as such, His Honour presumed an appeal would lie from his decision to the higher revenue authorities. Now, the Canal Officer was not to act as a Collector, but as a Canal Officer, and no appeal would lie from his decision to the revenue authorities; and the only appeal that could be made, was an appeal to the Local Government. An appeal to the Local Government would be all very well if it was possible that the Local Government could deal with all these petty cases. His Honour said, as the result of practical experience, that, as to any matter of this kind, an appeal to the Local Government was a mere farce. The Local Government was overwhelmed with a multitude of business, and it was impossible that it could deal with every petty case of this kind. He had the most painful experience of such a state of things in the Province of Orissa; and he thought he should bring more prominently to the minds of hon'ble members the practical character of the objection he entertained to section 35. It might be that, in the dry season, the overflow of water into the lands of cultivators who had not asked for it might be a comparatively rare matter in Northern India, and might result in benefit to the cultivators. It was far otherwise when you came to deal with the rainy season irrigation. In consequence of the abundant water of the rains, overflows were constantly apt to occur, and sometimes the water could hardly be said to be beneficial on account of the damage that was liable to result from the overflow. That could hardly be avoided in Bengal. The Government of the day in the Public Works Department, however, told the Canal Officers who were judges in their own case, that, in cases in which, in any manner or by any means, the cultivators had enjoyed the benefit of the water, they were to levy the water-rate. The result of that state of things was this, that a very zealous Canal Officer found that water had escaped from a canal and had run all over the country, and he said that the cultivators had benefited from the overflow, and, accordingly, assessed a heavy canal-rate. The people however took an entirely different view of the case. They said—"we did not want the water; it was immediately followed by rain; it has done us no good at all, and the rate ought not to be assessed on us." The Canal Officer notwithstanding proceeded to assess the rate. He informed the Government that an enormous extent of land had been irrigated, and that a large revenue was expected. The Government never discovered the true state of things: it had not the least idea of the circumstances of the case. It was only when the Canal Officer proceeded to collect the rate that it was found he had gone too far, and that, in truth and in fact, the people had revolted against his proceedings: they refused to pay the rate and had not paid it. The result had been that the Government had not got the revenue they expected, and His Honour had no hesitation in saying that the progress of irrigation had been thrown back for years in Orissa on account of the injudicious proceedings of this unfortunately over-zealous Canal Officer. It seemed to His Honour, in consequence of these disputed cases, that when the question arose whether a water-rate was justly leviable or not, the decision of the matter ought to rest with some impartial person, and not with the Canal Officers. It seemed to him that the natural person to be invested with this power was the Collector, or Deputy Collector, or other officer in the Revenue Department, acting under the orders of the Local Government.

The Bill had been necessarily considered by His Honour in a very hurried manner; but he thought the amendments which he had placed before the Council would sufficiently explain to them the principle of the change which he wished to introduce, namely, that those disputed questions should be decided, not by the officers of the department interested in the matter without appeal, but by the revenue officer in charge of the district.

His Excellency the President said that, after the general explanation which His Honour the Lieutenant Governor had given of his intention with respect to the amendments numbered 1, 2, 3 and 5, he thought it would be more

convenient if the Council first considered the amendment in section 35, which raised the question as to the decision in the cases referred to resting in the Canal Officer without an appeal. He would therefore first put to the Council the amendment which was numbered 5, and the question therefore was that, for the words "Divisional Canal Officer" in that section, should be substituted the word "Collector."

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS said that the questions that would arise under sections 33 and 34 related to the unauthorized use or waste of water supplied through a water-course, which was defined in section 3 to mean a channel supplied with water from a canal, but which was not maintained at the cost of Government. It was impossible, therefore, that charges, such as His Honour said were made on account of water allowed to escape from the canals in Orissa, could be made under these sections. The income derived by Government from the canal from which the water-course was supplied would not be affected by the order given in any way; the only persons affected being, either the owners of the water-course, who were jointly responsible for keeping it in good order, and for preventing waste or misappropriation of the water, or some third party who had benefited by taking water improperly. In the decision of such questions, the Canal Officer was not likely to be biassed any more than the Collector would be, while he was in every way more competent to determine them, being on the spot and able to come to a conclusion as to whether the water had been wasted or improperly used, from his own observation.

His Honour did not say whether he would confine the decision in these cases to the Collector of the District, or whether he would allow any subordinate officer vested under section 3 with all or any of the powers of a Collector to try them. There were many objections to making these cases over for decision to any Collector of lower rank than the Collector of the District; but if the Collector of the District was alone to have power to try them, it would be impossible for him to take them up on the spot. He would be compelled, either to have all the parties to the case brought before him, to their great inconvenience, or he would be obliged to make over the case to some subordinate for investigation and report.

He (MR. INGLIS) would let the section stand as it was, and would therefore vote against the amendment.

His Highness THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF VIZIANAGRAM observed that he had, from his own experience during the last twenty-five years, found, in rating land on his own estates and also in the districts bordering on the Godávari, that, if the Collectors had not the full powers which His Honour the Lieutenant Governor suggested should be given to them, the interests of the irrigation-works would be thrown into some difficulty. As the Collector was the officer who had the full revenue charge of a district, and had more experience than the officers of the Canal Department, HIS HIGHNESS thought it very advisable that the power of assessing the water-rate should be vested in the Collector, and not in the Divisional Canal Officer. The Canal Officers were no doubt excellent officers, and had always been most valuable in every respect as far as their own Department was concerned; but he believed that, if the Collector was vested with power in the important matters which had been alluded to, the object in view would be much facilitated.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON said, with reference to the proposed amendment in section 35, he would remark that, under the provisions of a subsequent section (76) of the Bill the Local Government was fully empowered to make rules for regulating the powers of Canal Officers in these cases, and the appeals that might be preferred from their orders. Many of the objections which had been urged in support of the amendment were taken away by the provision to which he had referred; and although the instances which His Honour the Lieutenant Governor quoted might be very fitting in reference to the Province of Orissa, they did not apply with the same force to irrigation in the country in which this Act would apply. MR. EGERTON thought the provisions of section 76 sufficiently met the objections which had been taken to

investing Canal Officers with the powers proposed to be given to them, and would prevent any such abuse of power or any such failure of justice as His Honour seemed to anticipate.

The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN said that, looking to the position of the Divisional Canal Officers, and to the nature of their duties, they were the proper persons to exercise jurisdiction under the Bill.

Major General the Hon'ble H. W. NORMAN agreed with His Honour the Lieutenant Governor that it would be preferable that the Collector of Revenue should be invested with the power of the deciding officer; but as he admitted the practical difficulty arising from the Collector being unable promptly to attend to all these cases, and as he concurred with the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman that these powers should not be vested in Revenue Officers of a lower grade, he could not support the amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS could not leave unchallenged the sweeping remarks which had fallen from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor on the character of Canal Officers generally. According to His Honour, the Canal Officer was a very wolf in sheep's clothing, who went professing to do good to a district, but, at the same time, acted in a grasping and arbitrary manner and used all the means in his power to injure the cultivators. MR. ELLIS' experience was by no means the same as that of the Lieutenant Governor; for he had known many Canal Officers of high ability who had won the confidence of the people, and who had, in the discharge of their duties, enjoyed that confidence as fully as any of the Revenue Officers around them, and therefore, bearing in mind the many examples of that kind in his (MR. ELLIS') experience, he must beg leave to challenge the very sweeping accusation which His Honour had made against that class of officers. He believed that, very often, accusations against Canal Officers proceeded from subordinate Native officials, whose vested right of being the sole medium of communication with the people was interfered with.

On the point—probably the main point—of the amendment before the Council, which was that Canal Officers ought not to be the judges in their own cases, MR. ELLIS was equally at issue with His Honour. As to matters in which the Canal Officers must be, by the nature of things, the best judges, you must give them some amount of discretion; and when you appointed men of undoubted position and character, you must have some belief in their endeavours to do their duty to the people. If you divested them of the powers which this Bill proposed to give them, and vested those powers in the District Executive Officers, you would do no good, but rather an injury to those whom it was desired to benefit: for the effect would be to impose on the Collector the determination of a mass of petty details, with which no one man in that position could deal. MR. ELLIS agreed with the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis that, if you burdened the Collectors with details to the consideration of which they had not time to give, you would defeat your own object, and cause injury and not benefit to the people. At the same time, as no mortal was infallible, MR. ELLIS thought it was very advisable to have some amendment in the direction which His Honour desired, without incurring the difficulties and mischief which the adoption of the present amendment would cause. With His Excellency's permission, MR. ELLIS would propose, at a future stage, to insert a section for the purpose of securing a revision of the Divisional Canal Officer's orders by the Collector. The amendment would make the Divisional Canal Officer the deciding authority, with a power of appeal to, or revision by, the Collector. He was quite aware, as the Hon'ble Mr. Egerton had pointed out, that the Local Government had the power to make rules, which might provide that the Divisional Canal Officer's decision should be open to appeal; but he thought it would be better, in a matter of such importance, that the Bill should provide specifically that the decision of the Divisional Canal Officer should be subject to revision by the Collector, and that the Collector's decision should be final, unless the Local Government otherwise directed. MR. ELLIS had not had time to consult the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill; but he did not think that

Then, with regard to the question of the insertion, at the very latest stage of the Bill, of a clause giving enlarged powers to these Canal Officers, it seemed to HIS HONOUR that the addition made to the Bill was exactly an addition of that sort to which he especially objected. It was a provision which involved a decision upon questions at issue between the Department and the people. It was precisely one of the classes of cases which he thought Canal Officers should not be allowed to decide without appeal. He thought the real answer to his amendment was that suggested by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, that the Bill enabled the Local Government to frame rules with the object of putting a control over the proceedings of the Canal Officers. No doubt it was in the power of the Local Government to frame rules for that purpose, and HIS HONOUR'S object in moving the amendment was, to strengthen the hands of the Local Government in that respect. The Canal Department, as every one knew, was a very strong Department, and great pressure was put upon the Government by that Department. In regard to the canals in the Province of Orissa, the Local Government had the power all this time to frame rules of the nature alluded to; but the fact was that the power had not been exercised, and the Canal Officers had been allowed to be the judges in their own cases. It was the same in the North-Western Provinces and in the Panjáb, where also, although the Local Governments had that power, it had not been exercised. If it were proposed to place a control over the proceedings of the Canal Officers, they would say "how can we collect our revenue if these checks are put upon our proceedings?" and all sorts of other objections would be raised. Therefore, it was very much to strengthen the hands of the Local Governments that HIS HONOUR proposed to put a provision in the Bill to the effect that some superior Revenue Officer should be appointed to control the proceedings of the officers of the Canal Department.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE said, after all that had passed, it appeared to him that the views of the Council would be met by the following amendment, which he would beg leave to move:—

"That, in section 35, the words at the end, 'and his decision shall be final unless the Local Government otherwise directs,' be omitted, and that the words 'subject to an appeal to the head Revenue Officer of the district, or such other appeal as might be provided under the provisions of section 76' be substituted for them."

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS observed that, in the amendment proposed, the word "appeal" did not quite meet the case of a Collector desiring to revise the proceedings of the Divisional Canal Officer without an appeal. The Collector might go into his district and find that injustice had been committed, and the people might not be aware that there was an appeal from the decision of the Divisional Canal Officer. MR. ELLIS also thought that the amendment should be so framed as to give an appeal to the Collector absolutely, and not in a form which left, as an alternative, an appeal which might not be sufficient. If, for instance, under the rules framed in accordance with section 76, it should be decided that the appeal should lie to the Inspector General of Irrigation, and not to a Revenue Officer, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor would be much shocked; because, in that case, the appeal to the Collector would be superseded, and the appeal would lie to an officer of Irrigation.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said, it seemed to him that, under the words proposed, the Local Government might institute any system of appeals it thought proper: he thought the matter had better be left to the discretion of the Local Government.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that the Local Government could only exercise the powers given under section 76 with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR would support the suggestion that a power of revision should be included, and he would suggest that, instead of

leaving a discretion to the Local Government, there should be inserted the words "or other revenue authority."

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE's amendment was put and agreed to.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR moved—

"That the third paragraph of section 33, beginning with the words 'or if such' and ending with the words 'such water-course,' be omitted."

He was not able to understand the object of this clause in section 33, while section 34 stood in the Bill. Section 34 appeared to provide all that could be desired in regard to water running to waste. The greater was said to contain the less, and therefore section 34 seemed to him to cover every case of water running to waste. Section 34 would seem to be a very simple section, and it seemed to HIS HONOUR a very reasonable provision, if there be proper tribunals to decide such cases. If water supplied by means of canals was used in an unauthorized manner, or unlawfully suffered to flow on land, and the person through whose act or default such unauthorized use or such waste occurred could not be discovered, then the procedure would be applicable to such lands as benefited therefrom. He did not see the object of the third clause of section 33: it appeared to him that the whole question was raised by section 34.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON observed that section 33 applied to the unauthorized use of water, and section 34 to waste, and the principle on which both those sections were framed was this, that the persons taking the water were bound to keep the outlets in such order that the water should not be wasted. The places in which water could do damage were, in that part of the country with which he was best acquainted, comparatively rare. Water was like money there; it was highly valued, and the presumption was that, where a water-course was cut, the land on which the water flowed would be benefited. It was possible that the land might not be benefited, and then the persons who were damaged were the public generally, as the supply of water for irrigation was lessened. Therefore, the principle was this, that where the persons taking water from a water-course suffered an unauthorized person to use it, they were jointly liable for the water which might be used in an unauthorized manner; or if it was suffered to run waste, they should be held responsible, unless the person who used the water unauthorizedly, or the person who committed the damage, could be identified. MR. EGERTON thought that, generally speaking, that was a right principle in respect of certain parts of the country where it would mainly apply. Where, as in Orissa, water did damage when allowed to flow out of its course, and where, consequently, it should be kept within its proper bounds, it might, perhaps, be necessary to alter the provisions of this section. But as this Act would not apply to that part of the country, and as the water was always valuable in the parts of the country where it would apply, he thought the section had been properly drawn.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY wished to point out, with reference to what His Honour the Lieutenant Governor observed about a canal bursting its banks, that the provision only applied to canals kept up at the expense of persons other than the Government. He would take that opportunity of saying that he believed that, in the particular case to which His Honour had referred, the officer who was so absurdly over-zealous, was not what was strictly called a Canal Officer, that was to say, he was not one of the officers responsible for the construction or maintenance of the canal, but a civil officer specially deputed to the Canal Department who, *Hibernis ipsis Hibernior*, became more zealous even than the Canal Officers themselves, and, consequently, the Lieutenant Governor had most properly exercised, in this case, his power of removal.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS said the only point which occurred to him was this—if the water which overflowed its course would necessarily benefit the land on which it flowed, he could hardly see how the case could arise in which it would be requisite to provide for water spreading over the land without conferring benefit. If no benefit had accrued to the land, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor said that it was not fair to make a charge for the water; but, on the

other hand, the contention of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill was, that no water could flow on land without conferring benefit.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said, perhaps the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill would explain how far it was possible that water could escape from its proper course without producing benefit.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON explained that water might flow on land not under cultivation; in such a case the people would be deprived of the use of water the benefit of which they would have enjoyed. The supply of water being limited, and the amount of land practically unlimited, if water was used unauthorizedly, or allowed to flow on land which could not be benefited by the water—such, for instance, as land impregnated with salt—then the persons who would have been benefited by the use of that water were deprived of the benefit of that water; therefore, the person through whose water-course water was allowed to flow should be held responsible, if the person who let the water escape could not be discovered.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor was of opinion that the existence of section 34 was a reason why this clause in section 33 was unnecessary. The two clauses, however, related to two wholly different classes of acts. Section 34 related only to cases in which water was suffered to *run to waste.* Section 33 contemplated a different class of events, where a person was designedly taking water by a wrongful act. He did not see how section 34 could be supposed to cover the acts mentioned in section 33. If you said it was not right to charge a person who had not benefited because some one else had committed a wrongful act, that was an objection which raised the question of joint liability, a principle which was carried throughout this Bill; and he believed the principle of joint liability was always insisted on land-revenue cases, and those cases, one of which they had before them, which were assimilated to land-revenue cases. The principle he understood to be this: that Indian communities knew so much of one another's actions, had so much interest in, and control over, one another, were so bound up together for weal or for woe, that it was both just and expedient to make the whole answerable for the acts of each. If that principle applied in other cases mentioned in the Bill, it was clear that it applied equally in the cases falling under section 33. If the clause under consideration were struck out, you would establish a different principle.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE said, with reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis' remark, he would observe that the case for which it was supposed no provision was necessary was one which, unfortunately, happened to a large extent. Many cubic yards of valuable canal-water went weekly, almost daily, to land which did not enjoy any benefit from it. He submitted that the clause under consideration was perfectly just. The point appeared to him to be this. He did not know whether His Honour the Lieutenant Governor bore in mind that this provision applied to private water-courses. Bearing that in mind, how did the case stand? There were certain gentlemen in possession of a water-course. From that water-course a theft was committed. The water had been furtively and designedly taken, to the damage, not only of themselves, but of the community at large. They were bound, and were able, to prevent the theft; they had not done so, and mischief had accrued. They were the persons who were bound to point out the person who had committed the theft, or who had benefited from it. If they could prove either of those things, their responsibility was absolved: if they could not do so, *they* must be held responsible for the person in default. It was on that principle that this provision was drawn; and SIR RICHARD TEMPLE submitted that it was perfectly just.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR observed that his observations in reply would be short, for he was of opinion that, as far as his amendment was concerned, it was really only a matter of drafting. He did not in the least object to the principle of joint responsibility. He had to some extent already admitted that; but he did not understand how a distinction could be drawn between water which flowed on land so as to benefit no one, and water that ran

to waste. If the hon'ble member in charge of the Legislative Department thought that there was a difference between the two clauses, HIS HONOUR had nothing farther to urge in the matter.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR said, to his next amendment he did attach some importance. The amendment was—

That, at the end of section 34, be added the words "if it appear that they are equitably chargeable with the same."

HIS HONOUR'S only objection to the section was, that it seemed to lay down the rule that, whether the parties were guilty or not, they were to be charged for water which went to waste. He therefore proposed to add the words "if they are equitably chargeable."

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON did not understand the meaning of the word "equitably" in the amendment. The principle asserted in this section was, that the persons through whose water-course water was suffered to run to waste should be held to be liable for such waste if they could not prove that they were not liable. That was the only way in which the great ramifications of water-courses in the irrigated districts could be kept in order. The burden of proof must be thrown on the persons who benefited by the overflow of water from these water-courses. If in every case they were assumed to be innocent, and if it must be proved who was responsible for the waste of water, then every water-course in the country would be kept up in a slovenly manner, and the waste of water would be very great. Water, then, would be wasted, and the full benefit of it would not be enjoyed by those who required it. He thought it was not desirable to introduce the words proposed, as they would lead to uncertainty and differences of practice in regard to the provision regarding water-courses which were private channels of irrigation.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE thought the words proposed to be introduced would strike at the root of the principle of joint liability. He did not know for certain what construction would be put on the word "equitably" in the amendment. But he imagined that, finding the principle of joint liability affirmed without qualification in various parts of the Bill, and finding that principle affirmed with qualification in this section, no Judge would say that the pure principle of joint liability applied in the cases under this clause. It would be impossible to say what equitable limit would be put upon this section by a Judge deciding according to English law. He confessed that he understood the principle of joint liability in the case of land-revenue so little, that he could not be considered an authority on that point; but, as at present advised, he thought it would be a dangerous qualification to put in the words proposed. In other respects, he felt that some of His Honour's strictures on this section seemed to be well founded. He thought the Secretary might revise these sections, not for the purpose of importing the principle of equitable liability, but with the object of improving the draft.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE quite agreed with the hon'ble member in charge of the Legislative Department, not only that it was very important that nothing should be done to strike at the principle of joint responsibility in cases of land-revenue, but that, in these cases, there was another joint responsibility, namely, that of a certain number of Native gentlemen in the position of proprietors of water-courses. That was a responsibility independent of the responsibility which applied to the canals of the Irrigation Department. They were, in those particular cases, necessarily liable. The water-course ran through their fields, and they must be responsible for its preservation and good order. Therefore, in these cases, they would be jointly responsible in whatever part of the country they were. Independently of that consideration, when the question was as to the responsibility of the proprietors of land-tenures in the North-Western Provinces, it was perfectly necessary that their joint responsibility should be practically maintained for the preservation of these particular works.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR said, with His Excellency's permission, he would alter the wording of his amendment, and substitute, for the words proposed, the following:—

"unless it appear that they are not equitably liable for the same."

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON remarked that it was perfectly competent for a man to prove that he was not liable, and there was nothing to prevent his contention being entertained.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE observed that the alteration of the wording would shift the *onus probandi*. It would lay the proof on the man on whom the liability was charged, instead of on the Judge. But the question for decision would be still the same. We knew what joint liability was; but we did not know what was meant by the word "equitably."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT understood, generally, that those proprietors of land, or occupiers, who undertook jointly to construct a water-course, were equitably liable, jointly, for the maintenance of that water-course. Therefore, if we put in words which declared that that joint liability did not obtain, we should be raising a great difficulty: he thought that the amendment raised the question whether these persons were equitably liable for the maintenance of that water-course.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR said, his amendment did not refer to liability, joint or separate. The question was whether or not the persons charged were liable. Suppose a storm burst the banks of a water-course, who was to be held responsible in such a case? It seemed to him that section 34 laid down a hard and fast rule, that the persons over whose land water overflowed should be liable. He was quite willing to concede that, in a country where, as remarked by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, every drop of water was worth its weight in gold, the *onus probandi* in such cases should be thrown on the persons charged; but that should not be held to prevent the principle of equitable exemption.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOBHOUSE pointed out that, under this section, there was to be no charge for waste, unless it was a waste that happened from the act or neglect of some person.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR said, the next amendment, that sections 38 to 44 be omitted, he had put on the paper more with the view of obtaining information than with any very definite views of his own. The truth was that he had read over sections 37 to 44 of the Bill with great care and attention two or three times, and the conclusion to which he came was, that no person of his humble understanding could understand them. He should therefore like to have it cleared up to him what was the real object and intention of those sections. He could not quite understand why, when the assessment on land had been permanently settled, or had been settled for a term of years, on the introduction of irrigation, a reduction of revenue should be made. It was a distinct and clear principle that, when the value of land was enhanced by improvements effected otherwise than by the owner, an assessment should be made on the increased value of the land, and if that principle was laid down by these clauses, he should not contest them. But he should like to have it made very clear what would be the effect of that principle upon lands permanently settled. That was a point of some importance as respects this Bill, and of enormous importance if you went beyond the limits of this Bill. He understood the meaning of section 37 to be this. In addition to the occupier's rate, there was to be an owner's rate in canal-irrigated lands in respect of the benefit which the owners derived from irrigation. If HIS HONOUR was to understand that that section proposed one simple unqualified principle, whether the land was temporarily or permanently settled, then the owner's rate might be imposed on all land deriving benefit from canal-irrigation. He would ask whether that was the correct interpretation of section 37. Then, when he came to sections 38 to 44, which, as he had said before, he had not been able to understand, he would

like the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill to explain whether it was contemplated that, in addition to the occupier's rate on land, an extra rate should be charged in reality, or as a mere matter of account between the Canal Department and the Land Revenue Department. If it was a mere matter of account, HIS HONOUR thought it necessary that there should be a modification of the wording. We could not estimate the indirect benefit derived from irrigation; he thought we should leave it alone, and there should not be an attempt, as a mere matter of account, to impose a distribution between the owner and occupier. You might either assess the owner or leave him alone; but it appeared to HIS HONOUR a difficult thing to say that, as between owner and occupier, there should be a certain division of the rate.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS said:—"His Honour the Lieutenant Governor says that his object in proposing this amendment is to obtain some information of the reasons on which this proposal to charge an owner's rate in addition to the occupier's rate is based.

"The occupier's rate is paid by the cultivator, and is a fixed charge at so much per acre watered, except for sugar, garden-crops, &c., for which a special rate is charged. If canal-water is given to land previously unirrigated, the landlord at once raises the rent paid by the tenant to the rate paid in the neighbourhood for irrigated land of the same quality. The object of the owner's rate is to enable Government to get the share of this increased rental to which it is clearly entitled; the increase in the annual value of the land being due solely to the canal constructed at the cost of Government, and not to any expenditure incurred by the landlord.

"If the levy of an owner's rate is disallowed, Government must either give up its share of this increased rental, and leave the whole to the owner, or it must attempt to intercept some of it by charging a higher occupier's rate on land previously unirrigated, than that charged on land already irrigated.

"There are many objections to this course; one being the opportunities for extortion that would be given to the Native subordinate canal official, were varying rates for water charged, not only in neighbouring villages, but also in parts of the same village.

"The question is, without doubt, a difficult one. The levy of an owner's rate was recommended by Sir William Muir in a Note on the permanent settlement of the North-West Provinces, recorded in 1865, and has, I believe, been since accepted as the best solution of the difficulty by all who have considered the subject; every one being agreed that the arguments against a differential occupier's rate are unanswerable.

"By the levy of this owner's rate, Government, while charging a fixed price per acre for its canal-water to the occupier, will, when the rent of any land is increased in consequence of the extension of canal-irrigation to it at the cost of Government, obtain its fair share of this increased rental; while, in those cases where no increase in the rent previously paid is caused, no extra charge will be made on the owner."

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON concurred in all that had fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis. He did not think it necessary to enlarge on any point in connection with the principles embodied in this Bill, as he considered they had already been fully discussed during the many years in which the Act of 1871 was under discussion. The question how the land-revenue or the rent of lands which were newly brought under irrigation were to be dealt with had been fully discussed in the papers which were circulated when the Act of 1871 was under discussion. In the Panjáb, the question would apply only to lands temporarily settled. It had been the practice, formerly, when assessing land to the land-revenue, to apply what were called irrigated-rates to the area irrigated at the time of settlement. In cases of land irrigated by canals, where such irrigation-rates applied, although at the time of the settlement the assessment was fair, yet, during the changes which took place after the settlement, the distribution of the irrigation-revenue did not continue to be so fair as it was in the beginning, when the Settlement Officer carried on his operations. Suppose a certain area in an estate was irrigated at the time of the settlement, it did not follow that that area would always remain under irriga-

tion, or that only that quantity of land would remain under cultivation. The area under cultivation might increase; other lands might be brought under cultivation, and the land which was irrigated at the time of settlement might cease to receive water. Under the method provided in the Bill, each acre irrigated would be charged, each season, with the full amount due for irrigation, and the assessment would be distributed more fairly than was otherwise possible.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR did not understand what would happen if the parties did not agree as to the need of irrigation. Was the landlord to be allowed to object to the introduction of irrigation on his lands?

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON observed that this Bill did not provide for the adjustment of disputes between the landlord and his tenants.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY observed that, as the owner of the land was allowed a reduction in the revenue equal to the amount of the irrigation-rate, he was not likely to object to the tenants using the water.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that, as the principle of the amendment to section 35 had been agreed to, the same course might be followed as regards His Honour's amendment to section 45.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR then moved that, in section 46, for the words "Divisional Canal Officer" be substituted the word "Collector." The principle of this amendment was the same as that which had been discussed in reference to section 35. The question whether the revenue was due or not due was to be decided by the Canal Officer. As the clause stood, it enacted that—

"Any sum certified by the Divisional Canal Officer to be lawfully due under this Act, which remains unpaid after the day on which the same becomes due, shall be recoverable by the Collector from the person liable for the same as if it were an arrear of land-revenue."

As HIS HONOUR understood it, by this clause no discretion was allowed to the Collector. The Collector was bound to recover the sum certified to be due by the Canal Officer. HIS HONOUR hoped that the principle which the Council had been good enough to accept in respect to section 35, would also be accepted in regard to the section under consideration.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON thought that the adoption of the amendment before the Council would lead to a great deal of unnecessary complication, and would burden the Collector with a mass of details. The Canal Officer was as much responsible to the Government as the Collector. He was bound down by rules, and it was not to be supposed that he would wantonly and recklessly impose rates upon persons from whom they were not due. MR. EGERTON thought that the Divisional Canal Officer was responsible for the proper working of the law under which the revenue due from water was recovered; and he thought it quite unnecessary to make the Canal Officer's decision appealable to the Collector. The Local Government had the power to make rules for the proper working of the law, and as the circumstances of different parts of the country varied, it would be more advisable to leave the proceedings of the Canal Officers to be regulated by the rules to be prescribed by the Local Government, and not to make their proceedings *in such matters* subject to the control of the Collector.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR thought that the amendment in section 46 necessarily followed the amendment which had been adopted in section 35. If the Collector was to decide whether the money was due or not, the Canal Officer ought not to have the power of certifying finally that a certain sum of money was due.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS thought the object of the clause as it stood was that the Collector should be compelled to take the certificate of the Canal

Officer as conclusive proof that a certain sum of money was due, and that no rules that the Government could make would set aside the declaration in the Act that the decision of the Canal Officer was to be final. Therefore, he should propose, at the next meeting of the Council, an amendment which he thought would meet the objection taken to this section, and which would not have the injurious effect which the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill apprehended, namely, to leave out the words "any sum certified by the Divisional Canal Officer to be lawfully due under this Act," and to insert instead "any sum lawfully due," leaving the fact of its being due to be decided in the same way as other Revenue demands.

This would not necessitate every petty matter of assessment coming before the Collector. MR. ELLIS thought the addition of some such words would leave it to the Local Government to say how far the Canal Officer was to assess the rate, and would not prevent an appeal to the decision of the Collector in such cases.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE did not think the Local Government could make rules in these cases; but, at the same time, he felt with His Honour the Lieutenant Governor that as the Council had assented to the amendment in section 35, it would be inconsistent not to import the same principle in section 46.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT thought the precise wording of the amendment should stand over for consideration, it being understood that some words would be introduced to prevent the clause being interpreted to mean, that the simple certificate of the Canal Officer is final in respect to the legality of the charge. As to the precise words, it would possibly not be desirable to insert them now. The Canal Officer should be responsible for fixing the amount of the rates, therefore you could not take away that responsibility from him.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR moved that section 66 be amended in the same way as section 35. He said that this amendment was an amendment of a different kind, and on a different matter. It was on the question of forced labour. He did not say that the power of obtaining compulsory labour should not be exercised on extreme necessity; but it seemed to him that it was a power which should be exercised with great care, and he would not leave the decision of the question whether it was necessary to enforce compulsory labour to the Canal Officer, unchecked and uncontrolled. HIS HONOUR would therefore propose to impose a similar check in such cases as in the collection of revenue. He thought that this power should be subject to control by the Collector.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS said that, if the power to impress labour was given to any one, the Canal Officer, and not the Collector, was clearly the person who should exercise it. He would be on the spot, and could judge for himself of the exigency of the case. If the Lieutenant Governor's amendment was carried, he would have to write off to the Collector who might be fifty miles away. The Collector, on receiving the Canal Officer's report, must either at once sanction the impressment of labour asked for, or take upon himself all the responsibilities involved in a refusal; or he might go out to the place himself. Long before his reply could reach the Canal Officer, or before he could get to the spot, the damage sought to be prevented would probably have been done. The power given in these sections was intended to be exercised in cases of emergency only, and must be entrusted to the officer who was in a position to judge for himself of the necessity, and this was, MR. INGLIS had no hesitation in saying, the Canal Officer, and not the Collector.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON said the power to be exercised under section 66 was quite exceptional, and as the list of persons who were to supply labourers in such cases was entirely prepared by the Collector beforehand, and as only those persons who were named in such list could be called upon to supply

labourers, MR. EGERTON thought there was no need of any further reference to the Collector on this question.

The Hon'ble MR. BULLEN SMITH observed that he could see the force of the objection stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis, that in these cases the emergency was great, and there was no time to collect labourers in the ordinary way. But if it were possible to apply the check which His Honour the Lieutenant Governor proposed to the second class of works mentioned in the section, namely, the clearance of silt, MR. BULLEN SMITH thought that, in those cases, a discretion should not be left to the Canal Officers to say that the clearance must be effected on a certain day.

The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN thought the Committee had fenced in the power as much as they could, bearing in mind that the section only contemplated cases of emergency.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY thought it very necessary, in the cases contemplated by this section, that the labourers should be collected at once. In some cases, as, for example, the sudde[illegible] of a hill stream into the bed of a canal, the possibility of averting mischief w[illegible]ve, wit[illegible]estion of an hour or two. Even with regard to the clearing of silt, he [illegible] explain that the time within which it could be done was sometimes exc[illegible]gly limited, and it would be almost impossible to collect the needful amou[illegible] of labour in time in any other way.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS thought this was one of those cases in which you must enforce the responsibility of the officer on the spot, and if you did not, it was useless to pass the law. It was not possible to put any check on the officer on the spot, who must be held responsible to employ this provision only in cases of emergency. Indeed, MR. ELLIS was not sure that the exercise of the power was not already too strictly fenced in. For instance, when a torrent of water rushed down and breached the bank of a canal, it was hardly possible to say beforehand how long the labourers would have to be employed. Therefore, he thought this provision leant more on the side of stringency than of laxity.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE agreed with the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, and would only point out that the Council were quite consistent when they admitted amendments in sections 35 and 45, but rejected that proposed for section 66.

In the one case, they were dealing with judicial acts with plenty of time for consideration; in the other case, they were dealing with a purely executive act. It seemed absolutely necessary to have some official who had every thread in his hands, and who could judge at any moment whether he should exercise this power or not. The Canal Officer therefore received plenary powers in case of danger arising suddenly and from irregular causes. With regard to silt-clearances, MR. HOBHOUSE would observe that this power was not to be exercised, except in places where the judgment of the Local Government and the Governor General in Council had previously decided that the power should exist.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that no one could be more opposed than himself to the system of forced labour. But, at the same time, if there ever could be a case supposed where forced labour was necessary, it was in respect of these irrigation-works, where sudden floods were likely to endanger both life and property. In such cases it would be impossible to enforce any responsibility if you took away the power from the officer in immediate charge of the works. He should oppose any amendment to take away responsibility from the Canal Officer in charge, and place it in any other person in these particular cases.

The amendment was put and negatived.

His Highness THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF VIZIANAGRAM said, in this section (66) it was provided that the rate paid to labourers impressed for the execution of emergent works, in excess of the highest rates paid in the neighbourhood, should be fixed by the Local Government. He was not sure that he was right in supposing that that meant that the rates were always to be the highest rates

paid in the neighbourhood. The custom of impressing labourers was familiar to the Natives in many parts of the country, and he did not think that the labourers would think it oppressive to give their services in cases of emergency even without payment, and he was sure they would be satisfied with the ordinary rates. His Highness would therefore, with the permission of the President, move—

"That for the words 'in excess of' be substituted the words 'the highest maximum rate fixed by the Local Government.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. Egerton understood, from the wording of the section as it stood, that the rates were always to be in excess of the highest rates paid in the neighbourhood for similar work. These rates, he believed, were to be paid in consequence of the inconvenience expected to arise from people being called upon to work without their consent. Although in some parts of the country the custom of calling out labourers in such cases prevailed, in other parts the custom had fallen into disuse, and the enforcement of compulsory labour might excite discontent. Canal Officers, he believed, were of opinion that there should be no such direction in regard to the rate as was contained in the Bill, but that it should be left to the Local Government to fix that rate as His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram proposed. The rate of payment for compulsory labour was fixed by the Act of 1871, and it had been retained in this Bill, the provision being that the rate should be in excess of the highest rates paid in the neighbourhood for similar work.

His Excellency the President observed that the clause as it stood did not say that the rates should be in excess of the highest rates paid in the neighbourhood, but that the rates to be paid in excess of the highest rates should be fixed by the Local Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse remarked that the clause imposed the duty of fixing some rate, which should be in excess of the highest rate for labour of the same kind. He thought that it was just to say the contributors of forced labour should be paid something more than the highest rate. There might be cases in which people might be employed so very close to their own homes that payment exceeding by some mere fraction the highest rate might be sufficient; but, on the other hand, there might be cases in which the excess should be something substantial.

His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram observed that, in some cases, the expense incurred under this section would come to a considerable amount.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith understood that the Bill absolutely granted to the labourers at least the highest rate payable for similar work in the neighbourhood with as much more as the Local Government might allow.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stewart observed that the section proposed to confer an extreme and exceptional authority in exceptional cases, and he thought that the section should be allowed to stand as it was.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman thought the section would operate as a check on executive officers in having recourse to compulsory labour.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor was of the same opinion.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley observed that there were certain canals the repairs of which were paid out of cesses, and were borne by those who enjoyed the benefit, but the cost was, in the first instance, met by the Government. In some instances, these repairs were effected by the labour of men to whom it was no inconvenience whatever to be called upon for their labour, men, perhaps, whose vocation was day-labour and who lived within a hundred yards from the canal-bank. He thought that, if the rates paid to such labourers were always in excess of the highest rates, the people who ultimately paid the cost of repairs would have a great right to complain. He did not see why an option should not be left to the Local Government.

Major General the Hon'ble H. W. NORMAN remarked that he could conceive many cases in which a man might be engaged in a profitable kind of work and be called upon to leave that work and to labour on canals.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS would support the amendment. He believed the provision in its amended form, which rendered it obligatory on the Local Government to give at least the highest rate of wages, was quite sufficient check on officers resorting to this extreme measure. Ordinarily, and without this pressure, they would be able to get work done for a considerably less sum; but, under this provision, they would have to pay at least the highest rate of wages paid in the neighbourhood. The hon'ble member in charge of the Legislative Department had already pointed out that it was quite possible for the Local Government to fix such a very small amount in excess of the highest rate; that this provision would be no safeguard whatever. In many parts of the country it had been the immemorial custom that the people benefiting by the water of the canal should assist in doing the work necessary to keep it in ordinary repair, and with them it had been usual to do the work on receipt of a minimum rate of wages. They had been obliged to work for a bare subsistence, and they were now to be called on only on emergency and were to receive the highest rate of wages. They would view that as a great boon, without insisting on anything more. For these reasons, he thought we quite sufficiently guarded against any abuse, and quite sufficiently provided for a fair and full payment to those called upon to work, leaving it to the Local Governments to declare a higher rate of wages payable whenever the people were called upon to labour out of the ordinary course or under special circumstances.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE observed that, when he said the Local Government might fix an insensible amount of excess over the highest rate of wages, he did not mean that they should evade the spirit of the Act. They might make a rule that those who merely did their ordinary work close to their homes should receive a very slight excess of wages, but that other persons should receive a substantial excess.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE observed, that, on the whole, he was in favour of keeping the words of the section as they stood.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT asked whether this clause obliged the Local Government to fix a rate in excess of the highest rates in the neighbourhood? It appeared to him that it did not oblige the Local Government to fix even the highest rate. He considered that the amendment would place the labourers in a better position, as the clause would then declare that the rate should not be less than the highest rate, and should be fixed by the Local Government.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON thought the intention was, that the Local Government should prescribe the rates of payment, and if it prescribed the rates, they should be in excess of the highest rates. Under the wording of the section, if the Local Government prescribed any rate at all, they must be higher than the current rates.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT thought the consideration of the question should be postponed, as it appeared to him that the meaning of the clause was not clear.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR asked leave to amend his next amendment, and would move—

"That after section 71, the following new section be inserted:—

"72. No Canal Officer shall be invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class; but, subject to the control of the Head Revenue Officer of the District, Canal Officers may, under such rules and restrictions as the Governor General in Council may prescribe, be invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second or third class, or of a tahsíldár."

As the Bill stood, there were a good many special offences which were to be tried by Magistrates, and nothing, seemed on the face of it more right and proper. But if it happened that Canal Officers were appointed Magistrates, then the objection he had taken to their exercising the powers of a Collector

applied equally here. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill would correct him if he was wrong. His impression was, that Canal Officers were generally invested with the powers of a Magistrate, and were the judges of their own cases. He would not go the length of insisting that Canal Officers should not exercise magisterial powers; but he did not think they should exercise those powers without appeal. As the law stood, a first class Magistrate would do so absolutely without appeal. His Honour had had experience in the canals to which this Bill would apply. Sixteen or seventeen years ago, he found the people complaining against their decisions. On proceeding to enquire into some cases, he had found great difficulty in getting hold of the record of those cases, and at last, when he did trace out the record, he found the proceedings of the Canal Officer thus recorded.—"The Canal Chaukídár reports that so and so's cattle trespassed on the canal-banks. Ordered that a fine of five rupees be imposed." Against a proceeding of that kind, there could be no appeal whatever. His Honour thought it was most desirable that no Canal Officer should be invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class. He would not oppose Canal Officers being invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, and would leave the consideration of that point to the discretion of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Egerton did not see that any provision of this sort could properly be introduced in this Bill. The powers of Magistrates were defined by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and no provisions to alter the Code of Criminal Procedure could, with propriety, be inserted in this Bill; and he did not see any necessity to limit the discretion of the Local Government in regard to the magisterial powers which Canal Officers might hold. He did not think it was proper to cast a slur on a whole body of men, and to state that they were unfit to be vested with powers of a particular class, if the Local Government were willing to entrust them with those powers. Under this Bill, it was proposed to invest Canal Officers with very large powers, and their action in such matters would affect the people just as much as any of their acts in their magisterial capacity. The whole of the offences for the punishment of which provision was made in this Bill, were such as could be decided by Magistrates of the lowest grade, and he knew no reason why higher powers should be conferred. But he saw no reason to impose any disability.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse did not think it was desirable that the amendment, even if the principle was correct, should be carried in this form. He did not think that the Council should provide that no Canal Officer should be invested with the powers of Magistrates of the first class. It might be very inconvenient to do so. All the offences under this Bill were petty offences, punishable by a fine of fifty rupees, or imprisonment for one month. Magistrates of the second or third class might try them. What was wanted was, that the decision should be subject to appeal. He thought the object would be met if the section said that persons committing these offences should be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate of such class as the Local Government directs in that behalf, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one month, or to both, provided that the Magistrate's decision shall be subject to appeal.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple observed that the suggestion of the hon'ble member in charge of the Legislative Department would be tantamount to saying that the Local Government should not invest Canal Officers with the powers of Magistrates of the first class.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis observed that it would be better to provide that cases under this Act should be subject to appeal.

His Excellency the President thought the amendment imposed a disability to give the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and would cast a slur on these officers, although he was sure that such was not intended. At the same time, it was a question whether it should be a final decision without appeal.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR said, that any one who had any practical experience would say that the one subject above all others, which was the subject of contention between the people and the canal authorities, was the trespassing of cattle. Canal Officers thought sometimes rightly and sometimes wrongly, that cows should not be allowed to trespass on canal-banks: they said cows injured the banks. On the other hand, the people said, "you have run canals through our grounds, and have left them unfenced. At certain seasons it is natural that cows will run upon the canal-banks, where the grass is always green and fresh; cows will be cows; they will eat grass; and if you grow grass on the banks, it is the nature of cows that they should seek to eat that grass. It is a hard case that we should be subject to confinement and loss, because our cows trespass on the banks of your canals." He therefore suggested that the trespassing of cattle should be one of the things in regard to which the Local Government should be empowered to make rules. The motion he would make was—

"That after clause (4) of section 76 be added the following, as clause (5):—

"(5) the fencing of canal-grounds and the conditions under which cattle may or may not be impounded when the canals are not fenced or are insufficiently fenced."

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS said that, if the intention of the amendment proposed by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, was merely to give the Local Governments power to frame rules about the fencing of canal-grounds, and the conditions under which cattle trespassing on them might be impounded, it seemed to him quite unnecessary, as the Local Governments could, without this clause, issue any orders they might think requisite on these subjects to their officers. But if the intention of the proposed clause was to compel the Local Governments to fence in all canals to prevent trespass by cattle, MR. INGLIS should vote against its insertion, as this would add a very heavy, and altogether unnecessary, charge to the cost incurred by Government in maintaining these irrigation-works, already quite high enough.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON said that the amendment before the Council was a mere suggestion as to what the Local Government might or might not do in respect to the trespassing of cattle. This clause would not oblige the Local Government to make any such rules. It appeared to him questionable whether it was desirable to suggest in the Act every point on which the Local Government might make rules. He thought the subject was one which did not require an express provision of law. The amendment seemed to him to indicate that it was advisable to adopt a particular management of canal-lands, namely, that they should be fenced. That question had been discussed before; but it was decided that it was not necessary to fence canal-lands any more than to fence in the fields of private owners. As cattle found trespassing on unfenced fields were liable to be impounded under the Cattle Trespass Act, so it was considered that cattle trespassing on unfenced canal-lands should be treated in the same manner: in fact, the canal-lands formed a Government field, and that was why there was no provision for fencing them to prevent cattle trespass.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE thought the amendment was undesirable, because the subject of cattle-trespass was provided for by another Act. The Cattle Trespass Act included such works as canals and drainage-works. When cattle trespassed, the officers of Police were to do certain things—impound them, charge fees, sell them if not released, and so forth. And it might lead to confusion if the Local Government had power to make rules under this Bill for the prevention of any offences which were dealt with fully by another Act.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR said, it was just because the Cattle Trespass Act existed that the Canal Officers claimed the power to impound cattle under that Act. It was because that Act existed that he was inclined to give the Local Government power to modify the provisions of that Act in regard to cattle trespassing on canal-lands. He had just come from the banks of a canal where the people complained that they were entirely at the mercy of the canal chaukídár. He thought that, under certain circumstances,

certain portions of canals should be fenced, and that no cattle trespassing should be impounded, except where they caused injury to the canal. He quite admitted that the Local Government might make rules regarding fencing and pounding, but they never had done so, and therefore he desired to put in this clause as a sign-post.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that, if it was admitted that the Local Government had power to make rules, it was a doubtful principle of legislation to make an unnecessary enactment to the effect that they should have that power. He thought if the Local Government had power to make rules without legislation, that was a good reason for the Council to decline to legislate.

The Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Hon ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Bill be referred back to the Select Committee for consideration with instructions to report in a week.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith and His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram be added to the Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PANJÁB MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Panjáb, as amended, be passed.

The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN said:—"MY LORD, I regret to find myself obliged to oppose the immediate passing of this Bill. I would ask the Council, in the first place, to consider the past history of this measure.

"The present law affecting Municipalities in the Panjáb is to be found in Act XV of 1867. The provisions of that law are very summary and arbitrary, and, in fact, empower the Lieutenant Governor to do very much what he likes in the way of constituting municipalities, imposing taxes, and regulating expenditure. If hon'ble members have read the discussions that took place in 1867 when this law was passed, they will see that, even then, very grave doubts were expressed as to the expediency of entrusting such indefinite authority to the executive. It was at last agreed that the Act should be considered as of a tentative character, and its duration limited to a period of five years.

"Well, time went on, when, about a year ago, the Secretary of the Council drew the attention of the Panjáb Government, by telegram, to the fact that the Act was on the point of expiry, and requested them to state what steps they desired should be taken in the matter. The Panjáb Government thereupon replied that all they wished was that the present law should be re-enacted without limitation as to time.

"The Council will remember how this proposal was received, barely ten months ago, and how very strongly certain members expressed their opinion as to the necessity for imposing by law certain limits on the action of the executive. As the Act was about to expire in a few days, it was eventually determined that it should be re-enacted for one year only, and it was understood that, during that interval, the whole question would be fully considered and dealt with.

"Such, my Lord, is the past history of the measure. The present Bill, which my honourable friend wishes to pass at this meeting, was prepared at Simla, and I have had no opportunity of taking any part in the discussions on it, either in Council, or in Select Committee. It was doubtless a great advantage to have the assistance of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb, and I mention the circumstance of my not having had the opportunity of before expressing my views, not by way of complaint, but merely as my excuse for now troubling the Council at, I fear, some length.

"After what had taken place, I certainly was in hopes that the present Bill would contain some precise and definite sections as to the constitution of Municipal bodies, and especially as to the limits within which taxes might be imposed. I regret to say that, in my opinion, the Bill is, in these essentials, almost as bald as the present Act. I must ask the Council to bear with me while I endeavour, as shortly as I can, to point out the sections in the Bill to which I chiefly take exception.

"In the first place, I would call attention to the two last clauses of section 2. It is probably right and necessary that we should legalize all past actions; but I do not think we should blindly give the stamp of legislative authority to assessments, as to the principles and limits of which we are quite ignorant; and such, if I mistake not, is the effect of these two clauses.

"I next come to section 6, and this, taken in connection with section 17, confers, without an attempt at specification, the most absolute powers in respect to the constitution of these Municipal Committees. I have no doubt my honourable friend, Mr. Egerton, than whom there is no higher authority in all matters connected with Panjáb administration, will say that, in the state and under the circumstances of the province, it is necessary that this power should be vested in the executive. I venture with much diffidence to think that it is a mistake not to recognize in the law the distinction between great cities and centres of trade, like Dehli, Lahor and Amritsar, and small towns in remote and uncivilized parts of the country. I think a clear and defined difference should be recognized in the case of cities where there is a numerous, wealthy and intelligent population, and where a certain degree of public opinion exists. I think provision should be made by law for giving such places something in the shape of a constitutional self-government. The Council will perceive that, in the section I have referred to, all places are treated alike; that the Local Government may appoint whom they like; a majority composed of three-fifths of the members may be officials; and no qualification whatever is insisted upon, either in respect to residence within municipal limits, or contribution towards municipal taxation. The next section to which I wish to draw attention is section 8. The Council will observe that here, again, the Executive Government has unlimited power to make rules "as to the persons by whom, and the manner in which, any assessment of taxes under this Act shall be confirmed." In fact, this section simply re-enacts the powers contained in the old law, to which so much exception was, as I think justly, taken in 1867, and again as recently as within the last few months. I should add that two modifications have been introduced: first that the rules are to be made in conformity with the orders of the Government of India; and, secondly, that the proposals for taxation are to originate with the Committees themselves. As regards the first of these modifications, I must state my preference for the authority to levy taxes of any kind being precisely specified in the statute-book, and not left to the judgment and discretion of the Executive Government, which must vary according to the opinions of the members for the time being. Why, it is barely four years ago that some member of the Government of India discovered that octroi duties were wrong in principle, and opposed to sound views of political economy, and forthwith an edict was issued prohibiting their levy throughout Northern India, although it was afterwards discovered that the people paid these duties with less reluctance than they would any other form of taxation which the wit of a Political Economist could devise. Then, as to the privilege of initiating taxation, when it is considered that three-fifths of the Committee are to be officials, and that no member need himself be either a resident or taxpayer, it will be seen that the value of this privilege, as representing popular opinion, is, in a great measure, diminished. I am well aware of the objection your Lordship took to defining too precisely the limits within which taxation should be allowed, and the great danger there would be of the Committee at once working up to the authorized maximum. There is no doubt much force in this objection; but the Executive Government would always have it in their power to withhold their sanction if they considered it unnecessary to have recourse to the maximum. The limitation is wanted more as a check against the Government themselves, and their officials, who will exercise such overpowering

authority in these Committees. There is only one section wanted to complete the arbitrary character of this Bill, and that is one to the effect that the Committees should not be amenable to the jurisdiction of any Court of law for their actions. I must give my hon'ble friends who have prepared this measure credit for not having gone so far as this. They have, on the contrary, provided for suits being brought against the Committees; but when I see by the rules that almost all judicial functionaries are *ex officio* members of these Committees, the value of this safe-guard is much lessened.

"I have now noticed what I conceive to be the chief objections to the Bill. They resolve themselves into these:—first, that there is no provision for popular representation in the constitution of the Committees; and, second, that there is no limit to the extent to which taxation may be imposed. It may be very desirable to discard all pretence at anything approaching self-government in many towns of the Panjáb; but, as I said before, there are probably cities where such an experiment might be tried with advantage, and at all events it seems to me a mistake in a law of this importance not to recognize this distinction. On the second point I am very decidedly of opinion that it is our duty not to pass any law which will give an unlimited and undefined power of taxation. We have heard a great deal of late of the impatience and irritation which recent and varied fiscal burthens have evoked. I entertain a strong belief that a great deal of this discontent is due to the vexatious and oppressive nature of these so-called municipal and local taxes, and I think we cannot too closely define by law the limits within which they shall be imposed.

"I would beg my hon'ble friend to bear in mind that there is no immediate hurry in this matter, and that a brief declaratory Act can at once be passed prolonging the operation of the existing law. By this means an opportunity will be afforded of dealing with this important question in a comprehensive and satisfactory manner, and with the light that has been brought to bear on it by the discussion in the Bengal Council and elsewhere. Above all, I would beg the Council to consider, that the important principle as to whether undefined and unlimited powers of taxation are to be continued to the Government of the Panjáb is involved in this motion."

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON said, this Bill was framed with the concurrence of the Local Government. It was duly considered in Select Committee, and again by the whole Council. It had been before the public for about three months. It reproduced the main provisions of Act XV of 1867, and the plan upon which both the Act and the Bill were framed was identical. It was to this general plan, which left so much to the discretion of the Local Government, that the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman objected. This principle had been deliberately adopted as being best suited to the country to which the Bill applied.

In regard to the unlimited powers of taxation which the present Bill granted to the Local Government, MR. EGERTON concurred fully in the remarks made by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb when the Bill was introduced, and which, with His Excellency's permission, he would read to the Council. They described his opinion on the question of taxation shortly and forcibly. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb said:—

"The Executive Government was vitally interested in the judicious limitation of local taxation. It must accept all the odium of mistakes and abuses without sharing in the ways and means resulting. But continued peace and prosperity with increased population inevitably created new wants, new difficulties, new expenses. These could be met only by new taxation, and the problem was, not how to fix this in perpetuity, but to impose it, as far as possible, in harmony with the wishes of the people. This, His Honour contended, could only be done experimentally. It was only within the last few years that octroi duties had, with the sanction of the Government of India, come to form the bulk of municipal resources in Northern India. Theoretically, they were open to many objections; in practice, deviations had constantly to be made from the system regulating such duties in Europe. They had been long and warmly pressed on Local Administrations by the leading inhabitants of towns; they had been reluctantly allowed by the supreme authority. His Honour was under no obligation to defend them in the abstract, but cited their general adoption as an instance of the inexpediency or the futility of forecasting according to preconceived ideas the future circumstances of a changing society. Neither the Council nor the Executive Government could *a priori* select, adjust or limit, with any reasonable

chance of success, municipal taxes. Experiment and discussion were essentially necessary to a right determination of their amount and incidence in so many different places, under circumstances so various."

The question of taxation was probably the most important point in the Bill, and MR. EGERTON's view entirely agreed with the opinion of Mr. Davies. We had not the knowledge requisite to prescribe a particular kind of tax, or its amount, for each place in the country. The Lieutenant Governor had every facility for doing so in such a way as to meet the varying circumstances of each place. And till our knowledge on the subject was more certain, and our experience greater, it was unadvisable to restrict the Local Government, and take away, in fact, its responsibility.

With regard to another remark made by the hon'ble member, that he would make provision in the Bill for the appointment of committees of various kinds according to the size of the municipality and its importance, and would prescribe rules for electing or appointing the members, and would not leave those matters to the discretion of the Local Government. The Local Government, MR. EGERTON thought, was the best judge of the requirements of each place. Unless a separate enactment was made for each place, it would be impracticable to provide satisfactorily for the requirements of municipal committees in towns of various sizes according to their importance under the system recommended by the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman.

With regard to the limit of taxation, and the provision for popular representation, which the hon'ble member considered necessary, MR. EGERTON thought the Local Government, acting under the general instructions of the Governor General in Council, would make proper provision both for popular representation and limiting taxation. The control of the Supreme Government was a most important provision, and would enable the Government of India to regulate from time to time the proceedings of the municipal committees in all matters connected with taxation. It was much safer and much more convenient that the matter should rest in that way, than that it should be laid down now authoritatively in the Act with the limited knowledge we possessed.

As regards the irritation and discontent to which the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman referred, MR. EGERTON had not observed it in the country to which this Bill would apply. In other parts of the country it might exist; but he could state positively that no such irritation from excessive taxation existed in the country from which he came. Any discontent or grumbling which might be heard arose more from that unwillingness to pay any tax at all, which the inhabitants of this country as well as other countries always felt. He did not at all admit that the statement with regard to irritation being prevalent, and being caused by municipal taxation, was in any way applicable to the Panjáb.

With regard to the proposal to recommit the Bill and postpone its consideration and to re-enact Act XV of 1867 for another year, MR. EGERTON thought that, after all the discussions that had taken place, after the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb had been taking a part in fixing the provisions of the Bill, and after the long consideration which the Bill had had, it would be a waste of time to recommit the Bill. And he therefore opposed the amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. STEWART wished to ask a question with reference to clause 3 of section 2 of the Bill. He wished to ask whether that applied to the extent of excluding the control of the Governor General—whether it barred the interference of the Governor General in Council under section 7. Suppose the Governor General in Council should disapprove of some assessments, bye-laws, rules or regulations which had heretofore been made, was it competent to the Governor General in Council to disallow the same?

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said that the intention of clause 3 of section 2, was to provide against the necessity of issuing new regulations, or against the risk of there being some gap of time during which there should be no regulations. Practically speaking, the Government would, he thought, have power to annul any regulation found to be injurious.

The Hon'ble MR. STEWART intended to vote against the amendment. He had, on a previous occasion, taken the opportunity to say that, in his opinion,

any legislation for purposes of local or municipal taxation, proposed by the Local Governments, should be regarded with extreme care and rigour; and that the power of indefinitely taxing the people, even for purposes in themselves laudable and desirable, should not be lightly committed, or, when committed, lightly continued, to any Local Administration. And he was still of the same mind. But he thought he might consistently hold these views, and yet feel justified in seeing this Bill pass. He saw in it an extremely important qualification, which subjected the proceedings of the Local Government to the rules and orders of the Governor General in Council. He thought that there was a good deal to be said in favour of fixing a maximum limit of municipal taxation, and that, as the President said at Simla, there was also a good deal to be said on the other side of the question; and believing, as he did, that the Government of India was fully alive to the necessity of carefully watching the progress of local and municipal taxation, believing also that they would not hesitate to interfere when necessary, he felt justified in voting for the Bill.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR said, it would not be for him to attempt to controvert the arguments of the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman against this Bill, because the direction he had pointed out as the direction that ought to be taken in respect to this Bill, was the direction His Honour had himself taken in a similar measure lately passed by the local Council for Bengal. It seemed to him that a Bill for municipal purposes might be of two kinds; first, a Bill laying down broad lines, leaving the Local Government to make rules within those lines, or a Bill which attempted to define more minutely the constitution of municipalities, the limits of taxation, the prosecution of nuisances, and other details. He believed the human nature which indisposed people to pay taxes was common to all countries; and you might say, in regard to tax-payers in general, and municipal tax-payers in particular, hit high, hit low, there was no pleasing them. If a Bill was brought in in general terms, they said you should be particular; if in particular terms, they said you burden us with too many details.

HIS HONOUR believed there was a good deal of force in the arguments used by the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman, if you supposed that the Local Government was inclined to be oppressive in enforcing the Act. No precaution which you could lay down would really prevent the Local Government from doing mischief enough to set the country in a blaze. Whether you had a general or a particular Bill, you must assume that the Local Government was inclined to do its duty. If the Local Government failed to do its duty, the members of that Government should be turned out. You selected and trusted the man and gave him large powers, and trusted to those powers not being abused. Large powers must be entrusted to the Local Government subject to the control of the Governor General in Council. The Bill had been considered carefully and long, and by men who were best acquainted with the character of the people with whom they were dealing. Seeing that municipalities had been more successful in the Panjáb than elsewhere; seeing that the Government of the Panjáb had not abused their powers, he was inclined to support the Bill. He would rather that this Bill should be passed, and that some day a more perfect Bill be, if necessary, brought in for consideration.

HIS HONOUR thought the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman were a little exaggerated, and he might be permitted to say that the hon'ble member was very particular as regards any measure that came from the Panjáb. He strained at a Panjáb gnat and swallowed a Bombay camel. He asked the Council to accept Bills coming from Bombay as a matter of course; Bills which came from the Panjáb were minutely criticized. HIS HONOUR took up a report lately prepared by his orders, to see how the matter stood as between Bombay and other Provinces. He found that, in the Presidency of Bombay, out of a population of fourteen millions, there was 20½ lákhs of municipal taxation; in the Panjáb, out of a population of nineteen millions, only 17½ lákhs; in the North-Western Provinces, out of a population of thirty millions, only 19½ lákhs; and in Bengal, out of a population of sixty-five millions, only 11½ lákhs. With these figures it was evident that, in point of municipal taxation, the Local Government of Bombay had gone far beyond other Governments in the

extent of its municipal taxation. He could not say what powers they had in Bombay in respect of municipal taxation. He was informed that very many of the municipalities in Bombay were constituted under Act XXVI of 1850. That was one of the old Acts regarding municipalities, and was very much the same as the Panjáb Act. The material difference between that Act and the present Bill was, that whereas, in the Act used in Bombay, there were no restrictions on the authority of the Local Government, in this Bill the power of imposing duties was liable to limitation by rules to be made by the Governor General in Council. That was a very important limitation. In other respects this Bill was on all-fours with the Act of 1850. The Act of 1850 might be introduced in any town or suburb whatever. The only qualification was, that the Commissioner was to be an inhabitant of the municipality. Then, as regards the power of taxation, it was absolutely without limit, and sometimes the power had been very severely used. There was no maximum of taxation; no limit of assessment; no definition of nuisance. It seemed to His Honour, therefore, that, in Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, there were Acts of this sort, and he did not see why we should deny the same thing to the Panjáb, subject to the limitations provided by the Bill.

Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman said, although he could not say he agreed with a good deal that had fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman, he agreed with him as to the expediency of fixing a maximum of taxation for municipal purposes. General Norman had expressed himself to that effect when this Bill was discussed at Simla. In the Select Committee on the Bill, of which he was a member, various alterations had been made, both with a view to placing taxation under check, and to limit expenditure from municipal funds to works of real public utility; but the Committee did not see its way to fixing an absolute general limit on the amount of taxation, and, perhaps, the members did not all agree in the propriety of such a measure. If he (Major General Norman) had, at that time, seen the Bengal Municipal Bill, he would have urged the Committee to adopt the plan of limitation therein contained. He could not admit that it would be at all true that, even in the Panjáb, some limit of taxation would not be desirable. He knew that, in one or two cases, the taxes were high. This, he understood, arose from octroi-duties, which had in some degree assumed the shape of transit-dues contrary to rule. Possibly, if a maximum of taxation had been fixed, there would have been no resort to such duties. On the whole, however, he would now leave the matter in the hands of the Local Government, subject to interference if found necessary by the Government of India, and he would not support the proposal to re-commit the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis considered the observations of the hon'ble mover of the amendment had been sufficiently met by the speeches of the hon'ble members who had followed him. He would take leave, however, to demur to the accusation of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, who had charged the Bombay Government with exaction in the matter of municipal taxation. For the charge was founded on figures which did not afford a proper basis for forming a judgment. His Honour took the figures of the whole population, and then showed from them the incidence of municipal taxation. Whereas it was evident that he should have brought figures to show the number of inhabitants in the places where municipal taxation was levied, and then the Council would have been able to compare the incidence and the extent of such taxation in the several provinces. But it was no proof of the heavy incidence of taxation to show that the taxation was heavy in proportion to the number of inhabitants of the whole province, these figures including the agricultural classes, and others not resident within the limits of municipalities.

With regard to the observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman, the only point which required an expression of opinion from Mr. Ellis was Mr. Chapman's objection to the scheme of the Bill for levying taxes, and his demand that we should recast the Bill for the purpose of specifying the sources of taxation. Mr. Ellis considered the procedure of the Bill in every way preferable to such a course. This Council was not the best tribunal

to consider the details appropriate in the distant Panjáb, and he was quite certain that the Local Government, subject to the control which was put on it under the provisions of the Bill, was a much better judge of the varying circumstances of the Panjáb towns and cities, and of the varying modes of taxation which would suit those circumstances. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal had, in a recent Bill, adopted a different course of proceeding, and in that Bill had set forth, in great detail, a variety of modes of taxation—

[His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that the hon'ble member could not allude to the provisions of a Bill which was not before the Council.]

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS resumed—He merely wished to say that such details might be desirable in the law-loving Province of Bengal, but were most undesirable in the differently constituted Province of the Panjáb; and therefore the reference made by the hon'ble mover of the amendment to the provisions of the Bengal Bill seemed wholly inappropriate. He would vote against the amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE had read the proceedings in connection with the Panjáb Municipal Acts from beginning to end, and they left on his mind the impression that we ought not to discuss the matter further. When the Bill was first introduced, it was keenly opposed and vigourously debated. All the arguments were set forth which the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman had adduced to-day—the danger of municipal taxation, and the danger of giving too much discretion to the Local Government; but before the Act was passed, every member of the Council was convinced that it ought to pass. It was shown that the Panjáb authorities had been establishing municipalities without any law; that they had been attended with great success; and that they should now be allowed to proceed according to law. The Bill was passed with the expression of Lord Lawrence's opinion that it should be passed for five years, and if there was discontent, he said we should hear an outcry. The five years had gone, and another year to boot. There had been no outcry. On the contrary, the experience of the Government of the Panjáb was, that the working of these municipalities had been very successful, and there was not a scrap of evidence to the contrary. If we were now proposing to enlarge the powers previously given, we ought to discuss the matter over again; but we were not enlarging those powers. With one slight exception, the alterations were all in the direction of greater caution. In section 4, there was a clause by which notice must be given of the intention to extend the Act to any town, and provision was made for objections to such extension. In section 6, there was a limitation of the number of official members; not less than two-fifths must be persons other than salaried officers of Government. In section 7, which provided for the subject of taxation in relation to both persons and things, there was a provision that the Government should give notice of its intention to impose certain taxes, and a provision for the hearing of objections to such taxation. In one section (11), we dealt with the subject of expenditure for works of local improvement. The words "local improvement" were expunged on the motion of General Norman, with the object that the funds should be expended only on works of utility, and that the Act should not contain expressions which might cover expenses on mere ornament. By section 6, again, the Supreme Government had power to make rules under which the Local Government was to act, a restriction which was not to be found in the existing Act. The only provision enlarging powers was one which gave a right of entry on private premises to abate nuisances. With this exception, every alteration had been made in the direction of caution, and he thought the Council might most safely entrust the working of this Bill to the Executive Government.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE said that, having served as a member of the Committee on this Bill, and also in justice to the Local Government of the Panjáb, he felt it his duty to make a few observations. In effect, this Bill merely continued, with additional reservations, a power long enjoyed. These

municipal taxes in the Panjáb had lasted now for many years, and we had actual experience, of them, and that experience had been eminently satisfactory. His hon'ble friend, Mr. Chapman, might think otherwise; but SIR RICHARD TEMPLE believed it would be impossible to produce the slightest evidence to prove that these taxes had worked otherwise than with entire satisfaction. We had obtained practical experience, and that test was entirely in favour of the Bill. As to discontent, he believed that the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had given a correct account of the state of things in that respect. It was to be remembered that, originally, in the Panjáb cities, there were various direct taxes levied for municipal purposes. That did give cause for local discontent. He spoke of times within the recollection of one or two members of this Council. Afterwards, in supersession of the direct house-tax, indirect octroi-duties were imposed; and he believed that in no part of India had such an amount been raised for so long a period, with such absolute content as those duties. They gave great satisfaction wherever they were introduced. And although he could not claim such recent knowledge of the Panjáb as his hon'ble friend, Mr. Egerton, yet he once knew those people well, and he was still acquainted with the principal Natives in that part of the country, and, to the best of his belief, the people were quite contented. The system was now to be further regulated by this Bill.

The main point to which his hon'ble friend Mr. Chapman objected was the question of taxation. That point was thoroughly considered by the Committee, and they arrived at the conclusion that it would be impossible for the Council to legislate satisfactorily in detail. Any regulation which should prescribe the details of taxation must provide certain general schedules the effect of which would never be the same in any two cities. The articles of tariff would not be the same. If we were to take that course, as the Act must comprise all municipalities, it must have a schedule comprising all the articles imported or introduced into every town in the Panjáb. It would be a very long and complicated schedule. If such a schedule was to be tacked on to the Bill, the Local Government, in its executive capacity, must exercise immense discretion in selecting the articles for taxation in each particular place. It must proceed to make a special tariff for every single town. It must exercise the very widest discretion, in fact the very kind of discretion to which the hon'ble member objected. Therefore, it would be better not to attempt in this Council to frame such a schedule.

Then as to the kinds of taxation. In some towns they might select a low rate on a large number of articles; in others a high rate on a small number. Then in some towns there was no such thing as an *ad valorem* duty. If a rate of duty was fixed by the Bill, it would be, say, five or ten per cent. *ad valorem*. But *ad valorem* duties were not known in many towns, at least in respect of many articles. Every tax was not levied, as in the Customs, by an *ad valorem* duty; but in some cases the duty was levied at so much per load. It would require local enquiries in every single town as to what the rates per man-load, per donkey-load, or per cart-load, was equivalent to the *ad valorem* duty. So that, if this Bill prescribed the rates of tax, it must be some high *ad valorem* rate, which would be liable to modification by the Local Government in every city. There, again, would be an immense discretion permitted to the Local Government. Therefore his distinct answer to the hon'ble Mr. Chapman's objection was this,—if you objected to any discretion being allowed, you must permit such discretion by prescribing a general *ad valorem* rate of duty in a very extensive schedule. So that SIR RICHARD TEMPLE hoped he made it in some degree clear to the Council that it would be in the nature of the case impossible to avoid giving a discretion to the Local Government.

Then, he understood his hon'ble friend to object that they were not importing more conditions regarding the appointment of members of Committees. He indicated that such appointments ought to be made by the people, who should nominate their own representatives.

[The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN observed, that he alluded to the qualification of members, not to their election.]

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE resumed—As to qualification, his hon'ble friend Mr. Hobhouse had pointed out that the Committee had prescribed an important provision, that a certain proportion of members should be non-official. In a country like the Panjáb, non-official members must be Native gentlemen residing in or near the town. How could any one else accept the office of a member? The Local Government could not compel people to serve. Therefore it was a matter of common sense and experience that the limitation applied to persons resident on the spot.

Then his hon'ble friend also objected to the European officers in the district serving on these Committees, on the ground that they might be called upon to adjudicate cases in which the Committee was concerned.

[The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN remarked that he did not make that objection.]

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE continued—He understood the hon'ble member's objection to be this, that the European officers ought not to serve on these Committees because they were judicial officers.

[The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN explained, that what he said was that, in order to make the arbitrary character of the Bill complete, the jurisdiction of the Courts should not have been admitted at all, but that the Bill had not gone to this extent, and the acts of the Committee were liable to be brought within the cognizance of the Courts. He had said that he considered this concession had been a good deal qualified by the fact that, under the rules, all judicial officers were themselves members of the Committee, and, consequently, would have to adjudicate on their own acts.]

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE resumed—But the hon'ble member remarked, in a tone of seriousness, regarding the fact that all the European officers of the district would be bound to serve on these Committees, notwithstanding that they would be the very persons to decide on disputes between these Committees and the people who had the Committees in order. That was the apparent drift of his hon'ble friend's meaning. Such was the objection taken to the European authorities of the district serving on these Committees. He said, virtually, who was to keep these Committees in order, when the custodians of public right and order were themselves members? That was the real substance of the hon'ble member's objection. If he did not mean that, SIR RICHARD TEMPLE could not understand what he meant. His answer was, that that state of things was a necessary sequence of the system of administration in the Panjáb. In other parts of the country the judicial officers were separate from the administrative officers. But, in the Panjáb, you had the judicial and administrative control in one and the same officer for the whole district; and anybody who knew anything of the country would admit that you ought to have the administrative officers on these Committees. It followed that you could not object to their serving on the ground that they were also judicial officers. When you united the judicial and executive functions in one set of men, you must accept that condition of things in these Committees. It was monstrous to suppose that the head of the District, the Collector, Magistrate, and Civil Judge combined in one person, holding that important and responsible position, would not do justice as between the Committee and the people; and that remark applied with still greater force as regards the Commissioner of the Division. Moreover, that state of things could not be altered until the Government of India, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, altered the system of administration in the Panjáb. It had been truly urged in behalf of this Bill, that the rules to be framed by the Local Government would be subject to the control of the Government of India. One would suppose from the tenor of the hon'ble member's remarks that that control would not be strict and rigid. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE would appeal to the Resolution passed by the Government of India in 1868, which was carefully elaborated by some members of Government still present, as proof of the strict and comprehensive supervision exercised by the Supreme Government. The Government of India had every motive for exercising a

strict supervision; for if the Local Governments were irresponsible in the matter of municipal taxation, such taxation might seriously interfere with many sources of imperial revenue: and he believed he might confidently say, that neither the present Financial administration, nor those who succeeded him, would acquiesce in that. On all these considerations, he hoped the Council would negative the amendment.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"This question has been so fully discussed by the Council that I have little to say upon it.

"Some minor points may, I think, be put aside, namely, the objections raised by the hon'ble member to the two last paragraphs of the second clause, which simply confirm the action taken under the former Acts which will be repealed by the Bill; and also his apprehension lest persons unconnected with the municipalities should be placed upon the Municipal Committees. I am glad to have the opportunity of mentioning that, during my recent visit to the Panjáb, I received from the Lieutenant Governor and other officers assurances that the Native members of the Municipal Committees had performed their duties with zeal and intelligence, and had been of great assistance to the Government.

"The real question raised by the hon'ble member is, whether it is more wise to include in this Bill definitions of taxes, and limitations as to amounts which shall be levied, than to leave these particulars to the Municipal Committees, subject to the approval of the Local Government and to the sanction of the Government of India, after due notice has been given to the people, and they have had an opportunity of expressing their opinions upon any tax which the Municipal Committee desires to levy. The circumstances of places in India to which municipal institutions are applied, are very different, especially in the Panjáb. It is impossible, for example, to conceive two places more differently situated in respect to municipal taxation than Simla, on the one hand, and Amritsar on the other. It seems to me that the Legislative Council have adopted a wise course by not laying down any rigid rules in this Bill. Moreover, it must be clear to those members of the Legislative Council who were not present during the discussions which took place on this Bill in the course of last year, after the explanations which have been given by my hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, that, in several important alterations of the present law, which have been made in this Bill, the Legislative Council have carefully considered the responsibility that rested upon them, and have not entrusted too large powers, either to the Committees, or to the Local Government, in respect to taxation.

"I can assure the Council that the importance of watching over local and municipal taxation is fully recognised by the Government of India.

"The responsibility for all taxation in India, whether local or imperial, must, in my opinion, rest, in the main, upon the Government of India, and, accordingly, the seventh clause of this Bill was introduced for the express purpose of giving to the Government of India full power to direct and control the action of the Government of the Panjáb in this matter.

"I wish to say, in conclusion, that the powers which the Government of the Panjáb have for some years now possessed in respect to municipalities, have, in my opinion, been wisely and carefully exercised, and I have not heard from any quarter any serious remonstrances against, or objections to, the system of municipal taxation which now prevails in the Panjáb, excepting in one solitary instance.

"So far as I am able to judge, the octroi, by which almost all of the municipal taxation in the Panjáb is raised, is in accordance with the feelings of the people.

"The Government will, however, have to take care that the octroi does not degenerate into a transit-duty; and I know that the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb is fully alive to this necessity.

"I hope that the expression of opinion which has been given to-day by the members of the Council will satisfy the hon'ble member, that the Bill has already been carefully considered, and that he will not think it necessary to press his amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN said—"My Lord, as I see the general sense of the Council is against my amendment, it is not my intention to notice, in any detail, the arguments that have been advanced against it. I wish, however, to set myself right on one or two points. In the first place, when I alluded to the discontent that local and municipal taxes had evoked, I did not mean to refer so much to the excessive amount of these burthens as to their fluctuating and ever-varying character. The people never know what to expect next, and are kept in a constant state of harassing doubt and uncertainty. It seems to me, therefore, most necessary that the principle on which, and the extent to which, taxation of this kind should be resorted to, ought to be precisely laid down in the law, and not left to the will and caprice of the persons in authority for the time being. Take, for instance, a house-tax. Some authorities may consider this the fairest and best means of raising a municipal revenue; but surely it is advisable to place some limit on the lengths to which they may proceed, by fixing a maximum rating. This principle of limitation and specification of amount is recognised in every law that I am acquainted with; for example, in those authorising the levy of tolls, of fees for the maintenance of cattle-pounds and the like, and I cannot see why it should be set aside in the present Bill.

"From the remarks that have fallen from some of my hon'ble friends, it would seem that they consider I have taken upon myself to sit in judgment on the Panjáb administration. It would have been highly unbecoming and improper of me if I had done so, and I beg most distinctly to disclaim the imputation. Excellent and vigorous as the Government of the Panjáb no doubt is, it seems to me that I have a perfect right to express my opinion that it should be guided in the important matters under discussion by law rather than by rules. However honest and excellent the intentions of a Government may be, I believe it is impossible for it to exercise the same check over its officials by rules as by laws.

"Next, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor has twitted me with the short-comings of the Bombay Government in respect to municipal administration, and has pointed out that, in that Presidency, Act XXVI of 1850, conferring as it does the most vague and indefinite powers, is still the only law we have on the subject. I need hardly say that, occupying as I do a subordinate position under that Government, I am not answerable for all its sins and short-comings; but I may state that the subject has not been lost sight of, and that a very carefully prepared measure for regulating our municipalities on the principles which I have endeavoured to advocate, has, for some time past, been under the consideration of the Bombay Government. One of my main reasons for begging the Council would not deal with this Bill in a final way was, because I think it highly expedient that they should have the benefit of the experience and knowledge that would be derivable from the Bengal and Bombay Bills.

"It is not my intention to trespass at this late hour any longer on the time of the Council. It really seems to me that it would be quite as well, instead of the present comparatively long Bill, to pass a brief law somewhat to this effect:—'Whereas it is expedient to invest, under such rules as the Government of India may from time to time approve, the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb with full power to raise municipal taxes and to provide for municipal administration, power to this effect is hereby conferred on the said Lieutenant Governor.' I am sure such a brief Act will meet with the approval of the learned Secretary, who is so desirous to compress the statute-book into the smallest possible compass."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS moved—

"That in section 12, line 3, after the word "sum," the following words be inserted, "not exceeding one-half the revenue raised."

Also that, in the same section, line 5, for the word "establishment" be substituted the words "employed on Town duty."

The object of his amendment was to put some limitation on the demand on Municipal Funds for Police purposes. Ample check had been provided in respect of taxation, and of all other matters treated of in the

Bill. But in respect of this one item there was no check. Absolute power was given to the Government to take the whole proceeds of the taxes of any municipality for the purpose of maintaining the Police; not only for the town Police, but to pay the Police stationed in the town, but employed on duties altogether beyond the limits of the municipality. The object of the amendments was to lay down by law some limit to the proportion of funds to be expended for Police. The only objection that he could anticipate to the first of the amendments, namely, that the maximum amount should not be more than one-half, was the general objection that, by prescribing a maximum, you induced the working up to that maximum, and induced the levying of much taxation that was not wanted. That was a reasonable objection to prescribing a maximum of taxation when the decision rested with municipal bodies, but was hardly applicable to the Local Government; for it was hardly probable that they could mistake a prohibition to take more than a certain proportion to be an indication to work up to that proportion. A second objection might be taken, that it was possible that the Government would insist upon taxation being raised to a sufficient amount to produce double the sum required for Police. He believed they would rather find that placing a limit would induce the adoption of wholesome economy, as it would make the Government enquire whether, with such a large proportion as one-half the proceeds of municipal taxation devoted to the maintenance of Police, there was not a superabundance of Police; and further, if the Local Government ascertained that the payment on account of Police was not in excess of the wants of the town, and that the town was sufficiently taxed, it would probably be deemed wrong to fix such a large proportion, and a donation for Police purposes would then be assigned from the grant for Provincial services. Other courses than additional taxation would thus be suggested to the Government in the event of the proportion of one-half being found insufficient for the maintenance of municipal Police.

The second amendment was little more than a verbal one. MR. ELLIS conceived that it was never intended that municipalities should be called upon to pay for anything more than the town Police. In some parts of the country, it was the custom to station, in large towns, a considerable body of Police with highly paid officers required for the care of the district around the town. Where that was the custom, the wording of the Act might have an injurious effect, inasmuch as the municipality might be called upon to contribute to the maintenance of Police which were not required for the town. The second amendment would restrict the contribution to the maintenance of Police required for the town.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS hoped the amendment to limit the amount that might be spent on the Police of any town to one-half the sum raised under the Act would not be carried, as he was certain it would only do mischief.

It was impossible to lay down any rule regulating the proportion the cost of the Police of any town should bear to the total income received by the municipality. In large, opulent, compactly built towns, the cost of the Police employed was probably not more than fifteen or twenty per cent. of the income raised by local taxation; while, in other towns, to which the Act might be extended with the sole object of raising a sum sufficient to pay for the Police employed in them by some of the taxes leviable under it more in accordance with the feelings of the people than a house-tax, there was perhaps no surplus left. The result in these cases, if the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis' amendment were carried, would be to compel the Local Government to double the taxation already imposed on such places, in order to obtain a surplus which nobody wanted.

The number and cost of the Police required for any town was a matter which should be left entirely to the discretion of the Local Government.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON quite concurred with what had fallen from the hon'ble Mr. Inglis. The Act would be introduced in many places merely for the purpose of raising money for Police purposes. It was the only Act which empowered the Local Government to raise money by rates and taxes for such purposes, and it was desirable to keep it free from any restriction of such kind as would lead to inconvenience in that respect. The Local Govern-

ment was not inclined to take advantage of the provisions of the Act in any such way as was anticipated by the amendment. There was no wish to apply the funds raised for paying the Police of towns for the maintenance of Police not belonging to the town. The provisions of the Bill were sufficient to prevent misapplication of funds in this respect as in any other case. And it would not be possible to apply funds raised for Police purposes in the town to the maintenance of Police not employed in the town. For these reasons he considered it unnecessary, either to fix the maximum sum to be devoted to the maintenance of Police, or to provide that the Police so maintained should be employed solely in the town.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR agreed with what had been stated, that there were some towns in which the municipal taxation was solely, or almost solely, for the maintenance of Police; and if in such towns we had to raise rupees one hundred for Police, it was hard that we should be obliged to raise rupees one hundred for other purposes.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS observed, that he did not say that the same percentage should be taken in all places. He wished to fix a maximum, so that Government should not, under the pretext of creating municipalities, raise money merely for Police purposes. It was stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis that this was another mode of doing what was done by the old Chaukídárí Act rather than that that Act should be revised. If it was desired to legislate for village Police, let a new Chaukídárí Act be passed, but the present Bill was one for forming municipalities. What MR. ELLIS considered to be the meaning of this clause was, to give power to contribute municipal funds for the maintenance of the District Police stationed within municipal limits for town duty, and it was in that spirit that he wished to limit its operation. If he was wrong, the hon'ble Member in charge of the Legislative Department would correct him. He must say that, in respect of Police, there had been a pressure put on municipalities in some provinces to an extent far beyond what was necessary or just. It was to check this injustice that he proposed the amendments, and he would press their adoption.

The first amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS observed, with reference to his second amendment, that the country was parcelled out into Police-stations. There were stations for the Police of towns, and stations for Police entertained for the prevention of crime in the rural districts around those stations. These latter stations were situated in large towns, and, according to the wording of the Act, the Police establishment in a town would embrace Police employed in duties outside of the town, and therefore he proposed to add the words "employed on town duty," to show that Police stationed in a town, but employed outside of the town, were not to be maintained from municipal funds.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON explained that there were two separate establishments of Police stationed in some towns; one was the Police of the district, the other the Police of the town. But the District Police were not paid from municipal funds. They were quite separate: there were two stations and two sets of Police, and they were very frequently under the control of one and the same officer. They were to some extent mingled, but there was no such misappropriation of municipal funds as the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis had supposed. MR. EGERTON thought it would be highly inconvenient to limit the employment of the Police of any town to that town. On the occurrence of a disturbance, you might require to transfer large bodies of Police from one town to another; whereas the proposed amendment would ordinarily prevent the employment of the Police of a town in any place beyond the limits of that town.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR observed that the practise was as had been suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Egerton, and he thought it would be a great abuse of power if there were any other practice.

The second amendment was put and negatived.

The Motion that the Bill be passed was then put and agreed to.

LAND REVENUE (NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land-revenue in the North-Western Provinces of Bengal be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six weeks. He said:—"My Lord, this Bill has, since its introduction last April by the Hon'ble Mr. Stephen, been carefully considered by the Government of the North-West Provinces. Some alteration in the arrangement of the chapters is suggested; the addition of some sections embodying the provisions of certain Regulations, inadvertently omitted from the repealing schedule of the original Bill, is proposed; and some changes in the existing law, which I shall now proceed to notice, are recommended.

"The most important changes suggested are in the chapters relating to Settlement. It being recommended that power should be given to Settlement Officers to determine the classes to which tenants belong; and the rent payable by them according to their class; the order passed by the Settlement Officer in such cases being made appealable to the Revenue authorities instead of the Civil Court; and, also, that tenants cultivating land in an estate in which they formerly possessed the proprietary right should be recognized as a separate class of occupancy tenants, with rights and privileges superior to tenants who may have acquired a right of occupancy by prescription under section 6 of Act X of 1859.

"I will, with your Lordship's permission, read an extract from a Note recorded by the Hon'ble Sir William Muir last July, on the rights and position of these ex-proprietary cultivators. He says:—

"'In the draft Bill now before Government for amending the Rent Law of the North-Western Provinces, the Board of Revenue have introduced a new provision (paragraphs 5, 20 and 21), recognizing ex-proprietary tenants as a privileged class, whose rents should not be liable to enhancement excepting at revision of settlement, and then only at a privileged rate.

"'2. I am in favour of such a provision on grounds of strong expediency and even of justice.

"'3. Ex-proprietary cultivators are described in paragraphs 126 to 135 of *Directions to Settlement Officers*; they may have lost their rights in any of the following ways:—

I.—Ex-proprietary cultivators by reason of revenue sales.

"'4. First, they may have been reduced to the position of cultivators by reason of their estate having been sold for arrears of revenue. It was held by Mr. Thomason that the effect of such a sale was the loss of proprietary rights only. "If they were cultivators also," he says, the ex-proprietors "retain their rights in that character, and, as regards their own or seer land, are entitled to hold at fixed rates." But no very definite rule is laid down as to what these "fixed rates" should be. They are "liable to an equitable adjustment of the rent, if it was before too low, and should be made to pay the same that other non-proprietary cultivators in the neighbourhood of the same class pay for similar land." The adjustment is admitted to be difficult, and recourse is recommended to a jury. The result practically has been, I believe, that this class (unless too strong for the auction purchaser) has fallen to the ordinary level of the hereditary cultivator, who holds merely in virtue of a twelve years' prescription.

Directions to Settlement Officers, paragraph 132.

II.—Ex-proprietary cultivators by reason of sale in execution of decree of court.

"'5. The result of a sale in execution of decree of court, on the other hand, was held by Mr. Thomason to extinguish all rights, both cultivating and proprietary. The ex-proprietor "then becomes a mere tenant-at-will, and is liable to be entirely ejected from his land"; he can acquire new rights only by contract or a new prescription. Herein lies the sting of the sale-law, and its inapplicability to the habits and circumstances of Upper India. The immediate possession of the land, as a rule, is not changed. The ex-proprietors cling to their ancestral acres; they have in fact nowhere else to go; no other employment to take up. They remain as cultivators with all the traditions of their ownership, and every infringement of their position by the new proprietor embitters them against him, and against the British Government to which they trace their fall. In Oudh, when proprietors were ousted, or, when they parted voluntarily with their right to contract with Government; they retained, either tacitly or by agreement, their seer or *khudkasht* land. If some arrangement of this kind had been recognized in case of sale under decree, it would have mollified the hardship of the ex-proprietor's new position. And I believe it might have been done on the principle that, by the custom of the country, the cultivating title is not saleable; and that what is sold is therefore the title to proprietary management and profits, not the rights and privileges of cultivating tenancy.

Ibidem, para: 133.

"'6. As it is, the state of the law and the action of our Courts have thrown the new proprietors and the old cultivating communities into a bitter antagonism, which ends too often in riot and bloodshed. Mr. A. Colvin writes:—

"'There are villages here, within sixteen miles of the table at which I am writing, where it is as much as the auction purchaser's life is worth to shew his face unattended by a rabble of

cudgellers. He may sue his tenants and obtain decrees for enhanced rents; but payment of these rents he will not get. A long series of struggles, commencing in our courts, marked in their progress certainly by affrays, and very probably ending in murder, may possibly lead him at length to the position of an English proprietor. But in defence of their old rates, the Bráhman, or Rájput, or Syyad community, ignorant of political economy, and mindful only of the traditions which record the origin and terms of their holding, will risk property and life itself." (Memorandum on revision of Land Revenue Settlements, by Mr. A. Colvin, 1872, page 114.)

III.—Ex-proprietors reduced by voluntary sale.

"'Ex-proprietors reduced to the grade of cultivators by the voluntary sale of their estates, may be very similar in condition to Class II. They may have been caught in the meshes of the money-lender. Under the Native system, they would have been responsible only in their persons and their personal property,—their tenure would never have been thought of as a transferable asset. Land being now invested with a saleable value, their evil fortune prompts them, perhaps, first to mortgage their fields under a rash deed of conditional sale; then they prefer to complete the transaction by a voluntary sale, rather than run the chance of a smaller price at a public auction. With the sale, goes the entire right, both cultivating and proprietary. It is seldom that the seller has the foresight to stipulate for the retention of his holding at favourable rates, or at any rate at all. And the general result will often not be very different from that of an enforced sale.'

* * * * * * * * * *

"'13. Whatever reasons there may be, in the abstract, for creating or maintaining privileges in respect of the above classes, or of any one or more of them, these are strengthened by the experience of recent years.

"'14. The history of rent in these provinces has been sketched by Mr. A. Colvin with much research and ability in his recent treatise on the Revision of Settlements. His position is that, what, with us, are "rent-rates," were, under the systems preceding us, strictly *revenue*-rates, determinable by custom, or otherwise, at discretion, by Government agency; the head of the community or other person contracting with Government being remunerated by land or by a drawback. Originally, in these provinces, rent continued during the thirty years' settlement to be singularly stationary. But new influences are at work. Prices have risen, and rent is beginning slowly to respond: in so far as the rise is the legitimate result of enhanced prices, and no more, the old classes of cultivators have nothing to complain of,—the increased rent representing simply the increased value of the share of the produce which would otherwise have gone to Government. But there are other causes. Act X, 1859, affords a ready and effective machinery for enhancement, where there was none before. The new settlements, so soon as they are completed, become the signal for enhancement-operations. Wherever the revenue is raised, there the people (true to the old tradition of revenue-rentals) arrange for a corresponding rise in their rents.

"'15. Now, so far as regards the non-privileged classes,—those whose traditions fail to connect them with an original interest in the soil,—the process may be left to work itself to an equilibrium, and the proprietors to push their claims to the utmost. The modern *Maurúsí*, whose right of occupancy rests on the simple prescription of a twelve years' tenancy, may be left to fight his battle with the proprietor. But to leave those whose traditions do connect them with the soil at the mercy of the new proprietors, backed by the force of law, will be to permit a state of things neither just to them nor consistent with the peace of the country. I cannot do better than quote here Mr. Colvin's conclusions:—

"'If the Government raises its demand on the land, the proprietor can only recoup himself by raising his demand for rent. But if the view I have taken of the original nature of what we call his rents is correct, what does this process of raising them entail? It entails a long and bitter struggle between those whom we have made full proprietors, vesting them with powers which none but the Government ever claimed before, and those who believe themselves to be the original occupants of the land. The power of the Government, and the strength of its Courts, must be on the side of the unpopular cause. The process of raising rents introduces and forces into activity a new and most dangerous element of discord. The extent of the change which we introduced into the tenure of land will only be fully known when the proprietors commence to use more freely the powers we have given into their hands. Not only those to whom, at cession or conquest, we gave proprietary rights, but the hundreds who, by sale or mortgage, have since acquired them, will attempt, each in his own way, and each with varying success, to destroy the old traditional rates.' Page 120.

"'16. And again:

'The political aspect of the question does not come within the scope of this paper. But I may repeat, in concluding, that, in the new agency we have introduced, namely, the newly acquired power of our proprietors to enhance their rents, which we have seen so sturdily combated by Mr. Bird, there lie very serious elements of social discord and agrarian discontent. It has been my object to show why, during the last settlement, that power was very little understood. The Rent Law of 1859 first brought it to the immediate notice of those whom we have recognised as proprietors. The progress of the country and the revision of settlements have forced the power into active use. We are now, for the first time, fairly watching its effects; and, under the guise of adjusting rents, I believe we are introducing what is little less than a revolution into

the *status* of a large section of the agricultural body. For the present, doubtless, Act X of 1859 is not largely used by proprietors to raise rents independently of Government pressure, but mainly as an indispensable and necessary complement to the authority exercised by Government in periodically enhancing its revenue. But this is for the present only. The proprietary body have been given the power, and, more recently, they have been taught its advantages. Under former Governments, the interests of the proprietary and the mere cultivators were identical. Now they are directly antagonistic. We have an apparent increase in the number of tenants in whom we have recognized rights of occupancy; but, in reality, a violent attack on the only security by which they hold. We have abandoned the exercise of a direct control over the land-rates: and while deriving larger revenues therefrom, can reach them only by inviting proprietors to drag their tenants into Court.

The remedy certainly does not lie in merely enhancing the revenue on the landlords; but, I believe, in recognizing the historical aspect of these so-called rents. The remedy will be found in arranging, at time of settlement, for the fair and full valuation of rents, not by law Courts and vain *formula* of enhancement, but by the only officer competent to do it, the Settlement Officer, who stands to-day in the place of Akbar's Amil, and who has, to guide him, a mass of data which he only can effectively handle. During the term of settlement, the rents so fixed I would, with certain exceptions, maintain. A far larger revenue would be gained with a smaller amount of heart-burning. The treasury would be satisfied, and the people more content." *Ibid*, page 136.

* * * * * * * *

"'19. I cannot conceive that any impartial person will oppose the protection of these classes as an infringment of the rights of the proprietor. The State has always held itself at liberty to restrain the zamíndár for the benefit of the tenants. No absolute and exclusive right in the zamíndár has ever been admitted or declared. There is nothing in the previous position of the zamíndár that would bar the Government in upholding the rights of any class of cultivators; and in recognizing the zamíndár as proprietor—not merely as the passer on of the rental, but as entitled to all the profit arising from the limitation of the Government demand,—it has nowhere been conceded that he is possessed of any indefeasible power of enhancement. The proprietor cannot, therefore, complain if we limit his power of enhancement in respect of certain assecls possessed of an anterior interest in the soil.

"'20. At the same time, I would create no new rights. I would raise into the privileged class none who are not already, by the feeling of the country and the traditions of the people, entitled to hold at easy rates.

"'21. And, further, there would be no interference with *existing rents*. It is not proposed that, in any case, the privileged cultivator should be empowered to claim reduction of the rent he is paying. Proprietors cannot, therefore, complain that the measure *lowers the assets* upon which the settlement of the revenue was concluded with them.

"22. 'The project simply provides that no suit for enhancement will lie against a cultivator of the privileged class during the term of a settlement; and that the rent of such cultivator may be enhanced at the revision of settlement by the Settlement Officer only, and so as that it may be enhanced up to 25 per cent. below market-rates and no higher.

* * * * * * * *

"'25. The Board propose that privileged rents should not be enhanced above 75 per cent of market-rates. I am not sure that so great a difference is required. I think two annas in the rupee, or 12½ per cent., which has been fixed in Oudh, would suffice.

"'26. The measure now proposed should be brought before the Committee at present sitting on the Bill for the consolidation of the Revenue Law, North-Western Provinces, with the view of a provision being entered in the settlement-section for the purpose.'

"It is recommended that a section drawn in accordance with the opinion expressed in this Note should be inserted in the Bill. The proposed section runs thus:—

Tenants holding at privileged rates.

"'All tenants in a village who have lost their proprietary rights in such village, or whose ancestors have lost such rights since the instruction of British rule in any of the ways following, namely,

(1) by sale for arrears of revenue;
(2) by sale in execution of a decree of the Civil or Revenue Court;
(3) by private agreement, sale, or mortgage;
(4) by confiscation under Acts Nos. XI and XIV of 1857,

shall be recorded as privileged tenants in any land in such village cultivated by them at the time of the passing of this Act, or at the date of their ceasing to be proprietors, if such date is subsequent to the passsing of this Act.

Enhancement of rent of privileged tenants.

"'If the proprietor make application to the Settlement Officer to enhance the rent of a privileged tenant, the Settlement Officer shall enhance the rent of such tenant to a rate which shall be two annas in the rupee less than the rate fixed by the Settlement Officer for land of a similar quality with similar advantages held by occupancy tenants in the same circle or tahsíl.

Period for which rent of such tenants to be fixed.

The rent of all privileged tenants shall be fixed for the term of settlement in the temporarily-settled districts, or, in the permanently-settled districts, for thirty years, at the rate thus determined; or, if no application have been made, at the rate hitherto paid by them.'

"The next section relates to tenants who have acquired a right of occupancy under section 6 of Act X of 1859. It is proposed that the rent payable by this class of tenants shall be determined by the Settlement Officer by the standard of the current rate of rent for similar land, or by the standard of the rent-rate mentioned by the Board of Revenue for the circle or tahsílí in which the holding of the tenant is situated; and that the rent thus fixed should not be liable to enhancement for fifteen years from that date, except—

'(1)—in cases in which land has been gained by alluvion after the date of such order;
(2)—in cases in which the area of the tenant's holding has been added to since the date of such order;
(3)—in cases in which the productive powers of the land have been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the tenant after the date of such order.'

"The power of determining the rent payable by tenants, which it is thus proposed to give to Settlement Officers, does not differ materially from that which they exercised under section 22 and the following sections of Regulation VII of 1822, before their repeal by Act X of 1859, and so far the proposed measure is merely a return to the practice heretofore existing at time of settlement and is certainly in accordance with the feelings of the people, who think that the time when the Government demand on the landlord is determined is the proper time for fixing the rents payable by the tenants, and that the officer who fixes the one should fix the other also; but as larger facilities for enhancing rents are given to landlords, it is thought right that tenants should be protected against fresh enhancement for a certain term, except under certain specified conditions, so that the benefit derived by landlords from the long leases granted by Government should be, though to a less degree, extended to tenants with a right of occupancy; and as the data on which a Settlement Officer will determine the rent payable by tenants are mainly identical with those on which he will fix the Government revenue-rate based on those rents; and as the standard of rent for comparison is made the current rate of rent for similar land, or the rent-rate sanctioned by the Board of Revenue for the circle or tahsíl, it is proposed that, in cases where the rent fixed by the Settlement Officer is disputed, the appeal shall lie, not to the Civil Court, but to the Revenue authorities, as it is believed that they are in a far better position to pronounce on the applicability of the rent imposed than the Civil Court can be, the issue being one, not of law, but of fact, and resting on considerations coming within the daily observation of Commissioners and the Board of Revenue, though but little familiar to the Civil Courts. The procedure recommended will also relieve both landlords and tenants, to some degree, from the heavy expense they are now put to in re-adjusting the rental of an estate to the revised jama fixed upon it by the Settlement Officer. The revised assessment of an estate is not based on the actual rental received at the time of revision by the landlord, but on the rental the estate would yield were the current rent prevailing in the neighbourhood for similar land enforced. This assumed rental is frequently higher than the actual rental obtained at the time; and, consequently, landlords are forced, in order to get their fair profit after payment of the Government demand, to enhance the rent of those of their tenants who may be holding at rents below the current rent prevailing for similar land in the neighbourhood. They can do this at present only by expensive suits under Act X of 1859, the cost of which is liable to be considerably increased should an appeal be made to the Civil Court, the result being, if the landlord is successful, that the tenants are burdened, not only with the payment of an enhanced rent, but with all the heavy costs of the suit in the Original and Appellate Courts. The procedure now recommended will, in a great measure, remedy this evil.

"The other changes recommended by the Government of the North-Western Provinces may be more briefly noticed. In chapter II, it is proposed to define clearly the position of the Collector of the District as the chief controlling authority in the Revenue Department, and also that all Collectors should be divided into two classes, the power to be exercised by each class being laid down in a subsequent chapter.

"In the chapter relating to the Partition of Estates, it is proposed to re-enact the present law in a more concise and simple form, the only alterations proposed being, *first*, that no partition shall be disallowed solely on the ground of incompactness, and, *secondly*, that—

'Rule as to land cultivated for twelve years by one sharer being included in estate assigned to another.

'No land that has been cultivated continuously for twelve years by any co-sharer shall be included in the estate assigned to another co-sharer, unless with the consent of the co-sharer who cultivates it, or unless the partition cannot otherwise be carried out.

'If such land be so included, and after partition such co-sharer continue to cultivate it, he shall be a tenant with right of occupancy in such land, and his rent shall be fixed by the Collector accordingly.'

"In the chapter on the Collection of the Land-revenue, the only alteration requiring notice is in the section which provides that—

Proprietor of estate attached, &c., holding seer land therein, to be recorded as privileged tenant.

'Any proprietor of an estate or portion of an estate that is attached, transferred, held under direct management, farmed, or sold under the provisions of this Act, who may hold seer land in such estate or portion of an estate, shall be recorded as a privileged tenant of such seer land; and the rent to be paid by him for such land shall be fixed by the Collector of the District under the provisions of section of the North-Western Provinces' Rent Act.'

"In the last chapter, dealing with Appeals, it is proposed that the order passed by a Commissioner on an appeal from the order of a Collector of the District, or of a Settlement Officer passed on a decision given by an officer subordinate to him, shall be final, a general power of revision in such cases being reserved to the Board of Revenue.

"I have now to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. Should the Committee decide on adopting the alterations recommended by Sir William Muir, I would propose that they submit a preliminary report at an early date, and that the amended Bill be published in the Gazette for general information."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT then adjourned the debate.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 28th January 1873.

CALCUTTA;
The 21st January 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

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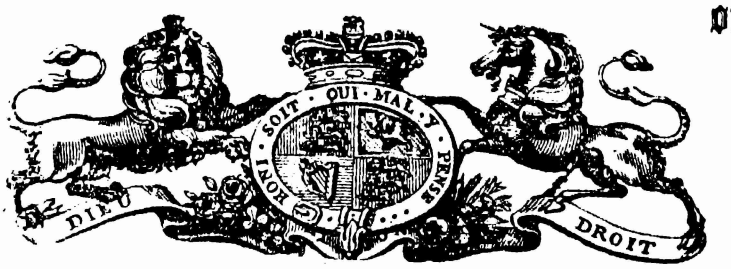

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 3rd February 1873.

No. 2.—His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, is pleased to nominate Rájá Ramánáth Thákur, of Calcutta, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 6th February 1873.

No. 449.—The under-mentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names:—

Mr. A. R. Thompson, six months (medical certificate).
Mr. H. R. Madocks, six months (furlough).

No. 462.—The services of Mr. Henry Louis St. Barbe, of the Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

The 7th February 1873.

No. 465.—The following list of Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment, absent on furlough or special leave on the 31st December 1872, is published for general information :—

No.	Names.	Substantive Appointment.	Date of commencement of Furlough or Leave.	Date of expiry of Furlough or Leave.
		GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.		
		FURLOUGH.		
1	HON'BLE G. LOCH ...	Judge of the High Court, Calcutta ...	April 12, 1872	April 11, 1873
2	HON'BLE E. JACKSON ...	Judge of the High Court, Calcutta ...	Feb. 29, „	Feb. 28, „
3	E. F. HARRISON ...	Comptroller General ...	Mar. 1871	Mar. „
4	A. P. HOWELL ...	Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.	„ 15, 1872	„ 14, 1874
5	J. WESTLAND. ...	Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department.	April 1, „	„ 31, 1873
		SPECIAL LEAVE.		
1	HON'BLE SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K. C. S. I. (*a*)	Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General.	Nov. 19, 1872	Mar. 7, 1873
		LOWER PROVINCES.		
		FURLOUGH.		
1	R. ALEXANDER ...	Judge of Cuttack ...	Nov. 8, 1871	Nov. 7, 1873
2	H. R. MADOCKS ...	Judge of Bhaugulpore ...	April 1, 1872	Mar. 31, „
3	F. J. COCKBURN ...	Judge of Sylhet ...	May 22, „	May 21, 1874
4	R. P. JENKINS ...	Commissioner of the Patna Division...	April 1, „	Mar. 31, „
5	G. BRIGHT ...	Judge of Hooghly ...	Nov. 4, 1871	Nov. 3, 1873
6	F. B. SIMSON ...	Commissioner of the Dacca Division...	April 12, 1872	April 11, 1874
7	F. R. COCKERELL ...	Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.	April 8, „	Dec. 7, 1873
8	A. R. THOMPSON ...	Judge of Mymensing ...	Mar. 1, „	Feb. 28, „
9	SIR W. J. HERSCHEL ...	Judge of Nuddea ...	Aug. 1, „	Jan. 31, 1874
10	S. S. HOGG ...	Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta and Commissioner of Police.	Mar. 4, „	Nov. 3, 1873
11	W. MACPHERSON (*b*) ...	Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack...	...	...
12	J. B. WORGAN ...	Magistrate aud Collector of Purneah...	May 6, 1872	May 5, 1874
13	J. D. MACLEAN ...	Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta	Mar. 18, „	Mar. 17, „
14	N. S. ALEXANDER ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, Maldah.	Jan. 18, „	Nov. 25, 1873
15	E. H. WHINFIELD ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, Mymensing.	April 26, 1871	Jan. 25, „
16	G. GRAHAM ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, 24-Pergunnahs.	Sept. 11, 1872	Dec. 10, „
17	G. E. MAKGILL ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, 24-Pergunnahs.	April 12, „	April 11, „
18	W. E. WARD ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, Burdwan.	Mar. 1, 1871	Feb. 28, „
19	J. O'KINEALY ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, Jessore.	Sept. 30, „	Sept. 29, „
20	J. J. LIVESAY ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca.	Feb. 5, 1870	Feb. 4, „
21	A. WERKES ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Purneah.	„ 12, 1872	„ 11, 1874
22	R. H. PAWSEY ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mymensing.	„ 26, „	Oct. 25, 1873
23	C. A. KELLY, M. A. ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, Moorshedabad.	April 26, 1871	July 22, „
24	R. PORCH ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan.	Mar. 15, 1872	„ 11, „
25	C. E. C. MERINGTON ...	Out of employ ...	Sept. 26, „	Sept. 25, „
26	T. NORMAN ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahye.	April 1, 1871	Mar. 31, „
27	F. W. J. REES, B. A. ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs.	Sept. 30, „	Sept. 29, „
28	W. M. CLAY, B. A. ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore.	Nov. 18, „	May 17, „

(*a*) Under the special rules applicable to Members of the Council of the Governor General.
(*b*) On subsidiary leave.

No.	NAMES.	SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENT.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.	DATE OF EXPIRY OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.
		LOWER PROVINCES—*continued.*		
		FURLOUGH—*continued.*		
29	E. J. BARTON, M. A. ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs.	Nov. 8, 1871	Nov. 7, 1873
30	R. M. TOWERS, B. A. ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea.	April 26, 1872	April 25, 1874
31	E. V. WESTMACOTT ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dinagepore.	Nov. 15, „	Feb. 14, „
32	G. M. CURRIE ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack.	April 2, „	April 1, 1874
33	F. W. V. PETERSON ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sylhet.	Oct. 1, „	Sept. 30, „
34	W. H. GRIMLEY, B. A. ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge.	Jan. 22, „	Jan. 21, „
35	D. W. M. TESTRO ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge.	Aug. 14, „	Aug. 13, „
36	T. E. COXHEAD ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Gya.	April 8, „	April 7, „
37	G. K. WEBSTER ...	Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga	Feb. 24, „	Feb. 23, „
38	C. C. QUINN ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jessore.	April 22, „	April 21, „
39	T. M. KIRKWOOD ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack.	Mar. 1, „	Feb. 28, „
40	G. J. B. T. DALTON ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bhaugulpore.	„ 30, „	Mar. 29, „
41	P. HURLEY ...	Out of employ ...	Aug. 30, 1870	„ 1, 1873
42	H. S. BEADON, B. A. (*a*) ...	Under Secretary to Government of Bengal.	April 22, 1872	April 21, „
43	A. MANSON ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Pooree.	Nov. „	Nov. 1874
44	A. P. MACDONNELL, B. A. ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Tirhoot.	July 5, „	„ 4, 1873
45	T. D. BEIGHTON ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan.	Mar. 7, „	„ 6, „
46	C. D. C. WINTER (*b*) ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack.	June 6, „	Mar. 5, „
47	H. G. COOKE ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong.	Oct. 26, „	Oct. 25, „
48	F. H. BARROW ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Pubna.	Sept. 11, „	Sept. 10, „
49	D. W. MARSDEN (*c*) ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack.	Feb. 16, 1871	Aug. 15, „
50	H. F. MATTHEWS ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca.	May 22, 1872	Feb. 21, „
		SPECIAL LEAVE.		
1	H. BELL ...	Judge of the Principal Court of Small Causes in Nuddea and Jessore.	Aug. 9, 1872	Feb. 8, 1873
		NOTE.—Total absent ... 51 Total of Civil Servants employed in the Lower Provinces ... 257 Percentage of absentees ... 19·8		
		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.		
		FURLOUGH.		
1	M. B. THORNHILL (*d*) ...	Judge ...	April 8, 1871	Oct. 7, 1872
2	HON'BLE R. A. J. DRUMMOND	Commissioner ...	Mar. 25, 1872	Mar. 24, 1873
3	R. C. OLDFIELD ...	Judge ...	Dec. 2, „	Dec. 1, „
4	W. JOHNSTON (*e*) ...	None ...	Nov. 13, 1870	Nov. 12, 1872
5	H. M. CHASE ...	Collector and Magistrate ...	Feb. 1, 1872	Jan. 31, 1874
6	E. WATERFIELD ...	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ...	Nov. 26, „	Nov. 25, 1873
7	E. COLVIN ...	Settlement Officer, 1st Grade ...	April 22, „	April 21, 1874

(*a*) Since returned.
(*b*) Was allowed three months' privilege leave on the 6th June 1872. Obtained an extension of six months' leave on medical certificate from the Secretary of State.
(*c*) The Secretary of state has granted an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.
(*d*) Granted three months' extension by the Secretary of State. Has applied to resign the service.
(*e*) Granted six months' extension by Secretary of State.

No.	Names.	Substantive Appointment.	Date of commencement of Furlough or Leave.	Date of expiry of Furlough or Leave.
		NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—*continued.*		
		FURLOUGH—*continued.*		
8	W. C. TURNER ...	None ...	Oct. 9, 1872	Oct. 8, 1873
9	P. WIGRAM ...	None ...	Nov. 11, „	Nov. 10, „
10	W. YOUNG ...	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ...	Jan. 15, „	Jan. 14, 1874
11	W. OLDHAM ...	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ...	Mar. 4, „	Mar. 3, „
12	G. L. LANG ...	Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class ...	Oct. 7, 1871	Sept. 23, 1873
13	W. DUTHOIT (*a*) ...	Deputy Superintendent, Family Domains of Maharajah of Benares.	April 1, „	Dec. 31, 1872
14	S. M. MOENS ...	Settlement Officer, 2nd Grade ...	Nov. 1, 1872	Oct. 31, 1874
15	A. SELLS (*b*) ...	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ...	Mar. 11, 1871	Dec. 10, 1872
16	W. M. TIDY ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	April 29, 1872	Feb. 28, 1874
17	F. HENVEY ...	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ...	Dec. 2, 1871	Aug. 19, 1873
18	R. J. LEEDS ...	Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade ...	Mar. 18, 1872	Jan. 17, 1874
19	W. H. HUDSON (*c*) ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	May 26, „	Nov. 25, 1872
20	J. G. ROBERTSON ...	Settlement Officer, 3rd Grade ...	Mar. 18, 1871	Mar. 17, 1873
21	G. S. D. DALE ...	Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade ...	„ 25, „	„ 24, „
22	P. WHALLEY ...	Under Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.	Feb. 26, 1872	Feb. 25, 1874
23	M. S. HOWELL (*d*) ...	Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade ...	April 15, 1871	Oct. 14, 1872
24	J. C. LEUPOLT ...	Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade ...	June 21, 1872	Dec. 20, 1873
25	W. BARRY (*e*) ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	April 8, 1871	April 7, „
26	W. IRVINE ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Mar 18, 1872	Mar. 17, 1874
27	J. M. PEARS ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Dec. 2, „	Dec. 1, „
28	H. P. MULOCK ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Mar. 18, „	Sept. 17, 1873
29	R. EVANS ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Dec. 24, 1871	Dec. 23, „
30	M. D. E. S. CHALMERS (*f*) ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector ...	Jan. 20, „	Sept. 19, 1872
		SPECIAL LEAVE.		
		Nil.		
		NOTE.—Total absent ... 30 Total of Civil Servants employed in the North-Western Provinces ... 197 Percentage of absentees ... 15·22		
		PUNJAB.		
		FURLOUGH.		
1	E. A. PRINSEP ...	Settlement Commissioner ...	Mar. 1, 1872	Feb. 28, 1874
2	T. H. THORNTON (*g*) ...	Secretary to Government, Punjab ...	Furlough for 22 months.	
3	H. W. STEEL (*h*) ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	Obtained 2 years furlough in March 1872.	
4	G. SMYTH ...	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class ...	Nov. 1, 1872	Oct. 31, 1874
5	M. MACAULIFFE ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	Feb. „	Feb. „
6	H. PRIESTLEY (*i*) ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	Furlough for 20 months.	
		SPECIAL LEAVE.		
		Nil.		
		NOTE....Total absent ... 6 Total of Civil Servants employed in the Punjab ... 81 Percentage of absentees ... 7·4		

(*a*) Granted two months and twenty-one days' extension by Secretary of State.
(*b*) Granted two months' extension by Secretary of State.
(*c*) Granted three months' extension by Secretary of State.
(*d*) Granted three months' extension by Secretary of State.
(*e*) Since returned.
(*f*) Granted six months' extension by Secretary of State.
(*g*) Availed himself of preparatory leave on the 18th March 1871.
(*h*) Date of departure not reported.
(*i*) Availed himself of preparatory leave on the 11th January 1871. Obtained ten months' extension from the Secretary of State.

No.	NAMES.	SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENT.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.	DATE OF EXPIRY OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.
		OUDH.		
		FURLOUGH.		
1	W. C. CAPPER	Commissioner ...	April 15, 1871	April 14, 1873
2	J. W. QUINTON, B. A. ...	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade ...	„ 1, „	Mar. 31, „
3	H. J. SPARKS	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade ...	„ 1, 1872	Oct. 31, „
4	A. F. MILLETT	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade ...	„ 10, „	Dec. 9, „
5	J. T. CRAWFORD	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade ...	Nov. 1, „	Oct. 31, 1874
6	W. BLENNERHASSETT ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade ...	April 1, „	Mar. 31, 1873
		SPECIAL LEAVE.		
1	J. C. WILLIAMS	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade ...	Augt. 1, 1872	Jany. 31, 1873
		NOTE.—Total absent ... 7 Total of Civil Servants employed in Oudh ... 26 Percentage of absentees ... 26·92		
		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
		Nil.		
		BRITISH BURMAH.		
		Nil.		
		MYSORE AND COORG.		
		Nil.		
		HYDERABAD.		
		Nil.		
		NOTE.—Grand Total of absentees ... 100 Grand Total of Civil Servants employed on the Bengal Establishment ... 631 Percentage of absentees... ... 15·8		

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 6th February 1873.

No. 55.—The following list of Chaplains, belonging to the Bengal Establishment, absent on furlough or special leave on the 31st December 1872, is published for general information :—

No.	NAMES.	RANK.	Date of commencement of furlough or special leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or special leave.	REMARKS.
1	Revd. W. Simpson, M. A. ...	Senior Chaplain	Feb. 25, 1871	Feb. 24, 1873	
2	„ J. A. Stamper, B. A....	Ditto ...	Mar. 5 „	Mar. 4 „	
3	„ D. Fynes-Clinton, M. A.	Ditto ...	„ 13, 1872	„ 12 „	
4	„ J. K. Stuart, M. A. ...	Ditto ...	„ 1871	„ „	Furlough for two years—date of embarkation not reported.
5	„ E. J. Hubbard, M. A....	Ditto ...	April 15, 1872	April 14, 1874	
6	„ J. W. Young, M. A. ...	Ditto ...	„ 22 „	Oct. 21, 1873	
7	„ C. S. P. Parish, B. A....	Ditto ...	Mar. 14, 1871	Mar. 14 „	
8	„ F. W. Robberds, B. A.	Ditto ...	Dec. 1, 1872	Nov. 30, 1874	
9	„ F. Crombie, M. A. ...	Junior Chaplain	Nov. 4, 1871	May 3, 1873	
10	„ R. Colquhoun, B. A. ...	Ditto ...	Aug. 15, 1872	Aug. 14 „	
11	„ A. O. Hardy, M. A. ...	Ditto ...	„ „	„ 1874	Furlough for 18 months—date of embarkation not reported.
12	„ J. Stephenson, M. A. ...	Ditto ...	Oct. 22 „	Oct. 21, 1873	
		SPECIAL LEAVE.			
13	„ F. W. Homer ...	Junior Chaplain	May 6, 1871	May 5 „	

Total absent 13
Sanctioned number of Chaplains in the Bengal Presidency 90
Percentage of absentees ... ... 14·4

H. L. DAMPIER,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Fort William, the 3rd February 1873.

No. 91.—Captain W. J. Heaviside, R. E., is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, with effect from the 5th April 1872.

FORESTS.

The 7th February 1873.

No. 250.—Mr. G. Mann, Assistant Conservator of Forests, in Bengal, having returned from leave, and rejoined his appointment on the 4th January 1873, Mr. C. W. Palmer, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests, of the 3rd Grade, in the North-Western Provinces, reverts from that date to his substantive appointment of Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 5th February 1873.

No. 250*P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Percy Leith as Consul for Siam at Bombay.

GENERAL.

The 3rd February 1873.

No. 292*G.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Ramanath Tagore the title of "Raja," as a personal distinction, in recognition of his services to the British Government.

The 5th February 1873.

No. 302*G.*—With reference to Notifications Nos. 11 and 12G, dated the 3rd January 1873, Major E. C. Impey received charge of the Gwalior Political Agency from Colonel J. A. Wright on the forenoon of the 22nd idem.

No. 304*G.*—Colonel T. Clerk, Madras Staff Corps, Commissioner of the Nagar Division, Mysore, reported his arrival at Madras on the afternoon of the 1st, and at Bangalore on the evening of the 8th January 1873, on return from furlough to Europe.

The 7th February 1873.

No. 327*G.*—Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I., Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, resumed charge of his office at Bangalore from the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Mr. R. L. Mangles, V. C., on the afternoon of the 20th January 1873.

No. 329*G.*—The services of Mr. R. L. Mangles, V. C., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 21st ultimo.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 5th February 1873.

No. 927.—Mr. C. J. O. Mayne joined the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab, on the forenoon of the 28th January 1873.

The 6th February 1873.

No. 929.—Mr. R. A. Fink, Assistant to the Accountant General, Punjab, is allowed privilege leave for one month, commencing from the forenoon of the 28th January 1873.

The 7th February 1873.

No. 931.—Baboo Rajaninath Ray resumed charge of his duties in the Office of the Comptroller General on the afternoon of the 1st February 1873.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 6th February 1873.

No. 901.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added as Rule 3, under Section 12 of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code :—

3. Hospital Assistants employed in the Civil Department may, during the period of their service in that Department, be allowed privilege leave, provided that no extra expense is caused by the grant of the leave.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 6th February 1873.

No. 924.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—

DATE.	Circles of Issue.	Balance of Issue Account.	Retired by other Offices of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Gold Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	TOTAL RESERVE.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st Jan. 1873	Calcutta ...	4,56,54,045	6,00,235	4,50,53,810	1,22,64,040	34,41,488	72,495	2,53,24,402	4,11,02,425
Ditto ...	Madras ...	1,67,52,980	6,93,080	1,00,59,900	49,37,860	6,512	...	18,28,463	67,72,835
Ditto ...	Bombay ...	5,32,03,055	63,13,650	4,68,89,405	2,05,68,878	80,94,593	...	2,25,35,209	5,11,98,680
Ditto ...	Allahabad ...	75,02,750	4,31,540	70,71,210	60,17,609	...	...	11,03,291	71,20,900
Ditto ...	Lahore ...	58,47,400	14,55,095	43,92,305	26,47,928	...	...	27,00,037	53,47,965
Ditto ...	Calicut ...	18,82,620	21,890	18,60,730	13,65,156	...	...	1,00,059	14,65,215
Ditto ...	Coconada ...	5,24,780	1,17,010	4,07,770	3,62,611	...	...	1,00,059	4,62,670
Ditto ...	Nagpore ...	41,35,710	6,22,395	35,13,315	24,93,528	...	...	5,47,902	30,41,430
Ditto ...	Kurruchee ...	44,77,920	27,18,650	17,59,270	17,37,694	...	...	27,00,106	44,37,800
Ditto ...	Akola ...	6,19,250	65,296	5,53,955	6,11,750	...	...	...	6,11,750
	TOTAL ...	13,46,00,510	1,30,38,840	12,15,61,670	5,30,07,054	1,15,42,593	72,495	5,69,39,528	12,15,61,670

CALCUTTA;
COMMR. OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY,
The 6th February 1873.

H. SANDEMAN,
Head Commissioner.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 6th February 1873.

No. 853.—ERRATUM.—In the Notification of this Department No. 734, dated 30th January 1873, *for* "Section 41 of the Civil Leave Code," *read* "Section 41 of the Civil Pension Code."

SEPARATE REVENUE.

CUSTOMS.

The 6th February 1873.

No. 844.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 6 of the "Indian Tariff Act 1871," the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, for the purposes of the said Act, the value of Silk-Raw, Punjum and Cutchra imported by sea into British India on and after the 1st day of March 1873, at 1 Rupee 4 annas per ℔.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

The 7th February 1873.

No. 879.—Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1872-73—

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.				ELEVEN SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND TEN MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal	434,700*	467,955	33,255	...	4,865,535*	5,457,821	592,286
Bombay	220,227	160,380	...	59,847	1,890,880	2,105,965	215,085
TOTAL ...	654,927	628,335	...	26,592	6,756,415	7,563,786	807,371

* Instead of 44,175 chests, as originally estimated, the quantity sold in 1872-73 will be (as already advertised), in consequence of the failure of the crop, only 42,675 chests. The average price of a chest was estimated originally at Rs. 1,200. It must now be Rs. 1,242, if the whole estimate is to be made good. The figures here shown as "estimates" are adjusted accordingly.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1st February 1873.

No. 106 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel Edward John Wild, of Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Stewart Allan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Pay Department,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The 4th February 1873.

No. 107 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 882 of the 10th November 1864, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the Commands of the Punjab Frontier Force and of the Hyderabad Contingent shall henceforth, like all other Brigade Commands, be vacated after a tenure of five years, or on promotion to the rank of Major General, whichever may first happen.

As the first of these rules has not heretofore been applied to these Commands, the Officers now holding them will not be required to vacate for a period of seven years from the date of their appointment.

No. 108 *of* 1873.—With the view of preventing any misunderstanding as to the exact scope of paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 797, dated 1st August 1872, it is notified for general information that the option therein offered to Lieutenant Colonels to reside in England upon British pay until their services might be required in India, applies to those Officers only who were actually unemployed, *i. e.*, not holding any appointment, permanent or officiating, on that date. But Officers of a lower rank who were then unemployed may, if they remain so, be allowed the same option when they attain the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, if no employment is then available for them.

No. 109 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Lewis Conway-Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, Controller, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, Department Public Works, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India, Calcutta,—for nine months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 110 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 603, dated 6th June 1867, the following modifications in the circles of medical superintendence of the Indian Medical Service are authorized :—

The District of Beerbhoom is transferred from the Dinapore to the Presidency Circle.

The District of Cooch Behar is transferred from the Dacca to the Dinapore Circle.

No. 111 *of* 1873.—ERRATUM.—In Form C published in G. G. O. No. 615 of the 10th June 1872 :—

For—	*Read—*
"Total amount paid into the Treasury of the Government of India per receipt annexed."	*Total amount to be brought to credit in the General State of Accounts of the* Regiment / Battery *for the current month of*

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 112 *of* 1873.—The services of Assistant Surgeon G. Griffith, of the Medical Department, in Medical Charge, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 5th February 1873.

No. 113 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain William George Murray, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Topographical Survey of India, Assistant Surveyor General,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 114 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Lieutenant Walter Haweis James, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Controller, Department Public Works, North-Western Provinces,—for twenty-one months, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 115 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Captain William Vesy FitzGerald Jacob, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern, 9th Regiment of Native Infantry,—for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 116 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) S. F. Macmullen, of Cavalry, is allowed an extension of leave to the 27th December 1872, the date on which he reported his return from furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 117 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

2nd Cavalry.

Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain R. Ottley, or until further orders.

Captain F. Weldon, Officiating Squadron Subaltern, 1st Cavalry, to officiate as Squadron Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant A. C. Talbot.

3rd Infantry.

Major A. C. Lilly, 2nd in Command, 2nd Infantry, and Officiating Commandant, 4th Infantry, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major R. K. Macquoid, or until further orders.

4th Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel W. Weldon, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Colonel A. Wyndham, or until further orders.

5th Infantry.

Major T. T. Turton, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major J. Woodcock, or until further orders.

Captain H. F. H. Sewell, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in Command, *vice* Major Turton.

Lieutenant W. G. C. Johnstone, Wing Subaltern, 2nd Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Captain Sewell, and until the return from furlough to Europe of Lieutenant J. J. Kennedy, or until further orders.

No. 118 *of* 1873.—The following Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;

No. 2. *London, 7th January* 1873.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

PARA. 1.—The under-mentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, *viz.*:—

Colonels P. F. Gardiner and C. St. G. Brownlow.
Lieutenant Colonels J. Fulton, F. W. Graham, W. Smith, A. H. Paterson, J. Perkins, A. A. Bruce and H. H. Stansfeld.
Majors C. A. de Kantzow, O. L. Smith, F. H. Jenkins, E. A. C. Lambert, B. R. Chambers, H. Z. Darrah and C. J. Mead.
Captains E. L. Stehelin, G. R. Gibbs, C. A. Munro, G. N. Channer, A. S. Roberts, C. B. Hepburn, H. L. A. Tottenham, H. W. Shoubridge, J. Liston, R. H. Palmer, M. A. Alves, R. E., H. P. Peacock, C. Baylay, A. D. C. Inglis and H. R. Thuillier.
Lieutenants L. Dening, R. J. H. Wyllie, A. de C. Rennick, R. Bartholomew and S. A. Swinley.
Surgeon Majors G. H. Ray and J. C. Corbyn.
Surgeon E. J. Gayer.
Honorary Surgeon T. Murray.
Apothecary R. D. Logg.
} Per *Agra.*

2. The under-mentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, *viz.*:—

Colonel C. J. Hodgson	4 months.
Lieutenant Colonel G. C. Huxham	6 „
Major J. J. Robinson	4 „
Captain W. B. Birch	6 „
„ H. B. Lockwood	6 „
Brevet Captain W. Wilmer	6 „
Captain H. T. Lawrence	6 „
„ C. O. W. Apperley	1 month.
„ C. A. Garsia	6 months.
„ C. E. Benthall	6 „
Surgeon Major G. B. Hadow	6 „
„ T. G. Skardon	3 „
„ T. Ringer	4 „

3. With reference to my despatch No. 148 of the 25th July 1872, I have to inform you that the under-mentiond Officers have elected to remain in Europe on the terms specified in my despatch No. 120 of the 20th June 1872, paragraph 21, from the dates given :—

Colonel A. B. Beatson, 6th May 1872.
Lieutenant Colonel F. N. Miles, 11th December 1872.
Brevet Colonel W. Forbes, 4th February 1873.
" T. P. Waterman, 4th February 1873.
" H. Dinning, 21st December 1872.

4. The under-mentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, *viz.* :—

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals D. J. O'Callaghan, 10th December 1872.
Surgeon Major A. L. Bogle, 7th November 1872.
" F. Turnbull, 11th December 1872.
Captain W. Barwell, 15th August 1872.

5. Lieutenant M. T. Sale, R. E., Imperial List, reverted to Home service on the 12th December 1872.

I have, &c.,
ARGYLL.

No. 119 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Native Medical Pupils of the Lahore Medical School admitted into the service by G. G. O. Nos. 389, dated the 27th April 1871, 819, dated the 8th August 1872, and 916, dated the 20th October 1871, respectively, are struck off the list of Native Medical Pupils :—

Waheed Odeen (No. 116.)
Peeran Ditta (No. 419.)
Hameedoodeen (No. 187.)

No. 120 *of* 1873.—The following paragraph 13 of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 252, dated the 24th of December 1872, is published for general information :—

13. "The following Officers have retired from the service, *viz.* :—
Lieutenant Colonel T. Wheler, Staff Corps, 29th November 1872.
Brevet Major H. G. Jenkins, 12th December 1872.
Surgeon J. Reid, 27th July 1871."

No. 121 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—
Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Peile, of the Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, Department Public Works,—date of arrival at Bombay, 8th November 1872.

No. 122 *of* 1873.—Subadar Nursoo, of the 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, declared unfit for further service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment from the 1st August 1872, and granted a stipend of Rs. 20-10-7 per mensem, which he is permitted to draw at Bolaram.

The 7th February 1873.

No. 123 *of* 1873.—In supersession of G. G. O. No. 340 of the 28th March 1872, and under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that a Royal Engineer Officer of the Imperial list on permanent Staff employ under the Government, who had served eight years in India without proceeding to England at the conclusion of his regular tour of seven years, will be eligible for furlough to Europe under the Rules of 1868; but that during his residence out of India, he will only receive the English rate of pay of his rank, as laid down in paragraph 184 of the Royal Warrant of the 27th December 1870, Part I.

2. On his return to India for a second tour of service, the difference between the English rate of pay so drawn and "Furlough Pay" will be admitted to him.

3. If he should not return to India, he will be entitled to a refund of his passage-money to England.

No. 124 *of* 1873.—The following promotion is made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Punjab Frontier Force :—

4th Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Ajoodhea Doobey, to be Jemadar, from 23rd November 1872, *vice* Kullunder Bux, deceased.

No. 125 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles George Henry Coote, Madras Staff Corps,—3rd February 1873.

No. 126 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant William Alexander Lawrence,—4th February 1873.

No. 127 *of* 1873.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

CORPS.	RANK AND NAME.	TO WHAT RANK PROMOTED.	FROM WHAT DATE.	IN WHOSE ROOM.
General List, Cavalry.	Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Arthur William Reddie Becher.	Captain ...	12th December 1872.	Captain (Brevet Major) H. G. Jenkins, late 4th European Light Cavalry, retired.

No. 128 *of* 1873.—Supernumerary Surgeons Emanuel Bonavia, M. D., Lindsay Frederic Dickson, M. D., Adam Taylor, John Armstrong Purefoy Colles, M. D., and Alexander Dugald Campbell, M. D., of the Medical Department, are brought on the establishment of Surgeons to fill existing vacancies.

No. 129 *of* 1873.—The following promotion in, and admission to the Order of British India, are made under the operation of G. G. O. No. 551 of the 5th June 1868, with effect from the 25th December 1872 :—

To be a member of the 1st class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor."

Subadar Major Ram Sing, "Bahadoor," of the 31st Regiment or Trichinopoly Madras Light Infantry, *vice* Subadars Major Apoo "Sirdar Bahadoor" and Syed Moostafa "Sirdar Bahadoor," pensioned.

To be a member of the 2nd class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Bahadoor."

Subadar Abdul Cawder, of the 14th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Major Ram Sing, promoted to the 1st class.

No. 130 *of* 1873.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 668, dated the 1st July 1870, the following revised table of dates, on which indents for medical stores should be transmitted to the Presidency Depôt, is published for information and guidance :—

Date of Submission of Indents.	Description of Indents.
1st February ...	European Troops (half-yearly), Veterinary (annual), and the Dacca Circle of Civil Indents.
1st April ...	Native Troops, Garrison and Station Hospitals. Cantonment Lock Hospitals, and the Medical Depôts at Allahabad and Meean Meer.
1st May	Allahabad Circle of Civil Indents—such Stations as are dependent on the Presidency Depôt.
1st June	Calcutta Hospitals, Dispensaries and Institutions.
1st July	Survey Department, Civil Stations in Pegu, and the Straits Settlements, and Miscellaneous Indents.
1st August ...	European Troops (half-yearly), and the Dinapore Circle of Civil Indents.
1st November ...	Presidency Circle of Civil Indents.

No. 131 *of* 1873.—Native Medical Pupil Sutram Tewaree, No. 345, attached to the Ghazeepore Dispensary, admitted into the service by G. G. O. No. 819 of the 8th August 1872, having been convicted of forgery and cheating, is struck off the list of Native Medical Pupils, with effect from the 18th December 1872.

No. 132 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Benjamin Horatio Pollard of the 96th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry,—23rd December 1871.

Lieutenant John Fraser Dingwall Fordyce, of the 21st Hussars, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 8th Bengal Cavalry,—10th January 1872.

No. 133 *of* 1873.—With reference to the notification issued by the Public Works Department No. 74, dated the 31st January 1873, the services of Colonel C. J. Hodgson, of the Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer, 1st Class, and Secretary to Government, Department Public Works, North-Western Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 134 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major Edward Thompson, C. S. I., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, in Oudh, and Officiating Commissioner, Seetapore Division,—for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

This cancels the furlough granted to Major Thompson in G. G. O. No. 84 of the 28th January 1873.

No. 135 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Colonel R. T. Leigh, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1175 of 1872 per *Dhoolia*, 27th January 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Roberts, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1198 of 1872, per *Peshawur*, 28th October 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1312 of 1872, per *Scindia*, 24th January 1873.

Conductor P. Leahy, of the Army Commissariat Department, G. G. O. No. 1246 of 1872, per *Serapis*, 22nd November 1872.

Conductor W. L. Smith, of the Army Commissariat Department, Bombay General Order No. 793 of 1872, per *Euphrates*, 14th December 1872.

Sub-Conductor J. Dwyer, of the Army Commissariat Department, G. G. O. No. 93 of 1873, per *Malabar*, 16th January 1873.

No. 136 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Weldon, Madras Staff Corps, Second in Command, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—date of arrival at Bombay, 19th January 1873.

No. 137 *of* 1873.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the following appointment in the Accounts Branch of the Military Department of the Government of India :—

Mr. Arthur Laurence Haliburton, to be Deputy Accountant General.

Mr. Haliburton joined his appointment on the 1st February 1873.

No. 138 *of* 1873.—Captain Henry Scoley Moules, of the General List, Infantry, having failed to pass in the Native languages by the Higher Standard, is removed from the service, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 1056, dated the 16th October 1869, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 7th February 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts, on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers, as specified in the Statement published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors, against the respective properties of the deceased, are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice :—

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service from 1*st to* 6*th February* 1873.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of donation batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
	Commissioned Officers.													
5th Feb. 1873	Martin Nepean Gubbins (*a*)	Lieutenant ...	Staff Corps ...	...	1st Dec. 1872	Intestate	2,378 6 9	...	2,378 6 9					
6th " "	Charles Edward Armstrong (*b*).	Captain ...	Ditto ...	...	10th Oct. 1872	Ditto	3,294 0 0	...	3,294 0 0					
						TOTAL ...	5,672 6 9	...	5,672 6 9					

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*—Mother, Mrs. Martin Gubbins, England; Brother, Lieutenant Charles Edgeworth Gubbins, 106th Foot, attached to 11th Native Infantry.

(*b*) *Next-of-kin*—Mother, Mrs. Armstrong, England; Brother, Lieutenant John Arthur Armstrong, R. E., Kohat, administering.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 7th February 1873.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department in January 1873 :—

CORPS.	RANK AND NAMES.	DATE OF DECEASE.	PLACE OF DECEASE.	TESTATE OR INTESTATE.	REMARKS.
3rd Foot ...	Lieutenant T. W. Carpenter	Jan. 11, 1873	Benares ...	Intestate	Next-of-kin—Mother, Mrs. E. Carpenter, care of Messrs. Coutts & Co., London.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 1st February 1873.

No. 81.—Mr. W. H. Stent, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, is promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 18th October 1872.

The 5th February 1873.

No. 82.—Mr. A. Hayes is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to Bengal, in the Irrigation Branch.

The 6th February 1873.

No. 84.—Lance Corporal H. Talbot, Probationary Overseer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is appointed permanently to the Public Works Department in that grade.

No. 85.—Moona Sing is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Overseer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the Central Provinces.

The 7th February 1873.

No. 86.—Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 31st January 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, Central Provinces...	Dec. 1872...	31st Jan. '73
2	Ditto, Port Blair ...	Nov. 1872...	18th ditto
3	Ditto, Mysore for Coorg ...	Ditto ...	21st ditto
4	Ditto, Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	21st ditto
5	Ditto, British Burmah ...	Ditto ...	24th ditto
6	Ditto, Punjab ...	Ditto ...	27th ditto
7	Ditto, Oudh ...	Ditto ...	27th ditto
8	Ditto, Central India ...	Ditto ...	27th ditto
9	Ditto, Mysore ...	Ditto ...	28th ditto
10	Ditto, Bombay ...	Ditto ...	29th ditto
11	Ditto, Hyderabad ...	Ditto ...	29th ditto
12	Ditto, Hyderabad for the Berars ...	Ditto ...	29th ditto
13	Ditto, N.-W. Provinces ...	Ditto ...	30th ditto
14	Ditto, Bengal ...	Ditto ...	31st ditto
15	Ditto, Military Works ...	Oct. 1872 ...	15th ditto
16	Ditto, Madras ...	Ditto ...	21st ditto
	TELEGRAPH.		
	Controller of Telegraph Accounts { Indo-European ...	Nov. 1872...	30th ditto
	Controller of Telegraph Accounts { Indian ...	Oct. 1872 ...	23rd Dec. '72

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, C. Provinces ...	Dec. 1872.	21st Jan. '73
2	Ditto, Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	31st ditto ...
3	Ditto, Oudh ...	Nov. 1872	21st Dec. '72
4	Ditto, British Burmah...	Ditto ...	24th Jan. '73
5	Ditto, N.-W. Provinces	Ditto ...	27th ditto ...
6	Ditto, Punjab ...	Ditto ...	27th ditto ...
7	Ditto, Mysore ...	Ditto ...	27th ditto ...
8	Ditto, Bombay ...	Oct. 1872	30th Dec. '72
9	Ditto, Bengal ...	Ditto ...	6th Jan. '73
10	Ditto, Madras ...	Ditto ...	21st ditto ...

STATE AND GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Deputy Controller, Holkar State Railway	Dec. 1872 ...	22nd Jan. '73.
2	Ditto, Neemuch ,,	Ditto ...	22nd ditto.
3	Controller, Nagpore and Chutteesgurh State Railway	Ditto ...	22nd ditto.
4	Controller, Wurdah Valley State Railway	Ditto ...	27th ditto.
5	Deputy Controller, Rajpootana, Agra District	Ditto ...	27th ditto.
6	Controller, Central Provinces ...	Ditto ...	31st ditto.
7	Ditto, Northern Bengal State Railway	Nov. 1872...	6th ditto.
8	Controller, Bengal	Ditto ...	10th ditto.
9	Ditto, Punjab	Ditto ...	27th ditto.
10	Ditto, Oudh	Ditto ...	27th ditto.
11	Deputy Controller, Rajpootana, Delhi District	Ditto ...	28th ditto.
12	Controller, Bombay	Ditto ...	29th ditto.
13	Ditto, Hooblee and Carwar ...	Ditto ...	29th ditto.
14	Deputy Controller, Punjab Northern State Railway	Ditto ...	29th ditto.
15	Deputy Controller, Indus Valley ...	Ditto ...	29th ditto.
16	Controller, Oomraotee State Railway ...	Ditto ...	31st ditto.
17	Ditto, Khamgaum ditto ...	Ditto ...	31st ditto.
18	Ditto, Nizam's ditto ...	Oct. 1872 ...	30th Dec. '72.
19	Examiner, Calcutta & South-Eastern State Railway ...	Ditto ...	13th Jan. '73.
20	Examiner, Nulhattee State Railway ...	Ditto ...	13th ditto.
21	Controller, Madras	Ditto ...	21st ditto.

No. 87.—Lieutenant A. C. LeQuesne, S. C., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on probation, and posted to Hyderabad.

No. 88.—Mr. E. C. O'Sullivan is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

No. 89.—Mr. M. Birkbeck is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch, with effect from 5th November 1872.

No. 90.—Waman Damoder Rasinker is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to Hyderabad.

No. 91.—Mr. G. T. St. A. Nixon is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

No. 92.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following transfers :—

Captain C. M. Moberly, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India at Madras, to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India at Calcutta, during the absence of Captain L. Conway-Gordon, R. E., or until further orders.

Mr. R. H. Williams, Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India at Bombay, to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India at Madras, during the absence of Captain Moberly, or until further orders.

Lieutenant J. S. Biscoe, R. A., Assistant Controller, 1st Grade, Bengal, to officiate as Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India at Bombay, with the rank of Deputy Controller, during the absence of Mr. Williams, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Douglas, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, to officiate as Assistant Controller, 3rd Grade, Bengal, during the absence of Lieutenant Biscoe, or until further orders.

The four officers named in this Notification should join their respective appointments forthwith.

No. 93.—Major J. G. Forbes, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Oudh, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch.

No. 94.—Mr. H. Moeller is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as a Supervisor, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 95.—Mr. D. Gough is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Supervisor of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 96.—Mr. H. P. Crane, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, is allowed leave to Europe on medical certificate, for 15 months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 27th January 1873.

No. 97.—Mr. E. Le Lievre, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, was granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 2nd May 1872; also three months' special leave, in continuation, to study the Native languages.

No. 98.—Mr. E. J. Neuville, Accountant, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is transferred temporarily to that of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

TELEGRAPH.

The 5th February 1873.

No. 83.—Mr. C. B. P. Gordon, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is allowed furlough for two years under Section 7*a* of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date, after the 1st April 1873, as he may avail himself of the same. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for fifteen days under Sections 15*a* and 17 (2).

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1872.

Commencing with the present number, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta every Saturday, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be addressed to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.* To all subscribers, therefore, who shall not have paid in advance for 1873 by the 31st December next, the *Gazette* will be discontinued.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1873.

No. 20.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Percy Sheels Ross, to be Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, with effect from the 1st November 1872.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st February 1873.

Mr. William Henry Patterson, Surveyor, 1st Grade, having returned from leave to Europe on the forenoon of the 29th instant, is allowed subsidiary leave, under Chapter V of Civil Leave Code, from the 19th to the 28th January 1873, inclusive.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel,*
Surveyor General of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th January 1873.

No. 7.—Captain H. S. Clive, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, II. Ranekhet Division, 7th Circle, Military Works, has passed the Departmental Standard in the Vernacular, in conformity with Public Works Code, Chapter II., Section IV., para. 22.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

5th Circle.

Rawulpindee, the 23rd January 1873.

No. 6.—Mr. T. H. Bainbridge, Overseer, 1st Grade, posted to the Lahore Division, Military Works, in this Office Notification No. 3, dated 4th January 1873, reported his arrival at Meean Meer on the 11th January 1873.

No. 7.—Barrack Sergeant J. McKew is transferred from Sealkote to the Peshawur Division, Military Works, for duty at Nowshera, *vice* C. Lawton, remanded to Military duty.

J. HUME, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Military Works.

6th Circle.

Allahabad, the 5th February 1873.

No. 2.—Lieutenant G. T. Plunkett, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is appointed Personal Assistant to Superintending Engineer, 6th Circle, Military Works, with effect from 1st February 1873.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 6th Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

Mooradabad, the 27th January 1873.

No. 3118.—Lieutenant W. H. S. B. Browne, Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Cawnpore Division to the Chukrata Road Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 11th January 1873.

Æ. PERKINS, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Military Works.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 30th January 1873.

No. 37*E.*—Mr. O. Rafferty, appointed a temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, in the Public Works Department Notification No. 50, dated 22nd January, reported his arrival at Delhi on the 30th January.

Mr. O. Rafferty is posted to the Ulwar Division.

F. S. STANTON, *Major, R. E.,*
Superintending Engineer,
Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Agra, the 30th January 1873.

No. 82*E.*—Privilege leave of absence for fifteen days is granted to Mr. John Lyons, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Bhurtpore Division, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, from 2nd February next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

The 4th February 1873.

No. 98*E.*—Mr. Henry Vacher, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on 4th February 1873.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Superintending Engineer,
Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 18th January 1873.

No. 21.—In supersession of this Office Notifications Nos. 314 and 316, dated 13th December 1872, Mr. Tatlock is posted to the Ghotkee Division, and Mr. W. F. Hill to the Rehtee Division of the Upper Scinde District.

The 25th January 1873.

No. 22.—Mr. L. H. C. Armstrong, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Bhawulpore Division, Mooltan District, to the Rehtee Division, Upper Scinde District.

No. 23.—Mr. P. P. Dease, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Sutlej Bridge Division to the Bhawulpore Division, Mooltan District.

C. CAMPBELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 25th January 1873.

No. 9.—Baboo Chunder Kant Chuckerbutty, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred, for the benefit of the public service, from the Goojranwalla Division of the Rechna District to the Bukralla Division of the Rawulpindee District.

No. 10.—Sergeant R. B. Teeling, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is transferred, for the benefit of the public service, from the Chenab Section to the Rawulpindee District of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

No. 11.—Sub-Conductor M. Johnstone, Sub-Engineer, Kharian Division of the Chenab Section, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from 10th March to 10th April 1872, on which latter date he reported his return to duty.

No. 12.—Mr. A. Jackson, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, on the temporary establishment, Ravee Bridge Division, is allowed sick leave from 3rd to 12th November 1872.

A. GRANT,
Offg. Chief Engr., P. N. (S.) Railway.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 4th February 1873.

Mr. R. M. D'Cruz, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Audit Office of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, was granted one month's privilege leave under Chapter III, Section 7, paragraph 23A, of the Public Works Code, from 27th December 1872 to 26th January 1873 (both days inclusive), and has returned to duty.

R. DE BOURBEL, *Major, R.E.,*
Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India,
for Guaranteed Railways.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 27th, 1873 ...	...	129	1,972	50,142	34,41,487
„ 28th, „ ...	...	1,896	143	51,971	34,41,487
„ 29th, „ ...	...	...	143	51,980	34,41,487
„ 30th, „ ...	...	...	143	51,980	34,41,487
„ 31st, „ ...	...	...	143	51,946	34,41,487
Feb. 1st, „ ...	...	...	143	51,946	34,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 4th February 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Mint Master.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 4th February 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...				2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...				15,04,212	8	9
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	95,03,109	1	4	3,02,47,884	5	9
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	2,07,44,575	4	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,27,88,962	15	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.				7,86,084	2	4
Sundries				4,96,637	10	5
TOTAL ...				8,78,23,781	10	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...				1,45,05,737	8	11
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ...				63,81,595	2	7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches				30,65,014	4	8
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...				1,14,39,019	5	6
Dead Stock				11,54,881	7	1
Stamps				12,249	0	0
Balances with other Banks ...				22,07,827	11	8
Sundries				3,62,535	10	9
Bullion				11,34,114	4	1
				4,02,62,974	7	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	98,60,217	4	0	4,75,60,807	3	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches...	3,77,00,589	15	8			
TOTAL ...				8,78,23,871	10	11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 6th February 1873.

F. A. GILLAM,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the week ending 6th February 1873.

PROVINCE.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount.			WITHDRAWALS. No.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount, Principal.			WITHDRAWALS. Amount, Interest.			BALANCE.		
			Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	49	63	6,189	2	6	19	3,451	9	8	24	12	9	3,16,064	14	4
N.-W. Provinces ...	13	25	3,367	10	9	7	1,272	5	5	25	2	8	88,367	6	5
Punjab	15	11	1,043	11	2	1	480	0	0	3	0	0	82,663	1	9
Oude	12	7	512	0	0	3	326	0	0	0	12	6	53,729	5	10
Central Provinces ...	5	10	1,174	0	0	1	300	0	0	4	11	0	56,721	10	5
British Burmah ...	9	7	345	0	0	4	265	0	3	0	6	4	27,403	7	8
Berar	2	3	265	0	0	1	25	0	0	...			16,716	15	2
India	3	1	97	8	0	1	130	0	0	...			29,642	12	4
TOTAL ...	108	127	12,994	0	5	37	5,249	15	4	58	13	3	6,71,309	9	11

CALCUTTA,
The 6th February 1873.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th February 1873.

Information having been received that the American mail steamer, timed to leave Hong-Kong for San Francisco on or about the 27th of April next, will not perform the voyage in question, it is hereby notified that the despatch of mails for America *viâ* Hong-Kong, entered under date the 25th March in the calendar of mail steamer departures from Bombay published in the Gazette of the 25th January 1873, will not be made.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 3rd February 1873.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Burmah*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 9th February, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Penang*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 9th February, at 7 P. M.

The 4th February 1873.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, China and Japan, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 8th February, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bagdad and Bussorah, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 10th February, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per Steamer *Golconda*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 12th February, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Baghdad*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 12th February, at 7 P. M.

The 7th February 1873.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 14th February 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 13th. Letters, &c., for Mauritius, St. Denis, Ré-Union, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope can be sent by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter-box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

The under-mentioned letters are detained in the Unclaimed Department of this Office for the pre-payment of postage :—

	ADDRESS.	STATION.	DEFICIENT POSTAGE. Rs.	A.	P.
1.	H. S. Thomson, Esq.	... Otago	... 0	0	8
2.	Mr. James Corston	... New Zealand	... 0	0	8
3.	Mr. William Brownrigg	... Sydney	.. 0	4	8
4.	Thos. D. Hewah, Esq.	... Ballarat	... 0	0	8
5.	Messrs. Law, Somner & Co.	... Melbourne	... 0	0	8

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 1st February 1873.

Baldwin, Mrs.
Balthazar, Mrs. C.
Bonnaud, P.
Brooks, D.
Campbell and Co.
Cunningham, Genl. A.
Dunnett, J. L.
Enayet Hossein.
Frick, D., and Co.
Gray, R.
Gunster, J. F.
Henry and Co.
Heritage, Mr. B.
Home, A.
Hunter, J.
King, W. B.
Lawrence, G.
Lindsey, F.
Lee, Mrs. J.
Mair, Dr. W. R.
McCallum, J.
Macpherson, A.
McPherson, G.
Millins, J.
O'Donnel, G. H.
Roberts, P.
Scott, T. B.
Smith, Army Scripture Readers' Society.
Steuart, R. S.
Verey, Mr.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Barnes, T. A.
Brock, E. V.
Brown, Mrs. J. E.
Browne.
Burjess, W. S.
C. A. L.
Daisy, Miss.
Edwards, G. L.
E. C. M.
Garrick, Mrs. D.
Hart, F.
Mackinley, A.
Petherick, Monsieur E.
Wilson, Miss A.
Mellor, J. P.
Marquis, W.
Murray, G.
Shieldham, J.
Smith, C.
Winstone, J. G.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Admitted claims against the undermentioned estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual :—

ESTATES.	Claims or Dividend.	Rates of Dividend per Rupee.
Ferris, G. W., late Officiating Deputy Collector and Deputy Magistrate of Beerbhoom	Claims ...	In full.
* Folkard, D. M., late of the Town of Calcutta, a merchant ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Goddard, Wm., late Steward of the United Service Club, Simla ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
* Parry, G. E., Lieutenant, late in Her Majesty's 37th Regiment of Foot	Ditto ...	Ditto.
* Short, Joseph, late of Lucknow	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Thomson, James, Captain, late in the Bengal Staff Corps ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Wallis, A. W., Revd., late a Chaplain in the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment	Ditto ...	Ditto.
* Wood, Wm. Clayton, late an Assistant to Messrs. Ernasthausen and Oesterly, merchants of this city	Ditto ...	Ditto.

N. B.—Persons interested in the surplus of the estates marked * are requested to make immediate application to the Administrator General, forwarding documentary evidence of their claims.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this office.

HIGH COURT;
CALCUTTA,
The 30th January 1873.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General.

Reward—Rupees 400.

The above reward is offered to any one, other than the perpetrator himself, who will give information leading to the apprehension and conviction of the incendiary who, on the 8th September 1872, set fire to and burnt certain books and papers in the Office of the Deputy Controller of Accounts, Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

LAHORE;
The 21st January 1873.

O. MENZIES, *Captain,*
District Supdt. of Police.

انعام

۴۰۰ روپیه

جس مجرم نے بتاریخ ۸ ماہ ستمبر سنہ ۱۸۷۲ع کو چند کاغذات و کتابین صاحب کنترولر ایکونٹس پنجاب ناردرن سٹیٹ ریلوے کو آگ لگائي تهي مبلغ چارسو روپیه انعام مندرجه بالا سواے مرتکب کے گرفتار کننده کو بشرط سزا یابي مدعا علیه کے دیا جاویگا ۔

لاهور
۲۱ جنوري سنه ۱۸۷۳ع

کپتان منزي صاحب
ڈسٹرکٹ سپرنٹنڈنٹ پولیس

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5357	L/4 55710	10	Baboo Obinash Chunder Sein.
5368	A/94 16252	50	Hydiat Woola.
5369	A/91 07229	100	Baboo Gobind Chunder Dey.
5380	A/91 70805	100	Goormuk Singh.
	,, 70806	100	
	,, 70807	100	
	,, 70808	100	
	,, 70809	100	
5381	A/99 06047	500	R. M. P. A. N. Maypa Setty.
5387	A/99 97281	20	John Grey, Esq.
5388	A/91 71922	100	The Acting Manager, National Bank of India, Limited.
	,, 71806	100	
	,, 54151	100	
	,, 35484	100	
	,, 52706	100	
	,, 72541	100	
5389	A/91 74550 to ,, 74589	100 each	Ditto ditto.
	A/92 65096 to ,, 65100	50 each	
	,, 66501 to ,, 66507	50 each	
5391	L/7 97320	20	Gokul Chand Madhuran Das.
5392	A/91 36525	100	Baboo Kristo Chunder Singha.
	,, 65868	100	
	L/4 30786	10	
	,, 30787	10	
	,, 30788	10	
	,, 30789	10	
	,, 30790	10	
5393	A/92 39135	50	Baboo Hemendonath Seal.
	,, 62302	50	
5394	A/97 33338	1,000	R. M. M. R. M. Polinahappa Chetty.
	,, 37388	1,000	
	,, 38131	1,000	
	,, 40835	1,000	
	,, 40836	1,000	
	A/91 54738	100	
5395	A/99 35214	50	Mr. G. A. Meyers.
1486	A/55 73730	50	Major W. A. P. Wyllie, R. A.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5355	L/18 47606	20	Mrs. M. A. Bock.
	A/90 03714	20	
5356	A/96 04342	10	Baboo Motee Laul Roy.
5358	A/97 47597	100	Gooroodoyal Behary Lall.
	A/99 68266	20	
	L/3 07901	10	
5359	A/53 72936	20	Ramsamul Nathooram.
5360	A/57 95489 } wrongly joined ,, 95487 }	50	Kissen Doyal.
5361	A/99 03152	10	The Secy. R. C. Institution, Agra.
5362	L/8 01522	10	O. Sheffield, Esq.
	L/1 82728	10	
	A/85 66368	10	

CALCUTTA CIRCLE—*continued.*

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed—continued.		
		Rs.	
5363 ...	L/8 72503 } wrongly joined ,, 02196 } wrongly joined	10 ...	George Hills, Esq.
5364 ...	A/91 17735 ...	100 ...	James Derrick, Esq.
5366 ...	A/98 07365 ...	10 ...	R. G. L. Roberts, Esq.
	L/9 56657 ...	10 ...	R. G. L. Roberts, Esq.
5367 ...	A/92 19276 ...	50 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	A/81 75495 ...	50 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 77399 ...	50 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	A/88 15289 ...	20 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	A/94 76617 ...	20 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 99861 ...	20 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 40350 ...	20 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	A/99 82480 ...	20 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	A/82 63929 ...	20 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 00503 ...	20 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 00432 ...	20 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 85268 ...	20 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 00502 ...	20 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 00506 ...	20 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	A/99 98267 ...	20 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	L/7 26946 ...	20 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 54927 ...	20 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	A/89 63377 ...	20 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	A/94 00507 ...	20 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	L/7 54926 ...	20 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	A/94 00504 ...	20 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	L/7 35471 ...	20 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	A/81 76734 ...	20 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	A/94 00501 ...	20 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	A/98 91413 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91412 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91414 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91404 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91406 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91436 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91591 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91424 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91428 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91434 ...	10	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	L/1 86489 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 50595 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 37776 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	A/98 91427 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91594 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91595 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91593 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91426 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91415 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91407 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91419 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91431 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91408 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91432 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91597 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91588 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91429 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91420 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91590 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91433 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91592 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91437 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91598 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91403 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91401 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91589 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91600 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE—*continued.*

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed—continued.		
		Rs.	
5367 ...	A/98 91418 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.
	,, 91425 ...	10 ...	
	,, 91596 ...	10 ...	
	,, 91422 ...	10 ...	
	,, 91417 ...	10 ...	
5370 ...	A/53 45710 ...	10 ...	Messrs. Grindlay and Co.
	A/10 17125 ...	10 ...	
5372 ...	A/83 66091 ...	20 ...	Mohamed Hosain Hamed.
5373 ...	L/12 25824 ...	20 ...	Allabuksh Bepary.
	L/6 47594 ...	10 ...	
5374 ...	A/8 79171 wrongly joined.	10 ...	Auskaroo.
	,, 79159		
	A/77 03072 ditto...	10 ...	
	,, 26003		
5375 ...	L/8 95451 ditto...	10 ...	Baboo Chunder Shekur Ghosal.
	,, 41101		
5376 ...	A/95 06308 ...	10 ...	Baboo Damoodur Churn Chuckerbutty.
5377 ...	A/98 46861 ...	20 ...	Baboo Ramsabuc Dutt.
	L/1 61758 ...	10 ...	
	A/98 85625 ...	10 ...	
	L/5 09062 ...	10 ...	
5378 ...	A/94 89434 ...	20 ...	Baboo Rambromo Ghosal.
	L/14 17680 ...	20 ...	
5379 ...	A/91 36209 ...	100 ...	Messrs. Hunter and Co.
	,, 36210 ...	100 ...	
5382 ...	A/43 84249 wrongly joined	50 ...	Messrs. Grindlay and Co.
	,, 84282		
1373 ...	A/87 62535 ...	20 ...	C. Dabordieux.
5367 ...	A/98 91599 ...	10 ...	Kaji Abdool Aziz.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 6th February 1873.

H. G. COWIE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
12 ...	E/5 33012 ...	20 ...	Saikh Khoda Bux, Command Gomastha, Rawulpindi.
14 ...	E/3 30872 ...	100 ...	Lala Dabee Dass, Vakeel of Raja Hurbans Sing, Lahore.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
148 ...	E/5 24025 ...	20 ...	Raghonath Panday, Faizabad.
10 ...	,, 25658 ...	20 ...	Keedarnath, Agent to Kirpa Dyal, Banker, Kussowlee.
	E/4 15855 ...	50 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
LAHORE,
The 1st February 1873.

C. J. O. MAYNE,
for *Deputy Commissioner.*

MADRAS CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
467 ...	B/50 06210 ...	5 ...	V. C. Gopaula Charry, Accountant, Collector's Office, Kurnool.
474 ...	B/55 35110 ...	100 ...	G. Appoo Row, Triplicane, Madras.

MADRAS CIRCLE—*continued.*

REGISTER No.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
326 ...	B/20 46172 ...	10 ...	N. Veerasawmy Moodelly, Clerk, Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras.
470 ...	B/5 41880 ...	10 ...	Messrs. P. Orr & Sons, Madras.
	B/5 65646 ...	10 ...	

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 27th January 1873.

H. BIGGS,
Offg. Asst. to the Accountant General,
In Charge of Paper Currency Department.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

REGISTER No.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note wholly lost or destroyed.		
1872-73.		Rs.	
121 ...	C/67 34487 ...	20 ...	Govind Mungesh, Stamp Vendor, Karwar.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
1872-73.		Rs.	
109 ...	C/66 68883 ...	50 ...	Gunnesh Balkrishna Daute, Overseer, P. W. D., Talooka Marreh, Zillah Sholapur.
110 ...	C/62 12900 ...	10 ...	Mr. J. Sargent, E. I. Railway, Jamalpur, Bengal.
	C/75 67656 ...	10 ..	
112 ...	C/74 68811 ...	10 ...	Mr. J. D'Souza, Baker, No. 9, Frere Street, Karachi.
119 ...	C/77 33690 ..	10 ...	Noormahamed Sallay Mahamed, Jakerias Musjid, Bombay.
	C/63 47270 ...	10 ...	
	C/63 13708 ...	10 ...	
	„ 25626 ..	10 ...	
	„ 29945 ...	10 ...	
	C/65 98430 ...	50 ...	
120 ...	C/66 50564 ...	20 ...	Reverend J. G. Johanness, Armenian Priest, Medow Street, Fort.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
BOMBAY,
The 29th January 1873.

E. W. S. LOGIN,
Assistant to Commissioner.

☞ With reference to the following advertisements, apply to the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, enclosing one anna additional in the rupee when postage stamps are remitted, to cover discount on sale of stamps.

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Records of the Geological Survey of India, being shorter papers exhibiting the current labors of the Survey. A number is published every three months,—in February, May, August, and November. Three numbers have appeared for 1868, and four each for 1869, 1870, and 1871, and three numbers of 1872.

Subscription for the year Rs. 2. *Price of each number* 1 *Rupee. Postage for India* 4 *annas additional per annum.*

Palæontologia Indica, being figures and descriptions of the organic remains obtained during the progress of the Geological Survey of India. These are published in fasciculi, each containing six lithographed plates, Royal 4to., with descriptions, or a correspondingly larger amount of letter-press. A fasciculus is issued every three months, or on the 1st of January, April, July, and October in each year. *Price Rs.* 2.

The following have already appeared :—

Ser. I.—The Fossil Cephalopoda of the Cretaceous Rocks of Southern India (Belemnitidæ-Nautilidæ), 25 Plates, with letter-press. *Price Rs.* 7-8 (15*s.*)

Ser. II.—The Fossil Flora of the Rajmahal Series. Six fasciculi have been published. *Price Rs.* 12 (£1-4*s.*)

Ser. III.—The Fossil Cephalopoda of the Cretaceous Rocks of Southern India (Ammonitidæ). Thirteen parts, containing 71 Plates, Index, &c. *Price Rs.* 2 (4*s.*) *each part.*

Ser. I & III, or the complete series of the Cephalopoda, may be had bound together, pp. xxiv, 216, 95 Plates. *Price Rs.* 31-8 (£3-3*s.*)

Ser. IV, 1.—The Vertebrate Fossils from the Panchet Rocks, by Prof. T. H. Huxley. *Price Rs.* 2 (4*s.*)

Ser. V, 1—10.—The Gastropoda of the Cretaceous Rocks of Southern India, complete, half bound, lettered, pp. xiii, 500, 28 Plates. *Price Rs.* 20 (£2.)

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Ser. VI, 1—13.—The Pelecypoda Bivalves of the Cretaceous Rocks of Southern India, complete, half bound, 50 Plates. *Price Rs.* 26 (£2-12*s.*)

Ser. VII.—Tertiary crabs from Sind and Kutch. *Price Rs.* 2.
[Only a limited number of copies are printed.]

Chronological Table for 1871. *Price* 4 *annas.*

The above to be had at the Geological Survey Office, 1, *Hastings Street; at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing,* 8, *Hastings Street; or through any Bookseller.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Central Provinces, 1863-64. By Captain G. F. Pearson, 33rd M. N. I., Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, accompanied by a Memorandum thereon by Dr. D. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests. To which is appended a Report by Dr. Brandis on his deputation to the Central Provinces in 1863-64. *Price Re.* 1.

No. 2.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah, 1863-64. By H. Leeds, Esq., Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, with a Memorandum thereon by Dr. D. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests. To which are appended other papers and correspondence regarding Forests, and the system of working them in these parts. *Price Re.* 1.

No. 3.—Report upon the Deodar Forests of Bussahir, to which are appended Registers of Valuation, Forest Surveys in Bussahir and the District of Jounsar, Bawur. With other statements relating to the growth of the Deodar Tree in the Western Himalaya. Being the result of a joint examination of the Bussahir Forest by D. Brandis, PH. D., Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, J. L. Stewart, M.D., Officiating Conservator, Punjab, and Captain E. Wood, Officiating Conservator, Oudh: With a Map illustrating the situation of the Forests. *Price Re.* 1-8.

No. 4.—Papers relating to Railway Communication between Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. Extending over the years 1864-65. *Price Re.* 1-8.

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No. 6.—Third Annual Report on the Management and Conservancy of the Oudh Forests for the forest year ending September 30th, 1864. By Captain E. S. Wood, Officiating Conservator, Oudh Forests. *Price Re.* 1.

No. 7.—Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burmah, 1864-65. By H. Leeds, Esq., Officiating Conservator of Forests, British Burmah. *Price Re.* 1.

Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department. Third edition, revised and corrected up to 1st January 1870. *Price Rs.* 4; *packing and postage Re.* 1 *extra; interleaved copies Rs.* 5; *packing and postage Re.* 1-6.

Forms referred to in the Code, Parts I to III. *Price Re.* 1-8 *each; packing and postage* 8 *annas extra each Part.*

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Standing Orders of the Public Works Department for the 2nd half-year ending December 1871. *Price As.* 8.

Standing Orders of the Public Works Department for the 1st half-year ending 30th June 1872. *Price As.* 8.

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India from December 1866 to November 1872 in monthly parts. Published by order of the Governor General in Council. *Price Re.* 1 *per copy.*

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, Part I—From 1st May 1861 to 31st March 1867. *Price Rs.* 5.

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No. LXV.—Political History of the State of Jeypore. By Colonel Brooke. *Price Re.* 1

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No. LXXIX.—Official Narrative of the Expedition to explore the Trade Routes to China *viâ* Bhamoo, under the guidance of Major E. B. Sladen, Political Agent, Mandalay. *Price Rs.* 2-8.

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Report on the Progress of Education in the North-Western Provinces for the year 1866-67. By M. Kempson, Esq., M. A., Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces. *Price Rs.* 2.

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Acts of the Imperial Legislative Council from the year 1854 to the present date.

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Volume IV.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to the States in Rajpootana, Central India, and Malwa, pp. 561.

Volume V.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to Hyderabad, Mysore, and Coorg; the Madras Presidency and Ceylon, pp. 464.

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Regulations for the Training of Troops for Service in the Field; and for the Conduct of Peace Manœuvres. (Translated from the German, at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, by Lieutenant E. Baring, Royal Artillery). *Price* 1 *Rupee; packing* 2 *annas.*

Bengal Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, corrected to 1st January 1873. Besides the latest corrected Civil List, this Number contains the whole of the War Services of Officers as furnished by themselves, the Regulations of the Bengal Military Fund, &c., &c. *Price Rs.* 5; *packing* 2 *annas.*

Historical and Statistical Memoir of the Ghazeepore District. By Wilton Oldham, B.C.S., LL.D. *Price Rs.* 3-8.

A Narrative of the Russian Military Expedition to Khiva, under General Perofski, in 1839. *Price Rs.* 2.

The Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code, being Notification of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 780, dated 8th February 1871. Every alternate page is left blank for noting alterations and additions in manuscript. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 2 *annas extra.* Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Papers regarding a blight in the Poppy Crop in the Behar and Benares Agencies. *Price Re.* 1.

The Indian Financial Sheet Almanac for 1872. *Price* 4 *annas.*

The Civil Pension Code, authorized edition, corrected to 2nd February 1872, octavo size, with every alternate page blank for entering notes and alterations. *Price Re.* 1-4; *packing and postage* 4 *annas. extra.*

Civil Leave Code, being Notification of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2008, dated 14th March 1872. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 3 *annas. extra.*

Acting Allowance Code, being Notification of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2009, dated 14th March 1872. *Price As.* 8; *packing and postage* 2 *annas. extra.*

Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the Origin, Nature, &c., of Indian Cattle Plagues. With Appendices. Calcutta, 1871. Fol. pp. xxx and 999, with Maps. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing* 4 *annas.*

Manual of the more deadly forms of Cattle Diseases in India, 1871. *Price As.* 12.

Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan, viâ Bhamô. By John Anderson, M. D., 1871. *Price Rs.* 8.

Archæological Survey of India Reports for 1862-63-64-65. By A. Cunningham, C.S.I. Vols. I & II. *Price Rs.* 16.

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing,* 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Notice.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. William Wienholt ceased in our firm on the 1st April 1870.

WIENHOLT BROTHERS.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The undersigned having lost a Bill of Exchange No. 922, dated 2nd December 1872, for Five Thousand Rupees, drawn at Dacca by Messrs. Field, Wilson & Co. upon Messrs. Shaw, Jameson & Co., at Calcutta, and payable to the undersigned or his order at fifteen days after date thereof. Warns the public against purchasing it.

ANUND MOHUN DOSS.

The Government Promissory Note No. 040292 of 1872, of the four and a half per cent. of 1872, dated 16th January 1872, for Government Rupees five hundred, originally standing in the name of C. D. Somasoondra Moodelly and last endorsed to K. Ethiraja Pillay, the proprietor. Payment of the above Note and of interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favor of the proprietor.

BELLARY; *The 7th January* 1873.

K. ETHIRAJA PILLAY.

Lost or Stolen.

4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{002014}{8324}$ of 1835-36 for Rs. 500.

The 29th January 1873.

ROHORAM BANERJEE.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1873.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st January 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1873.

THE BURMA FERRIES' ACT, 1873.

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PREAMBLE.

I.—Preliminary.

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   Local extent.
   Commencement.

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4. Management may be vested in local Municipality;
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SECTIONS.

13. Cancelment of lease on breach of rules.
14. Penalties on passengers offending.
15. Penalty for plying within public ferry-course without license.
16. Officers by whom offences are triable.

An Act for regulating Ferries in British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the public ferries within the Province of British Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Ferries' Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

II.—Public Ferries.

Power to declare and establish public ferries.

2. The Chief Commissioner may declare what ferries within any part of British Burma shall be deemed public ferries, and the district in which, for the purposes of this Act, they shall be deemed to be situate,

and may at any time hereafter establish new ferries, where, in his opinion, they are needed,

and may, from time to time, change the course of any public ferry,

or discontinue any public ferry which he deems unnecessary.

Every such declaration, establishment, change or discontinuance shall be made by notification in the local official Gazette.

Superintendence of ferries.

3. The immediate superintendence of all public ferries shall, except as hereinafter provided, be vested in the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which they are situate,

and he shall make all necessary arrangements for the supply of boats for such ferries, and for the collection of the authorized tolls leviable thereat.

Management may be vested in local Municipality;

4. The Chief Commissioner may direct that any public ferry situated within the limits of a town may be managed by the officer or public body charged with the superintendence of the municipal arrangements of such town,

and proceeds paid into Municipal Fund.

and may further direct that all or any part of the proceeds from such ferry shall be paid into the Municipal Fund of such town,

and thereupon such ferry shall be managed, and such proceeds or part thereof shall be paid, accordingly.

Letting ferry-tolls by auction.

5. The tolls of any public ferry may be put up to public auction for such term not exceeding three years as may be deemed expedient by the Commissioner of the Division in which such ferry is situate, and may be let to the highest bidder.

The lessee shall conform to the rules made under this Act for the management and control of such ferry,

and may be called upon by the officer putting the tolls of the ferry up to auction to give such security for his good conduct and for the punctual payment of the rent as such officer may deem fit.

Such officer may, for sufficient reason duly recorded in writing, refuse to accept the offer of the highest bidder, and may accept any other bid, or may withdraw the tolls from auction.

Power to make rules.

6. Subject to the revision and confirmation of the Chief Commissioner, the Commissioner of each Division shall have power to make rules consistent with this Act—

for the control and the management of all public ferries within his division;

for regulating the time and manner in which, and the terms on which, the tolls of such ferries may be let by auction;

for collecting the rents payable for the tolls of such ferries;

and for fixing the limits of the same:

and, when the tolls of a ferry have been let under section five, he shall have power (subject as aforesaid) to make additional rules—

for regulating the number and kinds of boats and their dimensions, and the number of crew for each boat, which the lessee of the tolls will be required to keep;

the hours during which he shall be bound to ply,

and the number of passengers, carts, carriages and animals, and the quantity of goods, that may be carried in each kind of boat at one trip;

and for the keeping of such boats continually in good condition for the safe conveyance of passengers and property.

The lessee shall make such returns of traffic as the Commissioner may from time to time require.

Private ferry not to ply within certain distance of public ferry without sanction.

7. No person shall, except with the sanction of the officer charged with the management of a public ferry, keep a ferry-boat for the purpose of plying for hire within the limits of such public ferry.

Nothing hereinbefore contained shall prevent persons plying between two places, one of which is without and one within the said limits, or apply to boats which the Chief Commissioner expressly exempts from the operation of this section.

III.—Tolls.

Tolls.

8. Tolls, according to such rates as are from time to time fixed by the Chief Commissioner, shall be levied on all persons, animals and other things carried by means of any public ferry:

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, declare what persons, animals or other things shall, when employed or transmitted on the public service, or for other sufficient reason, be exempt from payment of such tolls.

Where the tolls of a ferry have been let under section five, any such declaration, if made after the date of the auction, shall entitle the lessee to such abatement of the rent payable in respect of the tolls as may be fixed by the Commissioner of the Division with the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner.

Table of tolls.

9. The lessee or other person authorized to collect the tolls of any public ferry, shall affix a table of such tolls, legibly written or printed in the vernacular language, in some conspicuous place near the ferry,

and shall be bound to produce, on demand, a list of the tolls, signed by the Deputy Commissioner or such other officer as he appoints on this behalf.

Tolls or rents to be credited to district fund.

10. All tolls or rents received under this Act shall, except in the cases provided for by section four, be credited to the district fund.

IV.—Penalties.

Penalty for failing to affix, or for removing, &c., table of tolls.

11. Every lessee or other person authorized to collect the tolls of a public ferry, who neglects to affix and keep in good order and repair the table of tolls mentioned in section nine,

or who wilfully removes, alters or defaces such table, or allows it to become illegible,

or who fails to produce, on demand, the list of the tolls mentioned in section nine,

shall be liable to fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty for taking unauthorized toll,

12. Every such lessee or other person as aforesaid asking or taking other than the lawful toll,

and for causing delay.

or without due cause delaying any person, animal or other thing,

shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.

Cancelment of lease on breach of rules.

13. In the event of any breach by a lessee of the tolls of a ferry, of the rules for the management of such ferry made under section six,

the Deputy Commissioner may impose upon him a fine not exceeding twenty rupees,

and in that event, or in the event of repeated liability to the penalties respectively provided by sections eleven and twelve,

the Deputy Commissioner may also, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, cancel the lease of the tolls of such ferry and make other arrangements for its management during the whole or any part of the term for which the tolls were let.

Penalties on passengers offending.

14. Every person crossing at any public ferry who refuses to pay the proper toll,

or who, with intent of avoiding payment thereof, fraudulently or forcibly crosses any ferry-station without paying the toll,

or who obstructs any toll-collector or lessee of the tolls of a public ferry, or any of his assistants, in any way in the execution of their duty under this Act,

shall be liable to fine not exceeding fifty rupees over and above the value of the damage, if any, which he has done.

Penalty for plying within public ferry-course without license.

15. Whoever conveys for hire any passenger, animal, cart, carriage or other vehicle, or any goods or merchandise, to or from any point within the limits assigned to each public ferry, in contravention of the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall be liable to fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Where the tolls of such ferry have been let under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the whole or any portion of any penalty realized under this section or section fourteen may, at the discretion of the convicting Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates, be paid to the lessee.

Officers by whom offences are triable.

16. All offences against this Act shall be heard and determined by any Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates; and any Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates having summary jurisdiction under chapter XVIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall try such offences in manner provided by that chapter.

Every Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates trying offences under this section may enquire into and assess the value of the damage (if any) done by the offender to the ferry concerned, and shall order the amount of such value to be paid by him in addition to any fine imposed upon him under this Act; and the amount so ordered to be paid shall be leviable as if it were a fine.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st January 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1873.

THE MADRAS CIVIL COURTS' ACT, 1873.

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An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Civil Courts of the Madras Presidency subordinate to the High Court.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Civil Courts of the Madras Presidency subordinate to the High Court; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Madras Civil Courts' Act, 1873":

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, except the Tracts respectively under the jurisdiction of the Agents for Ganjam and Vizagapatam;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of March 1873.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of such schedule.

PART II.

ESTABLISHMENT AND CONSTITUTION OF CIVIL COURTS.

Number of District Courts.

3. The number of District (heretofore designated Zila) Courts to be established or continued under this Act, shall be fixed, and may from time to time be altered, by the Local Government:

Provided that no increase to the number of such Courts shall be made by such Government without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Number of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs.

4. The number of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs to be appointed under this Act for each District, shall be fixed, and may from time to time be altered, by the Local Government:

Provided that no addition to the number of such officers shall be made by such Government without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Court's locality.

5. The place at which any Court under this Act shall be held may be fixed, and may from time to time be altered,

in the case of a District Court or a Subordinate Judge's Court, by the Local Government,

in the case of a District Munsif's Court, by the High Court.

Appointment to vacancy in office of District Judge or Subordinate Judge.

6. Whenever the office of the Judge of a District Court (hereinafter called a 'District Judge') or of a Subordinate Judge under this Act is vacant,

or whenever the Governor General in Council has sanctioned an addition to the number of District Judges or Subordinate Judges under the provisions of section three or section four,

the Local Government shall appoint to the office such duly qualified person as it thinks proper.

Appointment to vacancy in office of District Munsif.

7. Whenever the office of a District Munsif under this Act is vacant,

or whenever the Governor General in Council has sanctioned an addition to the number of District Munsifs under the provisions of section four,

the High Court shall appoint to the office such person as it thinks fit:

Provided that he possesses the qualifications for the time being required by the rules in this behalf which the High Court, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, are hereby empowered to make and alter.

Publication of appointments.

Every appointment made under this section shall be published in the same manner as appointments made by the Local Government.

Annulment of appointments.

The Local Government may, for good and sufficient reason, annul any appointment made under this section.

District Courts, Subordinate Judges, and District Munsifs.

8. The present Zila Courts, Principal Sadr Amins, and District Munsifs, shall be respectively the first "District Courts," "Subordinate Judges," and "District Munsifs" under this Act.

Seal of Court.

9. Every Court under this Act shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are, for the time being, prescribed by the Local Government.

PART III.

JURISDICTION.

Local limits of jurisdiction of District Court or Subordinate Judge.

10. The Local Government shall fix, and may from time to time vary, the local limits of the jurisdiction of any District Judge or Subordinate Judge under this Act:

Local limits of jurisdiction of each of several Subordinate Judges.

Provided that, where more than one Subordinate Judge is appointed to any district, the District Judge may assign to each such Subordinate Judge the local limits of his particular jurisdiction within such district.

The present local limits of the jurisdiction of every Civil Court (other than the High Court) shall be deemed to have been fixed under this Act.

Local jurisdiction of District Munsifs.

11. The High Court shall fix, and may from time to time modify, the local jurisdiction of District Munsifs.

Jurisdiction of District Judge or Subordinate Judge in original suits.

12. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or a Subordinate Judge extends, subject to the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, to all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature.

Jurisdiction of District Munsif.

The jurisdiction of a District Munsif extends to all like suits and proceedings, not otherwise exempted from his cognizance, of

which the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed two thousand five hundred rupees.

Appeals from decrees of District Courts.

13. Regular or special appeals, or appeals under Madras Regulation XI of 1832, section nine, shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie from the decrees and orders of a District Court to the High Court.

Appellate jurisdiction of District Court.

Appeals from the decrees and orders of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the District Court, except when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds rupees five thousand, in which case the appeal shall lie to the High Court:

Appellate jurisdiction of Subordinate Judge.

Provided that, whenever a Subordinate Judge's Court is established in any District at a place remote from the station of the District Court, the High Court may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, direct that appeals from the decrees or orders of District Munsifs within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Subordinate Judge be preferred in the Court of the latter:

Disposal of appeal by District Judge.

Provided also, that the District Judge may remove to his own Court, from time to time, appeals so preferred, and dispose of them himself, or may, subject to the orders of the High Court, refer any appeals from the decrees and orders of District Munsifs, preferred in the District Court, to any Subordinate Judge within the District.

Valuation of suits for immovable property.

14. When the subject-matter of any suit or proceeding is land, a house or a garden, its value shall, for the purposes of the jurisdiction conferred by this Act, be fixed in manner provided by the Court Fees' Act, 1870, section seven, clause v.

Power to require witness or party to make oath or affirmation.

15. Every Court under this Act may require a witness or party to any suit or other proceeding pending in such Court to make such oath or affirmation as is prescribed by the law for the time being in force.

Law administered by Courts to Natives.

16. Where, in any suit or proceeding, it is necessary for any Court under this Act to decide any question regarding succession, inheritance, marriage or caste, or any religious usage or institution,

(*a.*) the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans,

and the Hindú law in cases where the parties are Hindús, or

(*b.*) any custom (if such there be) having the force of law and governing the parties or property concerned,

shall form the rule of decision, unless such law or custom has, by legislative enactment, been altered or abolished.

(*c.*) In cases where no specific rule exists, the Court shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

Judges not to try suits in which they are interested;

17. No District Judge, Subordinate Judge or District Munsif, shall try any suit to or in which he is a party or personally interested, or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with, or arising out of, such suit.

nor to try appeals from decrees passed by them in other capacities.

No District Judge or Subordinate Judge, shall try any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself in another capacity.

Mode of disposing of such suits and appeals.

When any such suit, proceeding or appeal comes before any such officer, he shall report the circumstances to the Court to which he is immediately subordinate.

The superior Court shall thereupon dispose of the case in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, section six.

Nothing in the last preceding clause of this section shall be deemed to affect the extraordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

PART IV.

MISCONDUCT OF JUDGES.

Suspension of Judge by Local Government.

18. Any District Judge, Subordinate Judge, or District Munsif may, for any misconduct, be suspended or removed by the Local Government.

Suspension of Subordinate Judge by High Court.

19. The High Court may, whenever it sees urgent necessity for so doing, suspend a Subordinate Judge pending the orders of the Local Government.

The High Court shall immediately report the circumstances of such suspension,

and the Local Government shall make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

Suspension of District Munsif by High Court. Commission of Inquiry.

20. The High Court may suspend any District Munsif who is alleged to have misconducted himself, or may appoint a commission for enquiring into his alleged misconduct.

Exercise by High Court of powers conferred on Government by Act XXXVII of 1850.

The provisions of Act No. XXXVII of 1850 *(for regulating enquiries into the behaviour of public servants)* shall apply to enquiries under this section, the powers conferred by that Act on the Government being exercised by the High Court.

On receiving the report of the result of any such enquiry, the High Court may, if it think fit, remove the Munsif from office, or suspend him, or reduce him to a lower grade.

Suspension of District Munsif by District Judge.

21. The District Judge may suspend from office, whenever he sees urgent necessity for so doing, any District Munsif under his control.

Report to High Court.

Whenever a District Judge exercises the power conferred by this section, he shall forthwith send to the High Court a full report of the circumstances of the case, together with the evidence, if any, and the High Court shall make such order thereon as it thinks fit.

PART V.

MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

Appointment, suspension or removal of Ministerial Officers of District Courts.

22. The Ministerial Officers of the District Courts shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed, by the Judges of such Courts, whose orders in such matters shall be final.

Appointment, &c., of Ministerial Officers of Subordinate Courts.

23. The Ministerial Officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs shall be appointed, and may be suspended or removed from office, by such Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs, respectively, subject to the approval or confirmation of the District Judge within whose jurisdiction such Courts are situate.

Rules regulating such appointments.

24. Every appointment under this Part shall be made subject to such rules as the Local Government from time to time prescribes on this behalf.

Duties of Ministerial Officers.

Every person appointed under this Part shall perform such duties as may from time to time be imposed upon him by the presiding officer of the Court to which he belongs.

Present Ministerial Officers.

The present Ministerial Officers of the Courts under this Act shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Part.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Temporary discharge of duties of District Judge.

25. In the event of the death of the District Judge,

or of his being incapacitated by illness or otherwise for the performance of his duties,

or of his absence from the station in which his Court is held,

the senior Subordinate Judge of the District shall, without interruption to his ordinary duties, assume charge of the District Judge's office, and shall discharge such of the current duties thereof as are connected with the filing of suits and appeals, the execution of processes and the like,

and shall continue in charge of the office until the same is resumed or assumed by an officer duly appointed thereto.

District Judge may nominate to vacancy in office of District Munsif.

26. The District Judge, on the occurrence within his district of any vacancy in the office of District Munsif, may, pending the orders of the High Court thereon, appoint such person as he thinks fit to act in such office;

and he shall at once report to the High Court the occurrence of every such vacancy and such appointment.

District Judge to control Civil Courts of District.

27. Subject to the other provisions of this Act and to the rules for the time being in force and prescribed by the High Court in this behalf, the general control over all the Civil Courts under this Act in any District is vested in the District Judge.

Investiture of Subordinate Judge with Small Cause jurisdiction.

28. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, invest, within such local limits as it shall from time to time appoint,

any Subordinate Judge with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of rupees five hundred,

Investiture of District Munsif with similar jurisdiction.

and any District Munsif with the same jurisdiction up to the amount of rupees fifty,

and may, by like notification, whenever it thinks fit, withdraw such jurisdiction from the Subordinate Judge or Munsif so invested.

Power to invest Small Cause Court Judge with powers of Subordinate Judge.

29. Section fifty-one of Act No. XI of 1865 shall be read as if, for the words "Principal Sudder Ameen," the words "Subordinate Judge" were substituted.

Amendment of Madras Act I of 1868.

Sections one, eight, nine, ten and twelve of Madras Act No. I of 1868 *(for the appointment of a Commissioner for the administration of civil and criminal justice and for the superintendence and collection of the revenues on the Neilgherry Hills)* shall be read as if, for the words 'Civil' and 'Zillah', used therein with reference to a Civil or Zillah Judge or Court, the word 'District' was substituted, and as if, for the words "Principal Sudder Ameen," the words 'Subordinate Judge' were substituted.

But save as provided in this section nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the said Madras Act.

Vacation.

30. The High Court may permit the Civil Courts under its control to adjourn from time to time for periods not exceeding in the aggregate two months in each year.

SCHEDULE

REFERRED TO IN SECTION 2.

I—MADRAS REGULATIONS.

Number and year of Regulation.	Title of Regulation.	Extent of repeal.
Regulation II of 1802.	A Regulation for establishing and defining the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Adawlut, or Courts of Judicature, for the Trial of Civil Suits in the first instance, in the British Territories immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation III of 1802.	A Regulation for receiving, trying and deciding suits or complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Adawlut established in the several zillahs immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	The unrepealed part of section seven. The unrepealed part of the first clause of section sixteen.
Regulation XII of 1802.	A Regulation for the appointment of the Ministerial Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation III of 1816.	A Regulation for rescinding Regulation VI of 1806, and for authorizing the Courts of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut to sanction the occasional Adjournment of the Civil and Criminal Courts under the Presidency of Fort St. George.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation VI of 1816.	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation the Rules which have been passed regarding the Office of Native Commissioners; for modifying and extending their Powers in the Trial and Decision of Civil Suits; and for authorizing them, under the designation of District Moonsifs, to discharge certain additional Duties.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation VII of 1816.	A Regulation for authorizing District Moonsifs to assemble District Punchayets for the Adjudication of Civil Suits for Real and Personal Property, without limitation as to Amount or Value, within their respective jurisdictions; and for defining the Powers and Authority to be vested in such District Punchayets.	The whole.
Regulation II of 1821.	A Regulation for extending the Jurisdiction of the Registers, Sudder Ameens, and District Moonsifs, and for the more effectual checking of Abuses by District Moonsifs.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation VII of 1827.	A Regulation for constituting the Office of Native Judge.	The whole.
Regulation II of 1828.	A Regulation for improving the Administration of Justice by District Moonsifs, in certain respects.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation I of 1829...	A Regulation for amending the Rules in force relative to the Trial of Appeals, and for the better securing of Impartiality in the Administration of Justice.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation III of 1833.	A Regulation for conferring upon Sudder Ameens jurisdiction in Criminal Cases, and for extending the Civil Jurisdiction of Registers, Sudder Ameens, and District Moonsifs.	So much as has not been repealed.

II.—ACTS.

Number and year of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of repeal.
Act No. VII of 1843 ...	An Act for abolishing the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and for establishing new Zillah Courts to perform their functions; for establishing Courts constituted according to Regulations I and II and Regulations VII and VIII of 1827, in place of the existing Civil and Criminal Zillah Courts, and for extending the Civil jurisdiction of such Courts.	The whole Act, except sections twenty-six, forty-four and forty-seven.
Act No. IX of 1844 ...	An Act for authorizing the institution of Suits in the Courts of Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens.	So much as has not been repealed.
Madras Act No. IV of 1863.	An Act for investing certain Courts in the Presidency of Fort St. George, either wholly or in part, with the jurisdiction exercised by Courts of Small Causes established under Act XLII of 1860.	The whole.
Madras Act No. I of 1865.	An Act to provide for the alteration of the stations of Zillah Courts and limits of Districts or Zillahs in the Madras Presidency.	The whole Act, except so much of section one as empowers the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to alter the limits of existing districts.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st January 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IV OF 1873.

THE PANJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, 1873.

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An Act to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Panjáb, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in towns in the Panjáb, and for police, conservancy, local improvements, and education in such towns, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Acts.

2. Act No. XV of 1867 (*to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Panjáb, and for other purposes*) and Act No. II of 1872 (*to revive and continue the operation of Act XV of* 1867) are repealed; and Act No. XXVI of 1850 (*to enable improvements to be made in towns*), is repealed so far as it affects the Panjáb.

Existing extensions and appointments.

But all extensions and appointments made, and all limits defined, under the said Act No. XV of 1867, shall be deemed to be, respectively, made and defined under this Act. And an extension of any particular provision of Act No. XV of 1867 shall be deemed to be an extension of the corresponding provision of this Act.

Existing assessments and bye-laws.

And all assessments, bye-laws, rules and regulations of any kind, relating to matters provided for by this Act, which may heretofore have been made or approved by the Local Government, shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

Former proceedings.

And all proceedings taken under any such assessments, bye-laws, rules and regulations shall be deemed to be as valid as if they had been taken under this Act.

"Committee" defined.

3. In this Act "Committee" means a Municipal Committee under this Act.

Power to extend Act to towns.

4. The Local Government may, by notification published in the *Panjáb Gazette*, declare its intention to extend this Act, or any of its provisions, to any town in the said territories.

Objection to such extension.

Any inhabitant of such town objecting to such extension may, within six weeks from the said publication, send his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration.

Procedure thereon.

When six weeks from the said publication have expired, the Local Government, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (where such objections have been so sent in) if, in its opinion, they are insufficient, may, by like notification, effect the proposed extension.

Power to define limits of towns to which Act extends.

5. For the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the *Panjáb Gazette*, declare what shall be deemed to be a town for the purposes of this Act, and define the limits of any town to which this Act has been extended.

II.—Appointment, Duties and Powers of Committees.

Appointment of Committee.

6. In every town to which this Act is extended, the Local Government shall appoint, or cause to be appointed, a Committee consisting of not less than five members.

Such members may be appointed as the Local Government from time to time directs, either *ex-officio*, or by nomination, or by election, or some by one and some by any other of such methods:

Provided that (except with the approval of the Governor General in Council) not less than two-fifths of the members of a Committee shall be persons other than salaried officers of Government.

The Local Government may—

(a) from time to time remove any of the members of any Committee, add to their number, and fill up vacancies occurring among them;

(b) determine the time and manner of the election of those members whom it may direct to be appointed by election, and the persons by whom they shall be elected, and generally make such rules as it thinks fit for regulating such election;

(c) appoint the President and Vice-President, or either of them, of any Committee, or authorise any Committee to appoint, by election from their number, such President, or Vice-President, or both.

No appointment under this section, other than the appointment by election of a Vice-President, shall be valid unless and until it is notified in the *Panjáb Gazette*.

Power to levy rates or make assessments.

7. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may from time to time make in this behalf,

every Committee intending to impose taxes for the purposes of this Act shall, from time to time, give public notice of such intention, and shall in such notice define the persons or property within the town to be taxed for the purposes of this Act, and the amount or rate of the taxes to be imposed hereunder.

Objection to rates.

Any inhabitant of such town objecting to such notice may, within a fortnight from the date of the said notice, send his objection in writing to the President of the Committee, and the Committee shall take such objection into consideration and report their opinion thereon to the Local Government.

Procedure thereon.

When a fortnight from the date of the said notice has expired, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (where such objections have been sent in) if, in the opinion of the Committee, they are insufficient, the Committee may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to be notified in the *Panjáb Gazette*, define the persons or property and the amount or rate of the taxes aforesaid, and may then impose such taxes accordingly.

Power to make rules for collection and application of rates.

8. The Local Government may from time to time make rules—

as to the persons by whom, and the manner in which, any assessment of taxes under this Act shall be confirmed,

and for the collection of such taxes;

and for the safety and due application of them when collected;

and for the rendering and publishing of such estimates and accounts relating to the expenditure of the Municipal Funds, in such form as it may think fit.

No tax shall be collected under this Act, until the assessment thereof has been confirmed by the persons and in manner for the time being prescribed by such rules.

Recovery of rates.

9. Rates and arrears of rates imposed under this Act may be recovered as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

Municipal Fund.

10. All sums received by the Committee of any town to which this Act extends, and all fines levied under this Act, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund of such town, and shall, together with all property which may become vested in such Committee, be under their control, and shall be applied by them as trustees for the purposes of this Act.

Duties and powers of Committees.

11. Every Committee, so far as the Municipal Fund at their disposal permits, shall, after providing out of such Fund for a police establishment in manner hereinafter mentioned,

keep the public streets, roads, drains, tanks and water-courses of the town for which they are appointed clean and repaired;

and, generally, may do all acts and things necessary for the construction, repair and maintenance of local public works of general utility;

and may also make provision, by the establishment of new schools or the aiding of already existing schools or otherwise, for the promotion of education;

and may also make provision for promoting the public health, safety, comfort and convenience.

Provision for police.

12. Every Committee shall set apart out of the Municipal Fund such sum as the Local Government from time to time requires for the maintenance of the police establishment in the town for which the Committee is appointed.

Power to make rules as to business and officers.

13. Every Committee may make rules for regulating—

the time and place of their meeting;

the conduct of their business;

the division of duties among the members of the Committee;

the duties, salaries, appointment, suspension and removal of the officers and servants of the Committee;

and other similar matters.

Power to make bye-laws.

14. Any Committee may make bye-laws—

(a) for defining, prohibiting and abating nuisances which are not public or common nuisances under the Indian Penal Code, or under Act No. V of 1861 *(for the regulation of Police)*:

(b) for defining the cases, manner and times in and at which the officers of the Committee may enter upon private property for the detection and abatement of nuisances:

(c) for securing a proper registration of births and deaths;

(d) and for carrying out all or any of the purposes of this Act.

The Committee may, from time to time, repeal, alter or add to any bye-laws made under this section.

Bye-laws to be confirmed and published.

15. No bye-law, and no alteration or repeal of or addition to a bye-law, shall have effect until it has been confirmed by the Local Government.

All bye-laws made under this Act, and all rules made under section thirteen, and all alterations and repeals of and additions to such bye-laws and rules shall, before coming into force, be published for such length of time, and in such manner, as the Local Government from time to time directs.

Power to enter on private property.

16. The officers of the Committee shall have power to enter upon private property for the detection and abatement of nuisances when the Committee shall, under section fourteen, clause (b), have made bye-laws regulating the exercise of such power.

Power to suspend or limit powers of Committees.

17. The Local Government may, by order, suspend or limit all or any of the powers of any Committee, and may also cancel any of their proceedings, rules or bye-laws, and remit or reduce any tax which they have imposed.

III.—Suits by and against Committees.

Suits by and against Committees.

18. Every Committee shall sue and be sued in the name of their President.

Contracts of Committees.

Every contract made on behalf of any Committee in respect of any sum or property exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the President, or Vice-President (if any) and at least two other members of the Committee.

No contract, unless so executed, shall be binding on the Committee on whose behalf it is made.

Liability of members of Committees.

No member of a Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Committee; but the funds from time to time in the hands of the Committee shall be liable for, and chargeable with, contracts duly made as aforesaid.

Every member of a Committee shall be liable for any misapplication of money entrusted to the Committee, to which he has been a party, or which happens through, or is facilitated by, his neglect of his duty;

and he shall be liable to be sued for the same in such Court as the Local Government directs as for money due to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Bar of suit in absence of one month's notice of cause of suit.

19. No suit shall be brought against a Committee or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done, or purporting to be done, under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of the Committee, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff.

Unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such suit shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the right to sue, and not afterwards.

And if any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall, before suit brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

IV.—Penalties.

Penalty on member or servant of Committee being interested in contracts made with Committee.

20. No member or servant of a Committee shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Committee, and if any such person be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or in employment as such member or servant, and shall be liable to a fine of five hundred rupees:

Provided that no person, by being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered Company, shall be disqualified from acting as a member or servant of a Committee by reason of any contract entered into between such Company and the Committee.

Nevertheless it shall not be lawful for such shareholder or member to act as a member of the Committee in any matter relating to any contract entered into between the Committee and such Company.

Penalty for infringement of bye-laws or non-payment of fines.

21. Whoever infringes any bye-law made and confirmed as directed in this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing infringement, to a fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after notice from the Committee of such infringement.

In default of payment of any fine imposed under this section, the defaulter shall be liable to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding eight days.

Prosecutions.

22. Prosecutions under this Act for infringements of bye-laws may be instituted before any Magistrate by the Committee, or by any person authorised by the Committee in this behalf.

Recovery of fines.

23. Fines imposed under this Act may be recovered in manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th January 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1873.

THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANKS ACT, 1873.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

Preliminary.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of Act XXVI of 1855.
3. Interpretation-clause.

Deposits belonging to the Estates of deceased Persons.

4. Payment on death of depositor.
5. Payment to be a discharge.
   Saving of right of executor.
   Saving of right of creditor.
6. Security for due administration.
7. Power to administer oath.
   Penalty for false statements.
8. Deposit when excluded in computing Court Fees.
9. Act not to apply to deposits belonging to estates of European soldiers or deserters.

Deposits belonging to Minors.

10. Payment of deposits to minor or guardian.
11. Legalization of like payments heretofore made.

Deposits belonging to Lunatics.

12. Payment of deposits belonging to lunatics.

Deposits made by Married Women.

13. Payment of married women's deposits.

Rules.

14. Rules regulating certificates under section 8 and payments under section 10, 12 or 13.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Government Savings' Banks.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to the payment of deposits in Government Savings' Banks; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Government Savings' Banks Act, 1873":

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Act XXVI of 1855.

2. Act No. XXVI of 1855 *(to facilitate the payment of small deposits in Government Savings' Banks to the representatives of deceased depositors)* is hereby repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Depositor" means a person by whom, or on whose behalf, money has been heretofore, or shall be hereafter, deposited in a Government Savings' Bank, and "deposit" means money so deposited:

"Depositor."

"Deposit."

"Secretary" includes every person empowered to manage a Government Savings' Bank;

"Secretary."

and "Minor" means a person who has not completed the age of eighteen years.

"Minor."

Deposits belonging to the Estates of deceased Persons.

Payment on death of depositor.

4. If a depositor dies, leaving in a Government Savings' Bank a sum of money not exceeding one thousand rupees,

and if probate of his will or letters of administration of his estate, or a certificate granted under Act No. XXVII of 1860 *(for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons)*, is not produced to the Secretary of such Bank within three months of the death of the said depositor,

the Secretary of such Bank may pay the said sum of money to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it, or to administer the estate of the deceased.

Payment to be a discharge.

5. Such payment shall be a full discharge from all further liability in respect of the money so paid:

Saving of right of executor.

But nothing herein contained precludes any executor or administrator, or other representative of the deceased, from recovering from the person receiving the same the amount remaining in his hands after deducting the amount of all debts or other demands lawfully paid or discharged by him in due course of administration.

Saving of right of creditor.

And any creditor or claimant against the estate of the deceased may recover his debt or claim out of the money paid under this Act, or the said Act No. XXVI of 1855, to any person, and remaining in his hands unadministered, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the latter had obtained letters of administration of the estate of the deceased.

Security for due administration.

6. The Secretary of any such Bank may take such security as he thinks necessary from any person to whom he pays any money under section four for the due administration of the money so paid,

and he may assign the said security to any person interested in such administration.

Power to administer oath.

7. For the purpose of ascertaining the right of the person claiming to be entitled as aforesaid, the Secretary of any such Bank may take evidence on oath or affirmation according to the law for the time being relating to oaths and affirmations.

Penalty for false statements.

Any person who, upon such oath or affirmation, makes any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed guilty of an offence under section one hundred and ninety-three of the Indian Penal Code.

Deposit when excluded in computing Court Fees.

8. Where the amount of the deposit belonging to the estate of a deceased depositor does not exceed one thousand rupees, such amount shall be excluded in computing the fee chargeable, under the Court Fees' Act, 1870, on the probate, or letters of administration, or certificate (if any), granted in respect of his property:

Provided that the person claiming such probate or letters or certificate shall exhibit to the Court authorised to grant the same a certificate of the amount of the deposit in any Government Savings' Bank belonging to the estate of the deceased. Such certificate shall be signed by the Secretary of such Bank, and the Court shall receive it as evidence of the said amount.

Act not to apply to deposits belonging to estates of European soldiers or deserters.

9. Nothing hereinbefore contained applies to money belonging to the estate of any European officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier dying in Her Majesty's service in India, or of any European who, at the time of his death, was a deserter from the said service.

Deposits belonging to Minors.

Payment of deposits to minor or guardian.

10. Any deposit made by, or on behalf of, any minor, may be paid to him personally, if he made the deposit, or to his guardian for his use, if the deposit was made by any person other than the minor, together with the interest accrued thereon.

The receipt of any minor or guardian, for money paid to him under this section, shall be a sufficient discharge therefor.

Legalization of like payments heretofore made.

11. All payments of deposits heretofore made to minors or their guardians by any Secretary of a Government Savings' Bank shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law.

Deposits belonging to Lunatics.

Payment of deposits belonging to lunatics.

12. If any depositor becomes insane or otherwise incapable of managing his affairs,

and if such insanity or incapacity is proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Bank in which his deposit may be,

such Secretary may, from time to time, make payments out of the deposit to any proper person,

and the receipt of such person, for money paid under this section, shall be a sufficient discharge therefor.

Where a Committee or Manager of the depositor's estate has been duly appointed, nothing in this section authorises payments to any person other than such Committee or Manager.

Deposits made by Married Women.

Payment of married women's deposits.

13. Any deposit made by or on behalf of a married woman, or by or on behalf of a woman who afterwards marries, may be paid to her, whether or not the Indian Succession Act.

1865, section four, applies to her marriage; and her receipt for money paid to her under this section shall be a sufficient discharge therefor.

Rules.

Rules regulating certificates under section 8 and payments under section 10, 12 or 13.

14. All certificates under section eight, and all payments under section ten, section twelve or section thirteen, shall be respectively granted and made by the Secretary of the Bank, subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, prescribe.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th January 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VI OF 1873.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Transhipment of Goods imported by Steamer, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the transhipment of goods imported by steamer; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Transhipment of Goods Act, 1873":

Local extent.

It extends to the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karáchi, Aden, Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab, and to such other British Indian ports as the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Act XX of 1867.

2. Act No. XX of 1867 (*to authorize the transhipment without payment of duty of goods imported into Calcutta, Madras and Bombay by Steamers*) is repealed. But all rules, rates and regulations prescribed under the said Act shall be deemed to have been prescribed under this Act.

Power to permit transhipment without payment of duty.

3. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, the chief officer of customs of every port to which this Act extends for the time being may, on application of any person interested as owner, agent, consignee or otherwise in any goods imported by steamer into such port, grant leave to tranship the same without payment of duty at the port of transhipment, and without any security or bond for the due arrival and entry of the goods at the port of destination:

Proviso.

Provided that such goods have been specially and distinctly manifested or declared at the time of import as for transhipment to some other British Indian or foreign port.

Rules regulating exercise of power.

4. The power conferred by section three shall be exercised subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe by notification in the official Gazette.

Levy of transhipment fee.

5. A transhipment fee on each bale or package of any goods or class of goods transhipped under this Act, may be levied at such rates and under such regulations as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time prescribes by notification in the official Gazette.

Power to prohibit transhipment.

6. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by order notified in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit the transhipment, at any specified port or at all ports, of any specified class of goods, or prescribe any special mode of transhipping any specified class of goods, and may, by like notification, cancel such order.

Duty on opium re-exported by sea.

7. Opium imported by sea into any British Indian port may, if the Local Government think fit, but not otherwise, be re-exported by sea from the same port on payment of a duty equal in amount to the fee to which it would have been liable if it had been transhipped at such port.

Act to be read as part of Act VI of 1863.

8. This Act shall be read as part of the Consolidated Customs Act, and shall not be construed as in any respect limiting the power of the customs officers to levy duty or to require such bonds or other securities as are authorized by the same Act.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th February 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month :—

No. 3 OF 1873.

THE INDIAN OATHS BILL, 1873.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

I.—Preliminary.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Saving of certain oaths and affirmations.

II.—Persons authorized to administer Judicial Oaths and Affirmations.

4. Authority to administer oaths and affirmations.

III.—Persons by whom Oaths or Affirmations must be made.

5. Oath or affirmation to be made by—
   witnesses :
   complainants :
   jurors in Presidency towns.

SECTIONS.

IV.—Forms of Oaths and Affirmations.

6. Forms for witnesses or complainants.
7. Form for jurors.
8. Affirmation by Natives or by persons who object to oath.
9. Power of Court to tender certain oaths.
10. Court may ask party or witness whether he will make oath proposed by opposite party.
11. Administration of oath if accepted.
12. Evidence conclusive as against person offering to be bound.
13. Procedure in case of refusal to make oath.
14. Forms for persons making affidavit.
15. Proceedings and evidence not invalidated by omission of oath or irregularity.

V.—Official Oaths.

16. Judges, &c., not to be required to make official oath or affirmation.

Schedule of repealed enactments.

A Bill to consolidate the law relating to Judicial Oaths, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the law relating to judicial oaths, affirmations and declarations, and to repeal the law relating to official oaths, affirmations and declarations ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Oaths Act, 1873 :"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the territories of Native Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty ;

And it shall come into force on the first day of April 1873.

Commencement.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

3. Nothing herein contained applies to proceedings before Courts Martial, or to oaths, affirmations or declarations prescribed by any law which, under the provisions of the Indian Councils' Act, 1861, the Governor General in Council has not power to repeal.

Saving of certain oaths and affirmations.

II.—Persons authorized to administer Judicial Oaths and Affirmations.

4. The following persons and Courts are authorized to administer, by themselves or by an officer empowered by them in this behalf, oaths and affirmations in discharge of the duties imposed upon them respectively by law :—

Authority to administer oaths and affirmations.

(a). Judges, Justices of the Peace, Magistrates, Coroners, Officers, Commissioners, Arbitrators, Military Courts of Request, and all other persons and Courts having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence;

(*b.*) The Commanding Officer of any military station occupied by troops in the service of Her Majesty: provided

(1) that the oath or affirmation be administered within the limits of the station, and

(2) that the oath or affirmation be such as a Justice of the Peace is competent to administer in British India.

III.—Persons by whom Oaths or Affirmations must be made.

5. Oaths or affirmations shall be made by the following persons :—

Oath or affirmation to be made by—

(*a.*) witnesses in Courts, whether Civil, Military, Criminal or Revenue:

witnesses:

(*b*) witnesses before Commissioners, Arbitrators, and all other persons having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence:

(*c*) complainants in Criminal Courts:

complainants:

(*d.*) jurors in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

jurors in Presidency towns.

Nothing hereinbefore contained shall render it lawful to administer an oath or affirmation to an accused person.

IV.—Forms of Oaths and Affirmations.

6. In the case of a witness the form of oath shall be as follows :—

Forms for witnesses or complainants.

"You swear that you shall true answer make to all such questions as shall be asked you, without favour or affection to either party, and therein you shall speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God :"

in the case of a complainant the form of oath shall be as follows :—

"You swear that what you shall state is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God :"

and in the case of a witness or complainant the form of affirmation shall be as follows :—

"I affirm that what I shall state is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

7. In the case of a jurymen the form of oath shall be as follows :—

Form for juors.

"You swear that you shall well and truly try and true deliverance make between our Sovereign Lady the Queen and the prisoner at the bar whom you shall have in charge, and a true verdict give according to the evidence. So help you God :"

and the form of affirmation shall be as follows :—

"You affirm that you shall well and truly try and true deliverance make between our Sovereign Lady the Queen and the prisoner at the bar whom you shall have in charge, and a true verdict give according to the evidence."

8. Where the witness, complainant or juryman is a Hindú or Muhammadan,

Affirmation by Natives or by persons who object to oath.

or has an objection to making an oath,

he shall, instead of making an oath, make the affirmation hereinbefore prescribed for a witness, complainant or juryman, as the case may be.

In every other case the witness, complainant or juryman shall make the oath so prescribed.

9. If any party to, or witness in, any judicial proceeding offers to give evidence on oath or solemn affirmation in any form common amongst, or held binding by, persons of the race or persuasion to which he belongs, and not repugnant to justice or decency, and not purporting to affect any third person, the Court may, if it thinks fit, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, tender such oath or affirmation to him.

Power of Court to tender certain oaths.

10. If any party to any proceeding offers to be bound by any such oath or solemn affirmation as is mentioned in section nine, if such oath or affirmation is made by the other party to, or by any witness in, such proceeding, the Court may, if it thinks fit, ask such party or witness whether or not he will make the oath or affirmation.

Court may ask party or witness whether he will make oath proposed by opposite party.

11. If such party or witness agrees to make such oath or affirmation, the Court may proceed to administer it, or if it is of such a nature that it may be more conveniently made out of Court, the Court may issue a Commission to any person to administer it, and authorize such

Administration of oath if accepted.

person to take the evidence of the person to be sworn or affirmed and return it to the Court.

Evidence conclusive as against person offering to be bound.

12. The evidence so given shall, as against the person who offered to be bound as aforesaid, be conclusive proof of the matter stated.

Procedure in case of refusal to make oath.

13. If the party or witness refuses to make the oath or solemn affirmation, he shall not be compelled to make it, but the Court shall record, as part of the proceedings, the nature of the oath or affirmation proposed, the facts that he was asked whether he would make it, and that he refused it, together with any reason which he may assign for his refusal.

Forms for persons making affidavit.

14. In the case of an affidavit the form of oath shall be as follows:—

(a) by one deponent.

"Is that your name and handwriting?"

"You do swear that the contents of this your affidavit are true. So help you God."

(b) by two or more deponents.

To each deponent.

"Is that your name and handwriting?"

To all the deponents.

"You do severally swear that the contents of this your affidavit are true. So help you God,"

and the form of affirmation shall be as follows:—

"I affirm that the signature to this is my name and handwriting, and that the contents of this affidavit are true."

Proceedings and evidence not invalidated by omission of oath or irregularity.

15. No omission to take any oath or make any affirmation, no substitution of any one for any other of them, and no irregularity whatever in the form in which any one of them is administered, shall invalidate any proceeding or render inadmissible any evidence whatever, in or in respect of which such omission, substitution or irregularity took place.

V.—Official Oaths.

Judges, &c., not to be required to make official oath or affirmation.

16. No Judge, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other officer shall, before entering on the execution of the duties of his office, be required to make any oath, or to make or subscribe any affirmation or declaration, that he will faithfully discharge such duties, or to the like effect.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2).

PART I.—STATUTES.

Year and chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
9 Geo. IV, c. 74.	An Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in the *East Indies*.	Sections thirty-six and thirty-seven.
3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 49.	An Act to allow Quakers and Moravians to make Affirmation in all cases where an Oath is or shall be required.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.
3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 82.	An Act to allow the People called Separatists to make a solemn Affirmation and Declaration instead of an Oath.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.
5 & 6 Wm. IV, c. 62.	An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the State, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof; and for the more entire Suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits;" and to make other Provisions for the Abolition of unnecessary Oaths.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.
1 & 2 Vic., c. 77.	An Act for permitting Affirmation to be made instead of an Oath in certain cases.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.

PART II.—ACTS.

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1836	Commanding Officer's power to administer Oaths.	The whole.
XXI of 1837	Office Oaths and Declarations	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1840	An Act concerning the Oaths and Declarations of Hindoos and Mahomedans.	So much as has not been repealed.
XV of 1843	An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Judicial Department.	Section two.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XV of 1852	An Act to amend the Law of Evidence.	Section twelve.
XVIII of 1863.	An Act to make provision for the speedy and efficient disposal of the business now pending in the Office of the Master of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and to provide for the abolition of the Oaths now administered to Hindoos and Mahomedans in the said Court, and to amend the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of process issued out of the said Court in the exercise of its Original Civil Jurisdiction.	Section nine.
IV of 1866	An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Punjab and its Dependencies.	Section five.
II of 1869	An Act for the appointment of Justices of the Peace.	Sections seven and eight.
VI of 1871	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the District and Subordinate Civil Courts in Bengal.	Section thirteen.
VI of 1872	An Act to amend the Law relating to Oaths and Affirmations.	The whole.
XVIII of 1872.	An Act to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	Section twelve.
Bombay Act VI of 1866.	An Act to amend the Law relating to certain Declarations of Office in the Bombay Presidency.	The whole.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation IV of 1793.	A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding Suits or Complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut established in the several Zillahs, and in the Cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad.	So much of section six as has not been repealed.
Bengal Regulation III of 1803.	A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding Suits or Complaints, declared cognizable in the Courts of Adawlut established in the several Zillahs in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	So much of section seven as has not been repealed, and section eight.
Madras Regulation II of 1802.	A Regulation for establishing and defining the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Adawlut, or Courts of Judicature, for the Trial of Civil Suits in the first instance, in the British Territories immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	Section thirteen, from and including the words "who previous" down to the end of the section.
Madras Regulation XII of 1802.	A Regulation for the appointment of the Ministerial Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature.	Section four.
Madras Regulation I of 1803.	A Regulation for defining the Duties of the Board of Revenue, and for determining the Extent of the Powers vested in the Board of Revenue.	Sections two and three.
Madras Regulation II of 1803.	A Regulation for describing and determining the Conduct to be observed by Collectors in certain cases.	Sections three and four.
Madras Regulation VI of 1816.	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation the Rules which have been passed regarding the Office of Native Commissioners, for modifying and extending their Powers in the Trial and Decision of Civil Suits, and for authorizing them, under the designation of District Moonsiffs, to discharge certain additional Duties.	Section nine, from and including the words "and previously" down to the end of the section.
Madras Regulation XIV of 1816.	A Regulation for amending and modifying the Rules which have been passed regarding the Office of Vakeel or Native Pleader in the Courts of Civil Judicature.	Section five.
Madras Regulation VII of 1827.	A Regulation for constituting the Office of Native Judge.	Section four.
Bombay Regulation VI of 1799.*	A Regulation for enacting the existing Rules for the Collection of the Bombay Customs.	Section two, clause two, from and including the words "previous to" down to the end of that clause.
Bombay Regulation II of 1827.	A Regulation for defining the constitution of Courts of Civil Justice, and the powers and duties of the Judges and officers thereof.	Sections four and fifteen. In section eleven, clause one, the words "who previously to entering on the duties of their offices shall take and subscribe in open Court the oath contained in Appendix B." Appendix B.

* Printed at p. 246 of Clarke's edition of the Bombay Regulations, London, 1851.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Bombay Regulation XII of 1827.	A Regulation for the establishment of a system of Police throughout the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay, for providing Rules for its Administration, and for defining the Duties and Powers of all Police Authorities and Servants.	So much of section three, clause five, as has not been repealed.
Bombay Regulation XIII of 1827.	A Regulation for defining the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Justice, and the Functions and Proceedings thereof.	So much of section thirty-six, clause two, as has not been repealed.
Bombay Regulation XVI of 1827.	A Regulation defining the Duties of the Collector, and his Powers in regard to Subordinate Revenue Officers, and providing Rules for the guidance of Land Revenue Officers in general, throughout the Territories subordinate to Bombay	Section three, and so much of section five as relates to taking oaths.
Bombay Regulation XIX of 1827.	A Regulation for the Presidency, prescribing Rules for the Assessment and Collection of the Land Revenue, and for collecting Taxes on Shops and Stalls, on beating the Battakee or making Proclamation by the Crier, on Country Music, on Wedding Sheds and Places of Public Amusement, on Houses, on Carriages, and on Horses; for causing Individuals who may sell or transfer Houses or Tenements subject to quit or ground rents to give Notice of the same to the Collector; and also for levying Fees in the Court of Petty Sessions and Police Offices.	Section one, clause two; and in section six from the words "and shall" down to the end. Appendix A.
Bombay Regulation XVIII of 1830.	A Regulation providing for the appointment of a Joint Judge within the Zillah of Poona.	Section two.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is two-fold—to consolidate the law relating to judicial oaths and affirmations, and to repeal the laws requiring declarations to be made by Judges, Magistrates, &c., before entering on their official duties. The Bill, if it become law, will replace twenty-seven enactments.

The Bill does not apply to proceedings before Courts-Martial, or to oaths prescribed by laws which the Governor General in Council has not the power to repeal.

Incidentally, the Bill will remove the doubt which has been raised as to the power of the Courts in certain parts of India to administer oaths and affirmations.

CALCUTTA,
13*th December* 1872.

A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 6 of 1873.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION.

SARDAH CANAL PROJECT.

Nos. 59—62I, dated the 31st January 1873.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, P. W. DEPT.

Read again —

Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, in the Public Works Department, No. 1139 of 8th September 1866.

Public Work Department letter No. 889 C of 28th September 1866, to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Letter No. 1151 of 29th July 1867, from Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, in the Public Works Department, and enclosure.

Public Works Department No. 122 I of 10th August 1867, to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Despatch No. 131 of 14th August 1867, to the Secretary of State.

Despatch No. 106 of 24th October 1867, from the Secretary of State.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 181 I of 9th December 1867, to Oudh.

Letter No. 755 I of 15th August 1868, from the Joint Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

Public Works Department letter No. 213 I of 25th August 1868, to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Public Works Department docket No. 214 I of 25th August 1868, to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

Letter No. 2750 of 8th March 1869, from the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, in the Public Works Department, and enclosures.

Letter No. 179 of 19th April 1869, from ditto ditto, and enclosures.

Letter No. 1263 I of the 15th May 1869, from the Joint Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, and enclosures.

Note by Colonel F. H. Rundall, R. E., Inspector General of Irrigation Works, dated the 9th June 1869.

Public Works Department letter No. 269 I of the 14th August 1869, to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Public Works Department docket No. 269½ I of the 14th August 1869, to the Joint Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

Public Works Department letter No. 363 I of the 9th October 1869, to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Public Works Department docket No. 364 I of the 9th October 1869, to the Joint Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, and enclosure.

Despatch No. 140 of 11th October 1869, to Secretary of State.

Paras. 1 to 8 of Despatch No. 127 of the 28th October 1869, from Secretary of State.

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 76—7 of 9th February 1870, to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and the Joint Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

Letter No. 1405 of 13th September 1870, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, in the Public Works Department, and enclosures, submitting detailed project for the Sardah Canal.

Letter No. 2677 of 7th February 1871, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, in the Public Works Department, and enclosure.

Public Works Department letter No. 110 I of 27th March 1871, to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Financial Department Memorandum No. 3294 of 2nd September 1871.

Supplementary Note by Captain Forbes of 25th September 1871, (Appendix).

Note by Colonel Rundall, R. E., Inspector General of Irrigation Works, on modified project of 6th October 1871, (Appendix).

Public Works Department telegram to the Secretary of State, dated 21st October 1871.

Public Works Department letter No. 646 I of 28th October 1871, to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and enclosures.

Despatch No. 138 of 28th October 1871, to the Secretary of State.

Public Works Department Memorandum No. 647 I of 28th October 1871, to Financial Department.

Public Works Department Memorandum No. 648 I of 28th October 1871, to the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

Telegram from the Secretary of State, dated 11th January 1872, approving of the modified project.

Public Works Department letter No. 70 I of 17th January 1872, to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Public Works Department Memorandum Nos. 71—2 I of 17th January 1872, to Financial and Agricultural Departments.

Public Works Department Memorandum No. 122 I of 3rd February 1872, to Foreign Department.

Demi-official letter No. 22 of 21st September 1872, from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, Revenue Department, and enclosure.

Public Works Department docket No. 891 I of 9th October 1872, to the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

Public Works Department docket No. 892 I of 10th October 1872, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Oudh.

Docket No. 25 R—I of the 4th October 1872, from Foreign Department, and enclosures.

Read also—

Public Works Department letter No. 765 I of the 5th September 1872, to the Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Oudh, in the Public Works Department.

Docket No. 911, dated 23rd September 1872, from the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, transfering for disposal a letter from the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, forwarding a Memorial from the Talookdars of Oudh.

Public Works Department letter No. 831 I of the 25th September 1872, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Public Works Department letter No. 832 I of the 26th September 1872, to the Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

Public Works Department letter No. 920 I of the 19th October 1872, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, in the Public Works Department.

Public Works Department letter No. 921 I of the 19th October 1872, to the Joint Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

Letter No. 2822 I—C, dated 26th November 1872, from the Joint Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, and enclosures.

Minute by Sir R. Temple, dated 18th October 1872.

OBSERVATIONS.—In July 1867, Mr. Davies, the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Oudh, forwarded a Minute by his predecessor, Mr. J. Strachey, dated the 29th June of that year, on the subject of irrigation in Oudh, modifying the

opinions expressed in a previous communication, and written after a better acquaintance with the Province.

In forwarding the Minute, the Officiating Chief Commissioner remarked that the Province of Oudh could not be considered exempt from all liability to prolonged drought, as the records of the past showed that in former days when that Province was under Native rule, large remissions of revenue had to be made on this account, adding at the same time that "he entirely concurred in Mr. Strachey's recommendation for a survey being undertaken."

2. The Memorandum was as follows :—

"(1).—In September last, in reply to an enquiry made by the Government of India regarding the necessity of constructing irrigation works in Oudh, I stated through the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department that no scheme for such works had been brought forward, or at that time suggested itself, which would satisfy the two conditions which had been laid down by the Government of India. The Government subsequently concurred in this opinion. But in reporting upon this subject, I reserved to myself full discretion to re-open the question when I should have become better acquainted with the wants of the Province from personal observation, for at that time I had been only a few months in Oudh. During the last cold season I travelled through the greater part of the Province, and I was thus able to acquire some knowledge of the physical character of the country, and of the requirements of its agriculture. During my tour, I had also the opportunity of correcting my views by help of the valuable experience and knowledge of the local officers. I now desire to submit to the Government of India the conclusions to which I have been led.

"(2).—In the report submitted to the Government of India in September last, an opinion was expressed that Irrigation Works could not be regarded as strictly necessary in Oudh in the sense that they would supply an essential protection against famine. This view still appears to me to be correct. Famine and excessive drought have been, so far as I can ascertain, unknown, and I think it likely that the Province is protected by its physical character from any extreme danger of this kind, though it is impossible to assert with any confidence that such a calamity may not occur.

"(3).—Liability to famine in any given Province is, however, only one of the many considerations on which the action of Government in giving means of irrigation should depend. Oudh, though itself not apparently liable to famine, is surrounded by districts in which seasons of drought and scarcity are known to recur with great severity. In such seasons, those districts find in Oudh a most important source for supplying the deficiency of food. An example of this occurred last year, when very large exportations of grain took place in consequence of the scarcity in Behar. These exportations were carried on to so great an extent that they produced a great rise of prices in Oudh itself, thus extending as it were, in an artificial and secondary manner, to the non-agricultural population of the Province, the scarcity which originally affected Behar alone. An increase in the quantity of food produced in Oudh may thus, in years of general drought, be important, not only to the neighbouring Provinces which we know to be directly liable to the worst effects of famine, but also through these reflex actions to the population of this Province, although there may have been no failure of the crops in Oudh itself.

"(4).—The immediate and necessary result of systematic irrigation, even in a country naturally so well watered in Oudh, will be a large increase of produce. Although Oudh has been spoken of as not likely to suffer from famine, its crops are, of course, susceptible to the vicissitudes of the seasons like those of any other country, and in seasons of general drought in Upper India or Northern Bengal, it is almost certain that there will be a deficiency of rain in Oudh, and a corresponding falling off in outturn of the harvest; therefore, just when the necessity for help is greatest, the power of giving it is least.

"(5).—These observations, it will be seen, refer only to the effect of irrigation in times of scarcity, and to its value in palliating famine; but any general permanent increase to the agricultural produce of the country must ordinarily be accompanied by a corresponding growth of wealth and advance in progress. I have said ordinarily, because those benefits could not be fully realized unless the increase of agricultural produce were accompanied by a corresponding increase in the power of bringing that produce to a profitable market. The construction of canals in Oudh would not only give this increase of produce, but in all probability would supply at the same time an important means of carrying that produce at the cheapest possible rates to its markets. The two great rivers which pass through Oudh, the railways which are projected, the irrigation canals with such navigable extensions of them, and improvements of the minor rivers as are likely to be possible, and a proper system of cross-roads, will provide for Oudh far better means of transport than most Provinces possess.

"The question of improving communications is closely connected with the question of irrigation, and I believe that there is no subject more deserving attention at the present time than the establishment under the Local Governments of a system of road construction and management on a broad basis, susceptible of those developments which the future will assuredly require.

"(6).—Bearing these general principles in mind, I proceed to state briefly the measures which I am disposed to recommend for the consideration of the Government of India.

"(7).—If a line be drawn through Oudh from Cawnpoor to Fyzabad, it will divide that part of the Province which lies between the Ganges and the Gogra and Sardah into two parts. The north-westerly portion, comprising the greater part of the divisions of Seetapoor and Lucknow, and part of Fyzabad, has generally the characteristics of Rohilkhund, while similar in climate to the North Western Provinces, it has a decidedly better rain-fall and more copious natural supply of water. A considerable area is suitable for rice cultivation. The land is, however, mainly adapted for wheat and other rubbee crops, and the soil being generally light, well irrigation, although commonly practised, is not so cheap or easy as it is in the eastern parts of the Province, where the water is nearer the surface and the soil more suited to the formation and maintenance of kutcha wells. For this north-western part of Oudh I conceive that canal irrigation would be highly beneficial, and all that is required could, I believe, be readily supplied by means of a canal drawn from the Sardah near Burmdeo at the foot of the hills. Such a canal has often been proposed, and the Engineers appear to consider that it would be remarkably easy of construction, and consequently likely to be little expensive.

"There seems no doubt that this canal could also be made to supply water to eastern Rohilkhund, which would greatly benefit thereby. So far as I can judge, the probable supply of water in the Sardah, which I believe is little, if at all, smaller than the Ganges at Hurdwar, would be found adequate for all the districts referred to. It is needless for me to attempt to discuss the directions that such a canal and its branches should take. These are questions for the Engineers. It may, I believe, be safely said that within the limits which I have indicated wherever, on engineering consideration, it was found best to take the canals there the water could be usefully applied, and with reasonable expectation of a remunerative return to the Government on the moderate outlay likely to be necessary.

"(8).—In that portion of Oudh which lies to the south-east of the line which I have supposed to be drawn from Cawnpoor to Fyzabad, and which comprises the division of Roy Bareilly and part of Fyzabad, the present facilities for irrigation are great, owing to the proximity to the surface of the level of springs, and the great number of jheels and rivers. From this and the character of the soil, the cost of constructing wells and of raising the water is very small.

"(9).—In the north of the Gogra and Sardah in the Baraitch and Gondah Districts, there is a considerable area of high ground south of the Raptee, in which canal irrigation would probably be valuable. The greater part, however, of this tract is low-lying with the water near the surface, and it is traversed by streams which are already to some extent utilized. North of the Raptee in the Gondah District, where rice is the chief product, I am informed that the cultivators have also made some use of the hill streams for irrigation.

"(10).—In all these portions of Oudh to which I have last referred, and which would not be for the most part within reach of the proposed canal from the Sardah, the necessity for present interference on the part of Government does not seem pressing. Such requirements as these districts really have may be better ascertained, and more satisfactorily dealt with at a later period; and although their wants are not great, I think it probable that much might be done to utilize still further the great facilities for irrigation which already exist.

"(11).—My present recommendations are these: that the necessary steps should be taken for carrying out such surveys as will place before the Government in a practical shape the probable cost of a system of canals for north-western Oudh and for eastern Rohilkhund, such as that which has now been suggested. At the same time enquiries should be instituted as to the probable fiscal results of such an undertaking, and I confidently anticipate that they would lead the Government to determine to carry it into execution. If this anticipation should be fulfilled, the formation of a local Irrigation Department will necessarily follow, and further enquiries regarding the improvement of the means of irrigation in other portions of the Province can then be conveniently undertaken."

3. After a due consideration of the views expressed in the foregoing Memorandum, the Government of India in its letter No. 122 I of 10th August 1867, to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, expressed its approval, and Captain Forbes, R. E., was subsequently deputed to carry out the necessary surveys and enquiries.

4. The decision arrived at was reported to the Secretary of State in Despatch No. 131, dated the 14th August 1867; His Grace, in reply, observed that he should "look forward with interest to the receipt of the report of the Officer deputed to make the necessary surveys."

5. The views of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, with respect to suggestions made by the Inspector General of Irrigation (Colonel Strachey), to the effect that 500 cubic feet per second should be allotted from the Sardah Canal for the irrigation of the Shahjehanpoor District, and that preliminary investigations for the irrigation of the Benares Division, by means of water taken somewhere from the Gogra about Byramghât, should be conducted by Captain Forbes, were received in August 1868. These suggestions met with the concurrence of the Lieutenant Governor, who added that he was "very desirous that enquiries and surveys in respect of the irrigation of the Benares Division should be made during the coming season, as the districts which it comprises are believed to be even more subject to the vicissitudes of seasons, and possessed of less facilities for well irrigation than those in the Province of Oudh."

6. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh was then informed that the foregoing views of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces were assented to by the Government of India, and might be carried out.

7. In March 1869, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh forwarded a preliminary Report by Captain Forbes on a projected canal, to provide for the irrigation of the extensive tract of country comprised between the Sardah and the Gogra on the one side, and the Deoha and Ganges on the other. The whole area to which water would be supplied being 19,000 square miles, at an estimated cost of 484¾ lakhs of rupees.

In a letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, which accompanied the Report, it was said—"where the spring level is already high, and irrigation easily accomplished from kutcha wells, the necessity for canal irrigation is little felt, and further its effect must be eventually to overload the country with water in a manner prejudicial, as has been found elsewhere, both to agriculture and to health. If, therefore, the area for canal irrigation in that Province could be restricted by exclusion of such tracts, the volume to be taken from the Sardah and Gogra might be largely decreased, and the cost of the undertaking proportionately diminished."

8. On the 28th December 1869, the Secretary of State, in addressing the Government of India on the subject of this project, remarked as follows:—

"In modifying the project to meet the reduced supply of water, your Government, in accordance with the principle properly laid down in para. 8 of Colonel Strachey's letter of the 9th October last, will see that provisions shall be made in the first instance only for those districts which have no existing facilities for irrigation," and concludes para. 8—"with these modifications and omissions, I trust that the project to be eventually submitted to me will exhibit a definite prospect of an adequate return derived entirely from water-rent and miscellaneous items of canal revenue."

9. In September 1870, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh submitted a detailed project prepared in accordance with the general report mentioned in para. 7. It was estimated roundly to cost 620 lakhs of rupees, or about 6½th millions sterling, or 135¼ lakhs in excess of the original sketch estimate. It provided for the irrigation of 2,384,750 acres by a volume of 10,000 cubic feet per second. Captain Forbes' report, however, mentioned that the project was so framed that it could be curtailed according to the extent to which it might be expedient to supply irrigation, and the Chief Commissioner was not sanguine of the financial success of the complete scheme.

10. The death of Colonel Anderson and the delay which took place in appointing an Officer to succeed him as Inspector General of Irrigation led to delay in discussing the project; and the discussion did not take place till March 1871. After Captain Forbes had discussed the project personally with Colonel Rundall, both Officers agreed to recommend that the scope should be reduced to nearly its original scale, *viz.*, the provision of irrigation to the north-western portion of Oudh and the districts of the North-Western Provinces adjoining, and it was determined that for the present it should not be carried south of Lucknow and Fyzabad. Captain Forbes was then employed till October 1871 in working the reduced project out under the immediate orders of Colonel Rundall.

11. The project in its modified form was calculated to irrigate only the higher lands in the northern and drier districts of Oudh where the spring water is generally not nearer than from 20 to 40 feet from the surface, and in parts up to 80 feet or more, at a cost of 2½ to 3 millions sterling, and to yield a calculated net return amounting to 7¾ per cent. on the capital outlay. The project had now been worked at in many different forms with great ability, care and patience by Major Forbes, and the project, in its reduced form was recommended on the 28th October 1871 for approval to the Secretary of State. This scheme was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in January 1872. The necessary instructions for the preparation and completion of the designs and estimates for the various works were at once issued. The collection of materials, and the commencement of operations at the head-works, were authorized at the same time.

12. The organization of the Executive Divisions had just been sanctioned, and the work was about to be actively commenced, when the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Oudh submitted a memorial from the Talookdars of Oudh objecting to the construction of the canal. In submitting these papers, Sir George Couper remarked that "the objections of the Talookdars may be classed broadly under the three following heads :—

1st.—The canal is not wanted.
2nd.—It will bring disease in its train.
3rd.—It will not pay.

"With regard to the first point, it is universally admitted that canals are not so urgent a want in Oudh as in many other parts of India. Even the projector of the Sardah Canal estimates that only two-thirds of the area, which would be watered in the North-Western Provinces, will be watered in Oudh. Sir Charles Wingfield, up to the time he left the Province, was of opinion that, although canals might in the abstract be good things, they were not wanted in Oudh, and this was the opinion of the great majority of the local officers who were consulted on the subject in 1866. Sir John Strachey, who was then Chief Commissioner, was apparently of the same mind, for in para. 5 of the letter to the Government of India in the Department Public Works, No. 1139, dated 8th September 1866, he said: 'Had the want of Irrigation Works been felt at any time in this Province, the subject would certainly have been brought forward, and the late Chief Commissioner (Sir Charles Wingfield) who knew the whole Province intimately from personal examination would have left some opinion on record.' But no correspondence of former District Officers on this subject is forthcoming, nor do the Officers now in charge of the Divisions and Districts advocate the necessity for canals."

"And General Barrow, in his letter No. 1405, dated 13th September 1870, said, it might fairly be doubted even after the canal has been fairly started, whether it will not require one or two seasons of drought to induce the cultivators to abandon the present modes of cultivation and adopt canal water instead."

"Sir George Couper is not aware that there has been any change in the views of local officers with regard to this project, since the above opinions were recorded. And he thinks it certainly may be said that the proposed Sardah Canal is not a crying want in Oudh. In the districts through which it is to run, population is more wanted than water. In no discussion on the means of alleviating the condition of the peasantry has a canal been cited as the cure for any existing evil. The announcement that the project has been sanctioned has, the Officiating Chief Commissioner believes, been nowhere received with enthusiasm by the officers through whose districts it will run, while the way in which the influential land-holders regard it is shown in the accompanying memorial. The masses of the cultivators are not in a position to form an intelligent opinion on this subject, and it may confidently be affirmed that they have not done so. The fact stated by Major Forbes that they are willing enough to work on the canal in consideration of higher pay which he offers, is by no means a satisfactory proof that they regard the project as in itself a good one. The Officiating Chief Commissioner thinks it may safely be held that if the whole future could be placed before the actual cultivators, they would forego the offered advantages, and be content to stand in

their present lot, if by so doing they could escape the petty oppression and annoyances which always follow the introduction of a new department, for the proper working arrangements of which a host of native underlings are indispensable."

"With regard to the second point, there can be no doubt that rightly or wrongly the general impression on the part of the public is, that the introduction of a canal is followed by fever in the districts through which it passes. It is true, as stated by Major Forbes, that malaria is already sadly rife in some of the districts through which the proposed canal is to pass, and he draws a pleasing picture of the cessation of this malaria in consequence of the reclamation of the swamps and morasses in which it is now engendered. And doubtless if this would certainly be one of the results of the construction of this canal, it would be a very strong argument in its favor. But, in the present state of our information on this subject, the Officiating Chief Commissioner thinks it at least as fair to assume with the Talookdars that the canal will bring fever in its train, as it will have the opposite effect contemplated by Major Forbes."

"With respect to the third point, whether the canal will pay, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is not himself in a position to refute or confirm the accuracy of Major Forbes' figures and estimates. But Colonel Maxwell, the Chief Engineer, who, in that capacity, has traversed the entire Province, on his departure put on record a memorandum, a copy of which is enclosed, from which it will be seen that he was of opinion that it would be a financial failure, and its success must at least in some measure depend upon whether the Canal Officers will be able to win over to their side the memorialists who are at present vehemently opposed to the project."

"It may, however, be admitted that Major Forbes assigns grounds for his opinion, that if a canal be run through districts which require irrigation, it would be in itself a good thing, and might be expected to be remunerative, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner would respectfully submit that this is the light in which the question should be regarded by the Government of India; that is to say, that His Excellency the Viceroy in Council should look at the matter in the way in which a private Company, who had obtained his permission to run a canal through the country, would look at it. If he considers that the prospects of success are so secured as to justify so large an outlay of the public money for the sake of the profit which will thereby be obtained, there is no more to be said. But if there is even a risk of failure, the question is, whether the Government is prepared to accept the loss, if any should be incurred. And although the memorialists are silent on this point, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is well assured that it is the main one on which their objections to the project are based. To speak plainly, they are afraid that if the Government embark on this enterprise in the capacity of speculators, and find that it does not pay, they will revert to their original position of administrators, and on the principle that canal water is good, and that people who do not know what is good for them, must be taught by those who do, will insist on the loss being made good by a compulsory rate first on those who take the water, and next, if that will not suffice, on those who do not."

13. Sir George Couper sums up as follows :—

"The two conditions originally laid down by the Government of India were, first, that the project should be such as to prevent the occurrence, or mitigate the severity of drought or famine; second, that it should be remunerative. With regard to the first point, it is to be noted that Oudh, 'the garden of India,' as a Province suffers more from excess than from deficiency of water, and that droughts are virtually unknown. The determination of the second question, the Officiating Chief Commissioner feels himself compelled to leave in the hands of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, while with respect to the sanitary point of view, from which the question has since been regarded, he thinks it at least as likely that the canal will be a source of malarious disease as that it will be a cure for it."

14. In answer to a call made by the Government of India for an expression of the views of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces regarding that portion of the Sardah Canal scheme in which

the Provinces under his rule were interested, His Honor submitted that, in his opinion, "there is no urgent need for a canal in either of the districts of Bareilly or Shahjehanpoor. The average rainfall is abundant and it seldom fails. The chances of famine are incomparably less than in most other parts of these Provinces. During the drought of 1868-69, it is true that great scarcity and distress prevailed in the autumn of 1869, but this was owing chiefly to the long and heavy drains on the stock of the Provinces to supply those parts of the country where the crops had failed, and to the difficulty (owing to the badness of the roads during the rains) of getting back any part of what had been exported—a difficulty which, thanks to the Railway, will not again occur."

"It is not to be doubted that the Sardah Canal would promote the prosperity of the districts watered by it. Heavier crops and more valuable staples would certainly follow, and, if the drainage were carefully attended to, the population would increase and the cultivation be extended. On the other hand, it cannot be questioned that there would be a certain risk to the climate by bringing a canal with all its branches and innumerable water-courses into a country naturally so moist, with the inevitable result of raising the spring-level already so near the surface. Moreover, with the means of irrigation already so plentiful (the facilities for which and the prescriptive use of which must necessitate a large set-off against the imposition of a full water-rate), it appears hardly doubtful that the canal would not prove financially successful, at least for a long term of years, while little can be put down to its credit as a security of the land revenue in a country where remissions are hardly known."

"To put the argument for postponement of this design on the lowest footing, His Honor would say that, even if it were otherwise advisable, the country through which it would run is one which perhaps of all tracts in Northern India least requires the aid of a canal, and that the expenditure is far more pressingly needed elsewhere as in Bundlekhund and even in western Rohilkhund, and the Lieutenant Governor would deprecate the diversion of funds and engineering skill from these parts of the country which may again at any time be devastated by drought and famine, to a project of, at the best, such comparatively inferior value and need as that of the Oudh Canal."

RESOLUTION.—This project has been discussed with great care and worked out in many forms with very great labor and ability, and the Governor General in Council has no reason to recede in any way from the high commendation bestowed on Major Forbes' merits. But there has always been some difficulty felt in regard to the degree of need for this canal, and in regard to its prospects of speedy financial success. It was hoped that the reduced project finally adopted in 1871-72, had led to the most satisfactory solution of the difficulty. But in the face of the dissatisfaction expressed by the Talookdars, and in the face of the adverse opinion of the present Chief Commissioner, the Governor General in Council feels that it is not desirable to go on with the work; and adopts the opinion of Sir William Muir that it will be best, under the circumstances, to devote the resources and engineering skill at the disposal of the Government to districts where the want of irrigation is more urgently felt.

2. His Excellency in Council has therefore determined to recommend to the Secretary of State that the execution of this project shall be indefinitely postponed.

3. Steps have accordingly been taken to discontinue the preparations to carry on the work, and to disperse the establishments.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to the Foreign and Financial Departments, and to the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Resolution, and of the papers now read, be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE ACCOUNTS BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1871-72.

In conformity with the practice of previous years, I beg to submit to the Government of India a Report on the working of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department during the year 1871-72.

2. The report is divided into three parts, *viz.*, I, General, containing matters relating to the Buildings and Roads, Telegraph, and Establishment (Account) Branches; II, Railways; III, Irrigation.

I.—General.

3. The following three tables, A, B, and C, show the degree of punctuality which has been attained in the disposal of the accounts, *first*, in the audit of the accounts of Executive Engineers; *secondly*, in the submission of the monthly and annual accounts by the Controllers of the several provinces to this Office; and, *thirdly*, in the rendering by this Office of the accounts, monthly and annual, for all India to the Comptroller General.

A.

Arrears in the Public Works Offices of Accounts in receiving, auditing, and booking accounts of Executive Engineers at the beginning and end of the year 1871-72.

Provinces.	Place on the list.		Average arrears in all branches of the work in month and decimals of a month.		Gain during the year.	Loss during the year.
	On 20th March 1871.	On 20th March 1872.	On 20th March 1871.	On 20th March 1872.		
Port Blair	10	1	·33	...	·33	...
Bengal	4	2	·04	·03	·01	...
Central Provinces	1	2	...	·03	...	·03
North-Western Provinces	5	3	·08	·04	·04	...
Mysore	1	3	...	·04	...	·04
Rajpootana	1	4	...	·05	...	·05
Oudh	6	5	·11	·07	·04	...
Hyderabad	5	6	·08	·17	...	·09
Central India	8	6	·21	·17	·04	...
British Burmah	7	7	·17	·22	...	·05
Madras	9	8	·22	·27	...	·05
Bombay	2	9	·01	·32	...	·31
Punjab	3	10	·03	·72	...	·69
	...	...	1·28	2·13	...	...
General average for the whole Department ...	...	...	·1	·16	...	·06

4. The arrears in the divisional accounts for the whole of India, as shown in this table on the 20th March last, were only five days.

B.

Statement showing the dates on which the Provincial Accounts of 1871-72 *were received from Controllers in the Office of the Accountant General compared with those of the previous year.*

Provinces.	Monthly Accounts.		Annual Appropriation and Outlay Accounts.	
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	Months after date, Average for the year.		Actual dates.	
Madras	1¾	2	24th Aug. 1871	14th Aug. 1872.
Bombay...	1⅓	2	13th July „	25th July „
Bengal	2⅙	2	12th „ „	9th Aug. „
North-Western Provinces ...	2⅙	2	8th Aug. „	26th „ „
Punjab	2	2⅓	10th July „	23rd July „
Central Provinces	1½	1⅓	30th June „	29th „ „
British Burmah	2	1⅔	16th Aug. „	1st „ „
Oudh	2	2⅕	3rd July „	24th „ „
Hyderabad	1⅓	1⅓	7th June „	1st Aug. „
Berars	1½	1⅔	4th July „	10th „ „
Central India	2¼	2	7th Aug. „	19th July „
Rajpootana	2⅙	1⅙	29th June „	26th June „
Mysore	1⅓	1½	4th July „	22nd „ „
Coorg	1½	1¼	27th „ „	6th „ „
Port Blair	2	2	30th Aug. „	29th July „

5. It will be seen from this statement that, generally, the submission of the monthly accounts to this Office has been within the prescribed period of two months after the close of the month to which they relate, while some of the provinces have been in advance of that time.

6. The annual accounts have also, with one or two exceptions, been submitted with punctuality, notwithstanding the extra work which has been caused by the inter-departmental transfers and adjustments consequent on the separation, at the commencement of the current financial year, of the accounts of the Irrigation and Military Works Branches, and the heavy pressure in those Offices which have had to surrender a proportion of their strength to the new Office of Accounts for Military Works at the busiest time of the year. Taking these circumstances into consideration, I would submit that the rendering of the annual accounts for 1871-72 with so little delay is very creditable to the Officers and Accountants concerned.

7. With reference to the delay in the receipt of the annual accounts from the North-Western Provinces, I would observe that, besides the causes of delay already stated, the Office of the Controller of those Provinces was further weakened in consequence of the establishment having suffered severely during the recent exceptionally unhealthy season at Allahabad.

C.

Statement showing the dates on which the Imperial Public Works Accounts of all India, monthly and annual, were forwarded from this Office to the Comptroller General of Accounts for 1871-72.

Months.	1870-71.	1871-72.	Months after date.
For April	20th July 1870 ...	4th August 1871	3
„ May	30th August „ ...	9th September „ ...	3¼
„ June	14th September „ ...	26th „ „ ...	2¾
„ July	12th October „ ...	20th October „ ...	2⅔
„ August	18th November „ ...	30th „ „ ...	2
„ September	12th December „ ...	13th December „ .	2½
„ October	9th January 1871 ...	15th January 1872	2½
„ November	8th February „ ...	23rd February „ ...	2¾
„ December	7th March „ ...	21st March „ ...	2⅔
„ January	21st April „ ...	18th April „ ...	2½
„ February	12th May „ ...	7th May „ ...	2¼
„ March	27th June „ ...	26th June „ ...	2¾
Final account	7th September „ ...	11th September „ ...	5⅓

8. From the foregoing statement it will be apparent that the monthly accounts of the General Branch of the Department were forwarded to the Comptroller General on an average about 2½ months after the close of the month to which they refer, and the final account for the year 19 days before the time prescribed for its submission by the Financial Department, although somewhat delayed by the causes mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 7.

9. The following statement will be useful as showing provincially the balances under stock and other suspense heads in the Imperial, Provincial, and Military Works Branches at the close of the year:—

Statement showing the balances of the Public Works Department at the end of the year 1871-72.

Provinces.	Stock.				Other Suspense Heads.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Military Works.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Military Works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	1,61,734	51,162	...	2,12,896	34,284	22,570	...	56,854
Bombay	1,79,029	91,214	...	2,70,243	92,332	12,714	...	1,05,046
Bengal	...	4,40,833	8,75,800	13,16,633	...	39,867	11,043	50,910
N.-W. Provinces ...	...	35,500	6,80,333	7,15,833	291	18,877	30,823	49,991
Punjab	...	2,28,288	8,56,870	10,85,158	...	72,434	11,793	84,227
Central Provinces ...	3,54,567	1,73,341	98,661	6,26,569	3,144	4,596	200	7,940
British Burmah ...	2,91,798	1,22,001	...	4,13,799	2,907	2,089	...	4,996
Oudh	...	81,555	4,52,519	5,34,074	...	8,128	24,818	32,946
Hyderabad	52,847	...	...	52,847	6,199	...	...	6,199
Central India ...	5,93,419	...	...	5,93,419	3,110	...	...	3,110
Rajpootana	46,083	...	...	46,083	11,598	...	...	11,598
Coorg	2,863	...	...	2,863	14,022	...	...	14,022
Port Blair	30,738	...	...	30,738	896	...	...	896
	17,13,078	12,23,894	29,64,183	59,01,155	1,68,783	1,81,275	78,677	4,28,735

10. It is satisfactory to note that the balance of stock at the close of 1871-72, as compared with the opening balance, shows a reduction during the year of upwards of 7 lakhs of rupees as follows:—

		Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance, 1871-72			93,42,060
Closing balance—			
General Branch...		59,01,155	
Irrigation „		27,28,687	
			86,29,842
	Decrease ...		7,12,218

11. In April last I submitted to the Government of India a report embodying the results of the enquiries as to the state of the stock balance (referred to in paragraph 9 of the report for 1870-71), which had been instituted in connection with the question raised by the Secretary of State regarding the practicability of reducing the reserve stock balances in consequence of the facility afforded by the Suez Canal for obtaining stores quickly from England. The results of those enquiries, as may be seen from that report, tended to show that the stock balance altogether was not apparently in excess of requirements; that it was less than the supply necessary for one year's consumption; and that after deducting the balance of special stock, *i. e.*, stock collected for specific works, but which had not been charged to those works, the balance of reserve stock was not considerable. It might be here noted that the average expenditure of stock during the past five years amounted to about Rs. 111½ lakhs annually; the balance of stock at the end of 1871-72 is, therefore, only about three-fourths of the supply required for a year.

12. The following table shows what has been done as regards taking stock in the provinces directly under the control of the Government of India:—

Provinces.	Total number of Divisions in each Province.	Deduct Divisions which have no stock.	Number of Divisions which have stock.	Divisions in which stock was taken during 1871-72.		Divisions in which stock is not known to have been taken during 1871-72.
				First half.	Second half.	
Bengal ...	47	4	43	10	29	4*a*
North-Western Provinces ...	29	2	27	6	14	7*b*
Punjab ...	39	6	33	7	26	...
Central Provinces ...	8	...	8	2	6	...
British Burmah ...	6	...	6	2	4	...
Oudh ...	4	...	4	4	...	...
Hyderabad ...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Berars ...	3	...	3	1	2	...
Central India ...	8	...	8	1	7	...
Rajpootana ...	7	...	7	7	...	...
Mysore ...	8	...	8	...	8	...
Coorg ...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Port Blair ...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Total ...	162	12	150	40	99	11

(*a*) The statement for the four Assam Divisions has not been received by Controller.
(*b*) Of these returns for six Divisions have not been received.

13. The following paragraphs refer to the principal measures which have been adopted for the general improvement of this branch of the Department.

14. *Prevention of outlay on works in excess of estimates.*—On this subject several important orders* have been issued. It has been clearly explained that Executive Engineers are held primarily responsible for reporting that estimates are likely to be exceeded immediately on its becoming known to them, and that the responsibility for any delay between the submission of such report and its receipt by the sanctioning authority rests with the Superintending or Chief Engineer or the Local Administration, as the case may be. Improvements have also been effected in the existing arrangements for the supply of early information regarding such excesses from Controllers' Offices.

* Public Works Department Circulars Nos. 34, 35, and 37 of 1871 and 11 and 25 of 1872.

15. *Delegating to Controllers the power to appropriate funds.*—In view to ensure the due appropriation of funds to works carried on under proper authority, and to prevent the delays which are apt to occur in this respect, it was proposed that Local Governments and Administrations and Superintending Engineers might have the option of delegating the powers of making appropriations, with which they are invested, to Controllers. The proposal was circulated to Local Governments and Administrations for opinion, but, apparently, from a misapprehension of its object, was not favorably received. A further reference on the subject has been made to them, and their replies are now awaited.

Public Works Department Circulars Nos. 41 and 73 of 1871.

16. *Schedules of rates.*—Instructions were issued to the effect that Controllers of Public Works Accounts should be required to prepare schedules of the rates of different kinds of work actually current in each Division. Such records, it is considered, will be of great use both in the preparation of estimates and in checking charges for works which may not be covered by sanctioned estimates.

17. *Questions to be answered by Divisional Accountants on occasion of transfer or relief.*—As a means of ensuring the account work in Executive Engineers' Offices being properly conducted, a set of questions has been prescribed, which Divisional Accountants are required to answer on occasions of transfer or relief.

Public Works Department Circular No. 67 of 1871.

18. *Discontinuance of Executive Engineers' Journal and Ledger.*—Experience having shown that these books were of little use, the information which they supplied being easily obtained from the monthly accounts and other records in the

Public Works Department Circular No. 17 of 1872.

Executive Engineers' and Controllers' Offices, it has been left to Executive Engineers to keep them up or not at their option.

19. *Increasing the responsibility of Divisional Accountants.*—A proposal by Lieutenant Colonel Innes to increase the responsibility of Divisional Accountants was circulated to Local Governments and Administrations for opinion. The proposal was that the Executive Engineer's responsibility should be confined to correctness of initial returns and data, and attention to irregularities noticed by the Accountant, and that the latter should keep the accounts and be responsible for their correctness and agreement with data, and for enquiry into, and due notice of, all irregularities: the arrangement for the present to be introduced only into the larger Divisions. The replies from the Local Governments and Administrations are not yet complete.

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 99-111 A—G, dated 22nd January 1872.

20. *Responsibilities of Superintending Engineers and Controllers as regards inspection of Executive Engineers' Offices.*—Another proposal by Lieutenant Colonel Innes, that the respective responsibilities of Superintending Engineers and Controllers in the matter of inspection of Executive Engineers' Offices, might be properly defined, with suggestions as to what they should consist of, was circulated to Local Governments and Administrations for opinion. Replies have been received and are now under consideration.

Public Works Department Circular No. 6 of 1872.

21. *Reducing account work in Executive Engineers' Offices.*—Correspondence on this question (which was referred to in paragraph 25 of the Report for 1870-71) has continued during the past year. Final orders on it may be expected to issue very shortly.

22. *Inspections of Account Offices.*—The Offices of the Controllers of Public Works Accounts, Madras, Bombay, British Burmah, Mysore, and Rajpootana were inspected during the year. Such imperfections in the several Offices as came under notice during the inspections were pointed out in view to their being remedied, and improvements were suggested.

23. *Accounts of the Telegraph Department.*—Consequent on the transfer to the Public Works Department of the administrative control of the Telegraph Department, the accounts of that Department from the beginning of 1871-72 were taken over by this Office from the Civil Department. Several important changes in the system of the accounts have since been proposed and have received the sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department. Further reference to these changes will be made in the report for the current year.

24. *Statistical Statements.*—During the past year statements were compiled in this Office showing the expenditure from 1862-63 to 1870-71 on each public work costing more than Rs. 2,500.

II.—Railways.

State Railways.

25. Accounts for the following lines were received during the year:—

1. Hooblee and Carwar.
2. Calcutta and South-Eastern.
3. Northern Bengal Survey (formerly designated Darjeeling).
4. Agra District Rajpootana State Railway.
5. Delhi District ditto.
6. Moradabad, Deobund, and Roorkee Survey.
7. Punjab Northern.
8. Indus Valley.
9. Wurdah Valley.
10. Holkar (formerly designated Indore and Khundwa).
11. Neemuch (formerly designated Indore and Ajmere).
12. Nulhattee Branch.
13. Nizam's (Hyderabad).
14. Khamgaum.
15. Oomraotee.
16. Mysore Survey.

26. The survey of the Moradabad, Deobund, and Roorkee line was completed in December last, and the accounts finally closed.

27. The only item recorded against the Nulhattee Branch was the purchase-money, £30,000, paid by the Secretary of State in March 1872.

28. The survey for the Mysore line was completed in March 1872, and the accounts finally closed.

29. The accounts of the Agra and Delhi Districts of the Rajpootana State Railway were formerly submitted as one account, But in accordance with the orders of Government on the Appropriation and Outlay Account of that line for 1870-71, that the expenditure of the two districts should be recorded separately, the accounts for each district were separated in October 1871, and distinct accounts furnished from that date.

30. In addition to the Railways enumerated in paragraph 25, expenditure was incurred on account of the Patri Salt Branch and the Nagpore and Chutteesgurh State Railways. The expenditure on both these has been charged against the ordinary public works grants.

31. The following statement shows the average time occupied in the submission to this Office of the monthly accounts of the several lines and the dates of receipt of the annual accounts :—

Statement showing the dates on which the monthly and annual accounts of State Railways for 1871-72 were received from Controllers in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

Lines.	Monthly Accounts—Average period in months occupied in submission of—for the year.	Annual Accounts.	Appropriation and Outlay Account.
State Railways.			
Wurdah Valley	$1\frac{1}{5}$*	23rd July 1872	20th Aug. 1872.
Hooblee and Carwar	$1\frac{9}{10}$	3rd Aug. ...	3rd Aug.
Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	25th Sept. ...	25th Sept.
Northern Bengal	$1\frac{2}{3}$†	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	$1\frac{11}{12}$	20th Aug. ...	20th Aug.
Rajpootana, Agra District ...	$1\frac{7}{10}$‡		
Moradabad, Deobund, and Roorkee...	§	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Punjab Northern	$2\frac{1}{4}$	7th Aug. ...	20th Sept.
Indus Valley	$2\frac{1}{10}$	23rd July ...	23rd July.
Holkar	$\frac{6}{7}$	6th Aug. ...	6th Aug.
Indore and Ajmere	$\frac{4}{5}$	25th July ...	25th July.
Railways in Native States.			
Nizam's	$1\frac{7}{9}$	12th Aug. ...	12th Aug.
Oomraotee...	$1\frac{11}{12}$	15th June ...	15th June.
Khamgaum	$1\frac{2}{3}$		
Mysore	$1\frac{8}{9}$‖	30th May ...	30th May.

* Accounts received for six months only.
† Accounts for four months only.
‡ The accounts of the Agra District were shown distinct from those of the Delhi from October 1871.
§ Accounts received for two months only.
‖ Nine months' accounts only were submitted.

32. The following statement shows the dates of submission from this Office of the compiled monthly accounts to the Comptroller General as compared with the previous year:—

Months.	1870-71.	1871-72.
	1870.	1871.
April	25th August ...	12th August.
May	6th September ...	15th September.
June	14th „ ...	11th October.
July	4th October ...	14th „
August	18th November ...	8th November.
September	12th December ...	16th December.
	1871.	1872.
October	10th January ...	2nd February.
November	9th February ...	22nd „
December	11th March ...	21st March.
January	27th April ...	29th April.
February	18th May ...	10th May.
March	1st July ...	2nd July.

33. The annual accounts for 1870-71 were submitted to the Comptroller General on the 14th October 1871, and those for 1871-72 are in course of despatch.

34. None of the State Railway Account Offices were inspected during the year either by myself or the Deputy Accountant General; but the Executive Engineers' Offices were duly inspected by the several Controllers and Deputy Controllers in charge of the accounts, and measures taken for rectifying or removing existing irregularities.

35. During the year the control of all State Railways was removed from Local Governments and placed directly under the orders of the Government of India. This change has necessarily thrown extra work and correspondence on this Office.

36. Hitherto the accounts of all State Railways were under the several Provincial Controllers; but during the year the control of the accounts of the Indus Valley, the Rajpootana, the Holkar, and the Neemuch State Railways was removed from the Controllers, Punjab, North-Western Provinces, and Central India, respectively, and placed under the charge of Deputy Controllers. Three new appointments were thereby created, and the arrangement seems to work satisfactorily. The Deputy Controllers of these lines are all in direct communication with this Office.

37. The accounts of the Punjab Northern State Railway were similarly removed from the charge of the Controller, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, on the 9th April last, and placed under an independent Deputy Controller.

38. At the request of the Secretary of State, monthly classified statements of oultay on State Railways are regularly received from the Accounts Offices and forwarded to Government for transmission home.

39. In consequence of the construction of the Holkar State Railway, and the Agra District, Rajpootana State Railway, having been let on contract, it was considered advisable to modify the existing rules and forms of account to suit the requirements of the case; special account forms for recording the expenditure on those lines were consequently prepared, and, after approval by the

Government of India, were issued for use. These forms were first introduced on the Holkar State Railway, where they have been in force for some months, and are found to work well and smoothly; orders regarding their introduction on the Agra District, Rajpootana State Railway, have also been issued.

Guaranteed Railways.

40. As regards the management of the Guaranteed Railway accounts, orders for carrying out some important changes were issued during the past official year. It was ordered that the record of the treasury transactions should be concentrated in the Office of the Comptroller General, in lieu of the offices of local Accountants General, by whom these transactions were previously dealt with, and to that officer the duty of preparing the monthly cash returns and half-yearly appropriation statements for the Secretary of State was also delegated. These changes were directed to come into force from the 1st January 1872. For the completion of the half-yearly appropriation statements, the Comptroller General has to be furnished with advices of the transfer adjustments between the accounts of the different railways as well as those effected between the several accounts of each line, and this has rendered necessary the keeping up of a complete set of books in this Office, based on monthly accounts received from the local Examiners of Railway Accounts. The introduction of this system gave rise to a considerable amount of correspondence in my Office, chiefly on account of the late date on which orders were issued: the new system, however, promises to work well, and its requirements appear to be fairly understood by the Local Account Officers concerned. The change is, I think, an improvement on the old system, and I doubt whether a much better system could be devised so long as the Financial Department adhere to the opinion that these accounts should not be dealt with by this Department in the same way as the several accounts of the Department are now treated.

41. During the past year also the Government of India had under consideration the efficiency of the audit of the transanctions of the Guaranteed Railways as then existed, and, having in view the large amount of receipts and expenditure involved, came to the conclusion that the time had arrived for the introduction of a more systematic and thorough audit than had been in force since the audit of the Guaranteed Railway transactions was first taken up on the system inaugurated in 1866. After a thorough investigation of the subject, Government decided to relieve the Consulting Engineers of the detailed supervision of the audit, and entrusted the duty to the Examiners of Railway Accounts, acting under the immediate orders of this Office, and aided by a suitable staff of trained Accountants. The new system which was only introduced on the 1st April has had a very short trial; but I venture to express an opinion that even in this brief period evidence has been adduced of the increased efficiency that may be expected to result from it.

42. In connection with the above arrangements, orders* were issued by the Government of India regarding the duties of Examiners of Railway Accounts, and these were followed up with a Resolution† defining the powers of sanction of the Consulting Engineers.

* Public Works Department (Railway) Circular, No. 67, dated 15th March 1872.
Public Works Department Resolution, Nos. 402-7 A—R, dated 23rd March 1872.
† Public Works Department Resolution, Nos. 560-2 A—R, dated 18th April 1872.

43. During last year also a uniform set of forms for Guaranteed Railway Budgets was issued for general adoption on all the Indian lines. This should lead to good financial results if properly worked.

44. The Account and Audit Offices of the under-noted Guaranteed Companies were inspected by Captain Filgate, R. E., Deputy Accountant General in this Department, during the past official year:

The Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway in April 1871 and again in November 1871.

The Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway in April 1871.

45. The following table shows the average time taken in preparing and submitting the Guaranteed Railway monthly accounts current to this Office. The results in all cases are far from satisfactory, but this must, in some measure,

be attributed to the changes recently introduced. It is to be hoped, however, that a better degree of punctuality may be attained during the current year:

Statement shewing average time in which the Monthly Accounts of Guaranteed Railways for 1871-72 were rendered to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, by Consulting Engineers for Railways and Examiners of Railway Accounts.

	Lines.	Monthly Accounts—Average period occupied in submission of—for the year.
		Months.
Madras	Madras Railway	3½
	Great Southern of India Railway	3¾
	Carnatic Railway	3¾
Bombay	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	3½
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	3
Bengal	East Indian Railway, Main Line	5¾
	" " Jubbulpore Line	5⅔
	Eastern Bengal Railway	4⅚
Punjab	Sindh Railway	4
	Punjab and Delhi Railway	7
Oudh	Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway	3⅓

III.—Irrigation.

46. Since 1869, when Colonel Strachey, then Inspector General of Irrigation Works, submitted his report, having particular reference to the mode of exhibiting the financial results of irrigation projects in India, it has been contemplated to separate the accounts appertaining to this class of works from those relating to the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Department.

47. During the year under review arrangements were made for carrying out this change in a complete and satisfactory manner; and from the commencement of the year 1872-73 there will be a clear separation between the accounts relating to irrigation transactions and those of the Public Works Department proper.

48. The following district returns for the Irrigation Branch will henceforward be submitted periodically:

1.—Budget Estimate.
2.—Annual Appropriation and Outlay Account.
3.—Monthly Accounts from Controllers.

49. Orders regarding the form of Budget Estimate for this Branch of the Department, together with instructions for its preparation, were issued with Public Works Department Circular No. 64 of 1871, and the estimates for the current year have been submitted, on the whole, in a fairly srtisfactory manner according to the instructions issued.

50. The new form of Annual Appropriation and Outlay Account was issued with Public Works Department Circular No. 80 of 1871, and will be brought into use for the account of 1872-73. With this circular, rules and forms for keeping up the capital and revenue accounts of irrigation works were issued, and a revised classification of the heads under which the transactions are to be recorded was laid down.

51. Subsidiary forms and instructions have been issued from this Office for the guidance of Executive Engineers* and Controllers,† illustrating the manner in which the transactions are to be recorded, so as to work up to the new classifications, and also to the two great heads of account of each project—"Capital" and "Revenue."

* Accountant General's Circular No. 6 of 1872.

† Accountant General's Circular No. 15 of 1872.

52. Some difficulty and trouble will doubtless be experienced in arriving at the capital outlay of some of the old works, especially in Southern India;

but steps are now being taken to arrive at as accurate an approximation to the actual figures as circumstances will permit.

53. It may be well to add that during the year 1871-72, an abstract of financial results of irrigation works to the end of 1870-71 under the Local Governments noted in the margin has been compiled. This abstract shews for each project as correctly as available information will admit—

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.

(1)—Capital outlay,
(2)—Revenue, direct and indirect,
(3)—Working expenses,
(4)—Interest on capital outlay.

54. There are doubtless errors in the abstract; but steps are being taken to have them corrected; and I trust ere long that it will form a reliable record of the capital and revenue transactions of the projects concerned.

55. Much additional work has this year been thrown on Controllers and on the Deputy and Assistant Accountant Generals during the past year by the separation of the Military, Railway, and Irrigation Accounts from those of the General Branch. All have worked zealously and intelligently, and their efforts will, I trust, be crowned with complete success as soon as the changes introduced have been thoroughly understood and worked out in detail under their supervision, and all improvements which may be required introduced.

P. P. C. O'CONNELL, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Accountant General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

RETURN EMIGRANTS FROM BRITISH GUIANA.

No. 120 (Public), dated India Office, London, the 30th October 1872.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I FORWARD, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, and for communication to the Government of Madras, copy of a despatch* from the Governor of British Guiana, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, transmitting a report† on the Steamer *Enmore*, which left George Town on the 4th ultimo with return emigrants for Calcutta and Madras.

* 7th September 1872, No. 121.
† 5th September 1872, No. 1548.

2. A copy of a minute‡ recorded by the Emigration Commissioners on these papers is also enclosed.

‡ 5th October 1872.

3. Your Lordship in Council will notice that 581 Indians embarked on this vessel, carrying with them about £5,700 in jewellery and specie, besides leaving deposits, amounting to £15,789-8-9, for remittance to India.

4. Taking into consideration that 80 Chinese have also returned to their native country, paying their own passage, and taking away, including the deposits of three of them, £6,312-10-1, I feel sure that Your Excellency in Council will be gratified with these results.

No. 121, dated George Town, the 7th September 1872.

From—J. SCOTT, Esq., *Governor of British Guiana,*

To—The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have the honor to enclose the report* of the Government Secretary, who, since the departure of Mr. Crosby, has been in charge of the Immigration Department, on the steam ship *Enmore*, which left this port with return immigrants on the 4th instant.

* 5th September 1872.

2. The Chinese who have embarked on board the *Enmore* have paid their own passages. Upwards of 100 applied for passages on similar conditions, but it was impossible to accommodate a larger number than 80. The remaining 20, as well as a small number of Chinese, to whom it is proposed to grant a free passage to Calcutta, will embark on board another return ship, which will leave next month. The Agent in Calcutta has been written to afford every possible assistance to these Chinese in obtaining the means of continuing their voyage to China.

No. 1548, dated the 5th September 1872.

From—J. M. GRANT, Esq., *Govt. Secretary, Acting for Emigration Agent-General,*

To—The Governor of British Guiana.

I have the honor to report, for the information of Your Excellency, that the steamer *Enmore*, 1121 tons burthen, James P. Browne, Esq., Commander, and Dr. R. W. Cooke, Surgeon-Superintendent, crossed the bar of the Demerara river yesterday afternoon with a view of proceeding on her voyage this evening to Calcutta with return Indian immigrants, at the expense of the colony, and also some Chinese immigrants who have paid their own passage.

The total number embarked is as follows :—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants. M.	Infants. F.	Total	Adults.
Return immigrants from Calcutta ...	244	104	35	42	8	12	445	386½
Ditto ditto Madras ...	68	37	13	9	3	6	136	116
Total Indian immigrants	312	141	48	51	11	18	581	502½
Chinese immigrants paying passages ...	42	22	8	3	5	...	80	69½
Total immigrants embarked . ..	354	163	56	54	16	18	661	572

Subjoined is a summary of the money deposited with the Colonial Receiver-General for remittance to India and China :—

	Dollars.	Cents.	£ s. d.	Average each adult.	Average each depositor.
Indian immigrants from Calcutta	57,583	. .	11,996 9 2	31 1 6	40 10 7
Ditto ditto Madras	18,249	50	3,801 19 7	32 15 6	43 14 0
Total deposits by immigrants	75,832	50	15,789 8 9	31 9 5	42 2 3
Chinese immigrants paying passages ...	6,300	...	1,312 10 0	18 17 8	437 10 0
Total deposits by immigrants	82,132	50	17,110 18 9	29 18 3	.....

The number of depositors is altogether 383 ; of these 296 are immigrants from Calcutta, 87 from Madras, and only 3 Chinese. Besides the deposits, the Chinese have taken with them about £5,000, and the Indian immigrants about £5,700 in jewellery and specie. This would bring up the amount actually carried away to nearly £28,000.

The vessels is well supplied with stores, and will not, it is believed, have to call in at the Cape. It is expected that the voyage will be accomplished in 46 days, and that she will return with a ship-load of immigrants before the close of the year.

An arrangement has been made that our Emigration Agent shall be at liberty to send the *Enmore* to Madras to fill up there, should he be short of immigrants at Calcutta, or to take in her whole load there, if necessary. No charge is to be made against the Government for this service, but the immigrants at Madras are to be delivered alongside.

Dated the 5th October 1872.

Minute by Mr. WALCOTT, *on Immigration Agent-General's report in despatch from* Governor SCOTT, *dated the 7th September* 1872.

The noteworthy features in the Emigration Agent's report are the amount of savings remitted by the coolies, and the number of Chinese who returned to their country, paying their own passages, at a cost of £1,312-10. This sum is, with the deposits, and what the people took with them in jewellery and specie (estimated at about £10,700), amount to nearly £28,000. The return of the 80 Chinese will have a beneficial effect on Mr. Samson's recruiting efforts, in case the Chinese emigration to the West Indies is re-opened. He has all along declared that the non-return of any Chinese formed a serious obstacle in his operations.

The employment of a full-powered steamer is a new feature in the service. The only other instance was in 1869, when the *Far East* took coolies from Calcutta to Demerara ; but as she used steam only as an auxiliary power, her voyage (89 days) was not much shorter than that of a sailing vessel. It is expected that the *Enmore* will make the passage to Calcutta in 46 days. I think this will prove to be an under-estimate, and I doubt whether on the score of expense the experiment will be found to answer.

No action on the part of the Secretary of State seems to be necessary.

No. 152 (Public), dated India Office, London, the 24th December 1872.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 120, dated the 30th of October last, I forward, for the information of Your Excellency in Council, copy of a letter* from the Colonial Office, with its enclosures, relating to the return to their native countries on board the ship *Rohilla* of Indian and Chinese immigrants on the expiration of their industrial service in the Colony of British Guiana.

*25th November 1872.

2. The deposits of the Indian coolies amount to £9,760-16-8, and it is estimated that the cash and jewellery which they carried away with them may be valued at £5,200. Including

the savings, &c., of the Chinese immigrants on board, nearly £16,500 have thus been realized; and taking into account the amount remitted and carried away by the persons who returned in the *Enmore* referred to in my despatch cited above, it is estimated that no less a sum than £44,500 has been saved by coolies during their service and taken from British Guiana in one year.

3. Your Lordship in Council will, I feel sure, consider these facts to be very satisfactory.

4. In connection with this subject, I transmit copy of a further letter† from the Colonial Office, enclosing an extract from the Governor of British Guiana's report‡ on the blue book of the Colony for the year 1871, shewing the number of depositors and amount of deposits in the Colony during the years 1869, 1870, & 1871.

†27th November 1872.

‡27th November 1872.

5. Your Excellency in Council will notice that this report, while treating of immigration generally, adverts to the high rate of mortality during the year 1871 among the Indian laborers. It appears that though the death-rate exceeded those of the two previous years, the mortality among the immigrants was less than that of the entire population. This subject has already been commented on in your despatch No. 33, dated 16th of September last, replied to in mine dated the 4th instant, No. 137.

Dated Downing Street, London, the 25th November 1872.

From—R. H. MEADE, Esq., *Under Secretary of State for the Colonies,*

To—The Under Secretary of State for India.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for the information of the Secretary of State in Council, a copy of a despatch* from the Governor of British Guiana, enclosing a report from the officer in charge of the Immigration Department on the ship *Rohilla* which left George Town on the 19th of October with return coolies for Calcutta.

* No. 140, dated 26th October 1872.

His Lordship thinks that the large amount of money taken back in this ship is worthy of His Grace's notice.

No. 140, dated George Town, the 26th October 1872.

From—J. SCOTT, Esq., *Governor of British Guiana,*

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I HAVE the honor to forward a report,* prepared by the Government Secretary, lately in charge of the Immigration Department, on the ship *Rohilla* which left this port on the 19th instant, with return coolies for Calcutta.

* 21st October 1872.

No. 1867, dated the 21st October 1872.

From—J. M. GRANT, Esq., *Govt. Secy., in charge of the Immigration Department,*

To—The Governor of British Guiana.

I HAVE the honor to inform Your Excellency that the ship *Rohilla,* 1,002 tons burthen, Samuel Potter, Esq., Commander, and Dr. Schön, Surgeon-Superintendent, left the Demerara river on the morning of Saturday last (19th instant), with a full complement of Indians (Calcutta and Madras) and Chinese return immigrants.

She anchored outside the light ship and remained there until Sunday night, when she proceeded on her voyage.

The number of Indian coolies and Chinese embarked was as follows:—

Indians.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Adults.
Calcutta	244	76	29	23	16	388	346
Madras	13	3	2	0	0	18	17
Chinese	21	22	6	6	3	58	49
TOTAL ...	278	101	37	29	19	464	412

The *Rohilla* is certified to carry 411 adults, but the area measured was only the deck where the immigrants are lodged, and did not include the hospital. The Governor is

aware that almost up to the last it was supposed that we should not be able to give more than the number we had covenanted to embark, but at the last moment so many changes had to be made on account of some registered immigrants holding back, and others coming to replace them, that one more was actually put on the list and shipped than was intended.

Among the Chinese, 34 persons have received a free passage as far as Calcutta. Your Excellency is aware that this group consists of families who all came from one village in China here in the *Dora* in 1859 and some of their children who have been born since. Care was taken to ascertain that they were all provided with sufficient funds to carry them to China, and a separate letter has been written to Mr. Firth about them. In their case, as well as in the cases of those who have paid their passages, he has been requested to give them every assistance in procuring a passage, &c., to China. I have no doubt all of them are personally known to Mr. Firth. The greater number of them came from "Skeldon" and "Eliza" and "Mary," where they were settled on their first arrival, and a few from the Chinese settlement at Hopetown.

The amount deposited was as follows :—

	Remittances by Immigrants.	Average per Adult.	Average per Depositors.
Indians—Calcutta and Madras	$46,852·64 = £9,760 16 8	£26 17 9	£24 0 10
Chinese	$800 = £166 13 4	£55 11 1	£55 11 1
TOTAL ...	$47,652·64 = £9,927 10 0		

Of the Indians, the largest sums were deposited by two men of plantation "Hope," East Coast. One of them, "Sourjbully," has deposited $2,600, and the other, "Sumsherally," $2,500. These men did not re-indenture, I am informed, after their original term of service expired. The former, I am told, had a shop on the estate, and was a banker besides. The latter was a driver on the estate, and a sleeping partner in the business. I need hardly add that his connection with "Sourjbully" was unknown to Sub-Immigration Agents; besides the sums deposited, they took away with them a box, which is stated on good authority to contain at least £3,000 (pounds) in gold and other valuables.

"Sumsherally" was presented by the representative of the estate on leaving with a silver cup and gold medal. The minimum amount deposited by any Calcutta coolies was $10. The maximum sum deposited by a Madras immigrant (only seven deposited) was $185. The minimum, $40. The three Chinese deposited respectively $450, $300, and $50.

Besides these deposits, the immigrants took with them, as is usual, cash and jewellery. It is estimated that the coolies must have carried with them (including the two specific sums mentioned above) about $25,000 (rather more than £5,200), and the Chinese about $6,000 (or £1,250). If this estimate is accepted as an approximation to the truth, the total amount which these people have been able to save and take back to their native countries is nearly £16,500. Add the amount estimated to have been carried away when the *Enmore* sailed, £28,000, and we have the considerable sum of £44,500 abstracted from the country in one year.

I inspected the vessel twice, once before the coolies were put on board and once after they were embarked. The stores were all examined here, and every certificate required either by law or custom signed by the proper officers, and will be forwarded by this mail to Mr. Firth.

Her condensing apparatus was tested by the Acting Colonial Civil Engineer, and certified to be in good order. The Surgeon Superintendent was satisfied with the ventilation, and there is every reason to believe that the ship will make a successful voyage to her port of destination. She will fill up all her water tanks, which contain 24,000 gallons, at the Cape.

I may add that five men were engaged as paid topazes, some of whom had come over in that capacity; and four who desired to return were allowed a free passage.

Dated Downing Street, London, the 27th November 1872.

From—R. H. MEADE, Esq., *Under Secretary of State for the Colonies,*

To—The Under Secretary of State for India.

WITH reference to your letter of the 1st, and to mine of the 2nd instant, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for the information of the Secretary of State in Council, an extract from a despatch from the Governor of British Guiana, shewing that the death-rate among the coolies in 1871, though high, was less than that of the whole population for that year, which seems to have been an unfavorable one.

I am also to enclose a return showing the number of depositors in the Savings Bank, and the amounts deposited by each class of the population during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871.

Extract from report on Blue Book of the Colony of British Guiana for the year 1871.

IMMIGRATION.

IN a colony like British Guiana, where its reports depend almost wholly upon the successful and economical cultivation of the sugar-cane, and to carry on which imported labor is an absolute necessity, the subject of this division of the Blue Book has an important bearing upon the commerce of the colony. In my former report on the year 1870, I adverted to the extension taking place in cane cultivation, and this still continues, and as a consequence the yearly demand for immigrants by the planters also increases. Applications were made for the past season for 8,235 East Indians, 1,390 Chinese, and 275 Africans, or a total of 9,900. The number actually introduced in satisfaction of this large demand consisted of only 2,937 statute adult East Indians. The introduction of liberated slaves from Africa, which at one time supplied a limited number of excellent laborers, may now be considered as definitively closed. Chinese immigration has also for several years been suspended, and, as the Chinese Government have refused to admit of any modification of the late convention on terms which would admit the re-opening of that source of imported labor, it is to be sincerely hoped that the negociations now in progress, by which it is sought to obtain Chinese immigrants on the same terms as those under which these people are permitted to emigrate to the Spanish possessions, may be successful, for it can scarcely be expected that there can be obtained annually from India alone an immigration equal to the demands made for imported labor by the various colonies. On the general question of coolie immigration, it would be out of place in a concise report on the yearly statistics of the Colony to offer any remarks. I will only observe that its opponents have allowed their minds to be biassed by the few drawbacks which are almost necessarily connected with a system of indentured labor on a large scale, and have not sufficiently considered the broader features of the question. Any one who from personal knowledge can compare the social position of the Indian coolie in his own country with that which he occupies in British Guiana, becomes fully aware of the real and substantial benefits immigration confers on this class of people, and I may add that no one is more sensible of this than the coolie himself.

From the census taken on the 3rd of April last year, it appears that there were resident in the Colony, including children, 48,363 East Indian and 6,880 Chinese immigrants, making a total of 55,243. Of these there were working on the Sayor Plantations 33,940 East Indians under indenture for five years and 8,823 as free laborers, the remainder were living in the towns and villages.

The average rate of mortality amongst the immigrants residing in the plantations during the past year was found to be 3·65 per centum. This compares unfavorably with the death-rates of the two previous years; that for 1869 having been 2·11 per cent. and for 1870 3·06 per cent. In explanation of this increased rate of mortality, I may observe that it is not confined to the immigrants alone; from the returns made to the Registrar General, it appears that the death-rates of the entire population of the colony reached in 1871 the unusually high rate of 3·78 per centum.

During the year, the following immigrants voluntarily entered upon fresh indentures:—East Indians entitled to return passages to India, 2,170, not entitled to back passages, not having completed their industrial residence of ten years, 2,145, making a total of 4,315: of the Chinese 843 indentured. The bounties paid to these immigrants amounted to £ 53,505.

The number of immigrants obtained from India during the season was unusually small, and consisted of the following:—2,119 males, 722 females, 122 boys, 70 girls and 128 male and female infants at an average cost of £ 18-2-3 per *caput*. In addition to these there came to the colony 260 Portuguese and 591 Barbadians, whose passages were paid by Government, but they are voluntarily immigrants and under no engagements, and free to follow their own pursuits and dispose of their labor as they please.

On the other hand, there were sent back to India in September 423 Indian emigrants. These emigrants deposited for remittance to India a sum of £ 10,507-13-8, besides taking with them small sums and having jewellery and personal ornaments of large value. The Immigration Agent General in his report on the departure of this vessel states that they "were a very fine body of people, and shew a very great and favorable contrast by their independent bearing" and greater intelligence to that which their fellow contrymen exhibit on their introduction, and which they no doubt exhibited for the most part on their own introduction.

TABLE.

Depositors.	1869.		1870.		1871.	
	Number of Depositors.	Amount Deposited.	Number of Depositors.	Amount Deposited.	Number of Depositors.	Amount Deposited.
		£		£		£
Indian Immigrants	1,622	26,700	2,057	40,928	2,501	47,055
Chinese	46	1,090	42	1,219	50	1,401
Portuguese	332	9,726	193	8,077	215	10,213
Creoles and others	1,774	25,790	2,500	33,230	3,040	42,327
TOTAL ...	3,774	63,306	4,792	83,454	4,806	100,996

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 30TH JANUARY 1873.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rain-fall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from Local Government or Administration.	State of Agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
RAJPUTANA ...	Sirohi ...	January 11 ...	.....	January 31 ...	Fair supply of water; prospects favorable; health good.	
	Meywar ...	.....	.....	.....	Water abundant; prospects continue very good; pulmonary affections frequent; small-pox beginning.	
	Alwar ...	.....	.....	.....	Crop prospects fair; mahawut anxiously looked for.	
	Jaipur ...	January 30 ...	.....	January 31 ...	Agricultural prospects continue excellent.	
	Ajmir and Mhairwara ...	.....	.....	.....	Health good; weather pleasant; crops satisfactory.	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 28th January 1873.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman.
The Hon'ble R. Stewart.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented the report of the Select Committee on the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

BURMA TIMBER DUTIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize the levy of *ad valorem* duties on timber floated down the rivers of British Burma. The matter was an extremely simple one. At present, these duties were levied by cubic measurement of each log. That was found to be inconvenient on account of the great differences in the value of different pieces of timber; and, in point of fact, by arrangement between the revenue authorities and the owners of timber, *ad valorem* duties were taken because that happened to be in favour of the timber owners. There was no provision for that in the law, and it was proposed to legalize the practice. At the same time, the opportunity would be taken to bring the law on the subject into one single enactment; it was very short and very simple, but it happened to be contained in three Acts.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA PORT-DUES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Stewart be added to the Select Committee on the Bill for the levy of Port-dues in British Burma.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SAVINGS BANKS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to legalize the repayment of money deposited in District Savings Banks in the names of Minors be taken into consideration. The report of the Committee was short, and he could not do better than read it *in extenso*. The Committee, then, after setting out that they had considered various papers connected with the Bill, which chiefly consisted of replies to certain references to all the Local Governments and Administrations in India, proceeded to report as follows:—

"We have extended the operation of the Bill to all Government Savings Banks, and we have taken the opportunity of repealing and re-enacting, with some necessary modifications,

the extant provisions of Act No. XXVI of 1855 *(to facilitate the payment of small deposits in Government Savings Banks to the representatives of deceased depositors)*.

"We have added a clause legalizing repayments of deposits heretofore made to minors or their guardians.

"We have also provided for the case of deposits made by married women, or women who afterwards marry. This and the preceding provision are in accordance with the Regulations for the management of the English Post Office Savings Banks.

"We have raised, from rupees 500 to rupees 1,000, the amount which the Secretary may pay, without probate, &c., to the representative of a deceased depositor, and we have extended, from two to three months, the period fixed by the second paragraph of clause 3.

"We have inserted a section (suggested by 9 Geo. IV, c. 42, s. 40) declaring that, when the amount of a deposit does not exceed rupees 1,000, such amount shall be excluded in computing the probate duty chargeable on the property of the deceased depositor.

"In the section relating to deposits belonging to lunatics, we have provided for the case of a deposit being made on behalf of a minor, who, on attaining majority, is found to be insane.

"We have defined 'Secretary' to include any person empowered to manage a Government Savings Bank, and we have made a few verbal amendments."

With these remarks, the Committee recommended that the Bill, thus amended, be passed. As the Council would perceive, this Bill, which was originally introduced with reference to depositors being minors, had been slightly extended, so as to include, by way of consolidation, the previously existing law, and that it also comprised one or two other matters which required legislation. It had been suggested by one or more of the Local Governments, that we should also include all the rules relating to the Savings Banks. But, on consideration, we had decided not to enter into that point, because those rules were contained in executive resolutions, and we were advised that, for such rules, executive sanction was sufficient. We had, therefore, acted upon what was understood to be a well-known principle of legislation, that we should not include anything in a law which could be done without legislative authority—that which you had the power to do, executively, should not be done legislatively.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

TRANSHIPMENT OF GOODS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Transhipment of Goods imported by Steamer be taken into consideration. In this case also, as the Report of the Committee was short, he would read it *in extenso*. The report, then, ran thus—

"We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the law relating to the transhipment of Goods imported by Steamer was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

"We have slightly amended the wording of clauses five and six; but we have made no other changes, and recommend that the Bill, thus altered, be passed."

He believed that the circumstances relating to this Bill were within the recollection of the Council. It was known, perhaps, to this Council and the public, that a considerable amount of opium was grown in Persia, and that such growth was year by year increasing. He did not say that there was any danger of rivalry with British India; but then we should see that, in such matters, a great interest was protected, namely, the Indian interest in opium. This opium, coming down the Persian Gulf in Native craft, was taken into the British ports of Aden and Bombay. The opium brought into these ports was transferred to British steamers, and by them was conveyed round to China. This was considered to be making use of British ports perhaps to the detriment of British fiscal interests. So, at first, this transhipment was prohibited. But it was thought better, on consideration, that we should not refuse the hospitality of our ports even to our possible competitors, but that we should offer every facility

for such transhipment. That being the case, it only remained to determine what ports should be included in the arrangement. Of course, Bombay would be included. But it was further considered whether we should not also include Aden. It was a free port for general merchandize, and it required special legislation to levy a transhipment fee in that port. We considered, notwithstanding the general privilege conceded to Aden, we might fairly levy this transhipment fee under the particular circumstances. Therefore, after consideration, we determined to include Aden.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE then moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTHERN INDIA IRRIGATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage in Northern India.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR asked His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business, in order to consider one point which was left doubtful in Committee with the view of saving time. It might be discussed in Council that day, so that the Council might make up their minds at the next meeting.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT requested the hon'ble member, Mr. Egerton, to read the Report of the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON read the report, which was as follows—

"We the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Northern India Canal and Drainage Bill, 1872, was referred, have the honour to make this final report.

"We have expressly provided that the proposed Act shalla pply to all lands, whether permanently settled, temporarily settled, or free from revenue.

"We have, in the penultimate paragraph of clause 8, substituted 'date of the notification' for 'passing of the Act.'

"We have reconsidered clauses 35 and 45, as amended in Council, and we have nothing further to suggest with respect to those clauses.

"We have provided, in clause 38, for assessing the owner's rate by reference to land of similar description and with similar advantages as those of land irrigated by a canal.

"We have altered clause 42 into a declaration that no owner's rate shall be chargeable, either on the owner or occupier of land, temporarily assessed to land-revenue at irrigation-rates, during the currency of such assessment. And we have struck out clause 43.

"We have provided distinctly, in the clause (66), describing the procedure for obtaining labourers for works urgently required, that the Local Government shall fix, and may from time to time alter, the rates to be paid to any such labourers, provided that such rates shall exceed the highest rates for the time being paid in the neighbourhood for similar work.

"We have made a few transpositions and verbal amendments, and recommend that the Bill, thus amended, be passed."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that he had no objection to comply with the request of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to suspend the Rules so far as to consider the Report of the Committee now, if hon'ble members considered that course a desirable one to take.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS remarked that he had not seen either the Report of the Committee or the Bill as amended by them; and he believed that every member, except His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, was in the same position.

His Honour the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR observed that his proposal was not to consider the Report of the Committee *in extenso*. The fact was, that, in respect to one clause, the matter was left doubtful, and he wished that point to be discussed now, so that the Council might be prepared to come to a decision at the next meeting. He was not a member of the Select Committee; but the

Committee were good enough to allow him to be present at their deliberations for a little time, and it would not be a serious breach of confidence to say that they had not made up their minds on that point.

He thought it would save time if he were to state his views on that one point on the present occasion.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that, when any objection was made, it was better to keep to rule, and as none of the members seemed to be in favour of the course proposed, he was not prepared to suspend the rules.

LAND REVENUE (NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES) BILL.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT announced that the adjourned debate on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land-revenue in the North-Western Provinces of Bengal would now be resumed.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR said, before this Bill passed into a stage which would withdraw it from the Council in general for some time, he should like to make a few observations. He thought it was of great importance that some of the important provisions should be carefully considered and discussed. The subject was one of enormous importance—of an importance so great that, in HIS HONOUR's view, all the other subjects put together, which were brought before this Council from one year's end to another, were not at all equal in importance to this one great subject—namely, the land-tenures and land-revenue of the country. It was to him, as he was sure it was to the public, a great source of satisfaction that this great subject should be treated by the able men who were now in a position to deal with it. The Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, under whose auspices, HIS HONOUR might say, this Bill was introduced, and the hon'ble member who introduced it, himself holding a high position in those Provinces, were, of all men in India, the most fitted to deal with this great subject. HIS HONOUR thought there could be but one opinion, that it would afford great facilities and advantage to the officers of the Government, if the law on this subject, which was now scattered over many enactments, should be consolidated and put in a clear and compact shape. After the experience of several generations of eminent Revenue Officers, it was also desirable that, in those points which required amendment, the law should be amended; that the Bill should be cast in rough by those who were so well able to deal with it so fully; and that it should then be considered in this Council.

HIS HONOUR did not propose to address himself to the details of the Bill. But there were one or two important provisions which appeared in the Bill, to which he would draw the attention of the Council. The most important point—at all events, the newest and most striking point—in this Bill was one which afforded a certain benefit to those cultivators who formerly occupied the position of proprietors. He thought that provision a most excellent one, and, if accepted by the Council, it would be a great improvement of the law as it now stood. He not only looked upon it as a great improvement and political advantage that we should act thus, and maintain the traditional rights of these ex-proprietors; but also, he thought that the provision would be of immense importance, inasmuch as it would introduce a principle which he believed was the very back-bone of Indian tenures of land. It would admit that the land might be, and was, held as a matter of status, and not as a matter of property under the ordinary conditions of contract under which land was now held in England. Property in land, in one sense, as introduced in India, was a modern invention of our own. It might be that certain privileges connected with the land were held by various individuals and hereditarily transmitted. But HIS HONOUR's assertion was, that property, in the sense of the full proprietorship with which a man could do as he liked, was a thing unknown in this country; that rent, as distinguished from revenue, did not exist. The superior holders of landed-tenures, known either as village head-men, taluqdárs, or zamíndárs, or anything else, might have hereditary rights; but

such rights were more in the nature of offices than of property. At any rate, the rights which they held signified only the possession of a certain status, and not rights as proprietors. That being so, he rejoiced to see that, in this Bill, changes were proposed with a view, to a certain extent, to recognize this view of the case; that was to say, that the ex-proprietors had a certain status which they had never lost. We said—"the rights of property and the rights depending on contract you have lost, but your status as a cultivator of the soil was not lost." He looked on the deprivation of real status as a great political evil; he looked on that as a thing of which, according to Native opinion, and according to Native law and custom, a man could not be deprived. We should now, he hoped, revert to the custom of the country, and maintain the privileges which, acording to a long course of custom, according to Native history and Native sentiment, these men were entitled to hold. He thought that the provision was a good and moderate one, and one which he hoped to see carried by the Council.

But going beyond that, there was another part of the Bill in regard to which His Honour entertained serious apprehension. He objected to the wording of two or three clauses of the Bill as they now stood. The point was of extreme importance, although, upon the face of the Bill, it might not seem so. The Council were aware that the question of the rights of ryots was one which had been long and hotly agitated in India, not only in connection with Bengal Proper, but also in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb and Oudh, and in other cognate provinces. In respect to one limited class of tenants, this Bill would give special privileges. But when you went beyond ex-proprietary tenants, you came to the great class of occupancy ryots, and he found that section 76 of the Bill introduced some changes in the wording of Act X of 1859, on which he looked with very great apprehension. It was a question whether Act X of 1859 changed or declared the law. His own opinion was, that it rather declared than changed the law. A considerable period, as things went in India, had passed since Act X of 1859 became law. It had been the subject of great agitation and contention, and most important decisions upon its meaning had been passed in the highest Courts of law. The people had become acquainted with that law; and, in the opinion of many eminent men who had been consulted, that law should not be lightly altered. The law to which people had become accustomed, and which had been settled by the decisions of so many eminent Judges, should not be tampered or interfered with, without urgent necessity. The question, therefore, was, whether section 76 of this Bill did not alter that law to some material extent. It was at one time supposed that Act X of 1859 introduced provisions very unfavourable to the landlords. It had since been more justly shown that, probably, the provisions of that law were rather unfavourable to the tenant, inasmuch as they gave grounds for the enhancement of rent which did not previously exist. Putting aside the ex-proprietary tenants, the great mass of the other occupancy tenants were those whose position and status were regulated by sections 6 and 17 of Act X of 1859; and, in the North-Western Provinces, it was proposed to substitute section 76 of this Bill for sections 6 and 17 of the Act of 1859. Now, when he came to compare those sections with the provisions of this Bill, and to read them by the light of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and some correspondence which had been published, he was very much inclined to fear that this Bill did alter the law. He believed that it had been done inadvertently: he could not think it had been done designedly. Perhaps he might venture, as having been engaged in the administration of the law, to throw out a suggestion. He had very great fear that the wording of section 76 of the Bill would introduce very considerable changes to the disadvantage of the ryots—changes which he, for one, would very much deprecate.

The first alteration which His Honour noticed in regard to the wording of this section was this. The present law, section 6, Act X of 1859, was in this form:—

"Every ryot, who has cultivated or held land for a period of twelve years, has a right of occupancy in the land so cultivated or held by him, whether it be held under pottah or not, so long as he pays the rent payable on account of the same," &c., &c.

That section and section 17, to which he should presently refer, were those sections of Act X of 1859 which had been very hotly contested in the Courts; he might say every word had been the subject of a most solemn and important legal interpretation; and he, therefore, considered that, if it was not intended to make any material change, it was most dangerous to alter the wording of a law which had been so thoroughly sifted—a law which had so thoroughly become the very back-bone of the country. He would exceedingly deprecate the change of a single word, if the change was not really necessary.

Almost the very first word of section 76 of this Bill was new, and at once made a considerable difference against the landlord. The term ryot was in its origin somewhat vague, but a long series of decisions had settled and made it clear that the ryot of Act X was, in fact, a cultivator, and that a tenant who was not a cultivator was not entitled to the benefits of section 6. It seemed to His Honour that, when the word "tenant" was introduced instead of of the word "ryot," you widened and increased the scope of the law; that you gave rights of occupancy to men who were not cultivators of the soil, to farmers and others who were not engaged in cultivation; and it would be very undesirable that tenants of that description should acquire such rights.

Again, the words of section 6 of Act X of 1859 were—"every ryot, who has cultivated or held land for a period of twelve years, has a right of occupancy." But in section 76, the words are—"every tenant, who has cultivated or held land continuously for a period of twelve years, shall be recorded as a tenant with a *simple* right of occupancy." His Honour did not understand the reason for the introduction of the word "simple." Why should it be introduced there? He feared that, to the word "simple," an important meaning might be given; because, as he went on, he found that, while under the present law the rights of tenants having rights of occupancy were defined by section 17 of Act X of 1839, which laid down the circumstances under which, and under which only, rent could be enhanced, and the limit to which it could be enhanced, that was materially changed by this Bill; in future, the standard of rent was not to be the special standard laid down by section 17 of Act X of 1859, but reference was to be made to what were called the "current rates of rent." Now, if he looked to the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the correspondence which had been published, he was filled with apprehension that the term "current rates of rent" meant simply the prevailing rates of rack or competition rent. If so, this Bill would introduce what the High Court of Bengal, sitting in very solemn judgment, had declared not to be the existing law. The hon'ble member in charge was no doubt aware that this point was the very subject of contention in what was known as the great Rent Case of Bengal. The hon'ble member was probably aware that that eminent Judge, Sir Barnes Peacock, did hold what His Honour apprehended this Bill might be considered to lay down, that tenants having rights of occupancy were entitled to hold simply at the rates of rent fixed by competition; that the right was a simple right of occupancy, and that an occupancy tenant had no other rights whatever. That was the opinion of one very eminent Judge. But it happened that, in a Court of fifteen Judges, fourteen Judges held a contrary opinion. They considered that a tenant with rights of occupancy was not entitled merely to hold at a rack-rent, but that his rent was limited, and could only be enhanced under certain express conditions, and that those conditions were laid down by section 17 of Act X of 1859. His Honour was sure that the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill would not ask the Council to upset the law which was so solemnly settled and established by the highest Court in the country, which, for a long series of years, had been settled to be the law of the land, and which had been looked to as the Magna Charta of the rights of occupancy tenants. He was sure the hon'ble member would not ask them to change that law in a sense adverse to the rights which ryots now possessed under the existing law.

His Honour would not trouble the Council by going into the details of the modes and limitations of enhancement which were now recognized by the law; but he earnestly entertained the hope that the hon'ble member in

charge of the Bill would so mould the wording of the Bill as to depart as little as possible from the conditions under which enhancements of rent could now be made; and that he would not alter the rights of occupancy ryots as they had been settled. It was all very well to protect the rights of the few who were called privileged cultivators; but it was a great deal more important to protect the rights of the mass of the cultivators of the country.

There was one other important change made by this Bill. It was the provision which enabled the Settlement Officer, at the time of settlement, to settle the rents of the ryots generally, and to enhance the rents if he considered it advisable to do so. His Honour thought there was a great deal to be said in favour of that procedure, by which rents would be raised more easily than at present. Under the revenue-system prevailing, that was probably the right course. At the same time, he could not but grudge this facility of enhancement, and for this reason, that, at any rate, for every two or more rupees enhanced, only one rupee went to the public purse, and the other rupee or rupees went to the man whom we had chosen to set up and call the landlord. His Honour's opinion was that there were only two courses open to us: either that we must look to a large increase of land-revenue in proportion as prices increased and values increased, or we must put other taxes upon the country. And his belief was that, for every rupee you put into the pocket of the landlord, you must extract another rupee from the people by some other way: for every lákh given to the landlords, you must take a lákh by means of some other tax. The course we were pursuing was somewhat thus. At the time of the previous settlement of land-revenue in the North-Western Provinces, we proceeded somewhat in this manner. We gave to the landlord one-third of the gross revenue paid by the ryots, and we took two-thirds into the public treasury. It was perfectly true, as expressed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, that, in the course of that settlement— Mr. Bird's settlement—there were no facilities for enhancement, and, as a rule, the rents of the ryots were not enhanced. We would assume that a ryot paid a rent of twelve rupees. Of that, eight rupees went to the public treasury and four rupees went to the landlord. Now, suppose that, on account of the rise of prices and the rise in the value of everything else, that ryot's rent was enhanced fifty per cent.: in that case, the twelve rupees' rent would be raised to eighteen rupees, which was now to be divided on this principle. We would take fifty per cent. of the whole into the treasury, and give fifty per cent. to the landlord. The consequence would be, that, whereas the ryot's rent was increased from twelve rupees to eighteen rupees, and the former division gave eight rupees to the public treasury and four rupees to the landlord, now, only nine rupees would go to the treasury and nine rupees would go to the landlord; therefore, although the ryot's rent was enhanced by six rupees only, one rupee went to the treasury and the remaining five rupees went to the landlord. Moreover, he found in the Bill a very proper provision that, when the rent had once been fairly settled under the provisions of the Bill, it should not be altered for a prescribed period. The landlord's rent was settled for thirty years; the ryot's rent for fifteen years. In the meantime, the prices of things were changing; money was changing in value: all things were rising in value in India. It was, therefore, very possible that, at the end of fifteen years, another fifty per cent. might be added to the ryot's rent. His Honour was supposing that the ryot originally paid twelve rupees; he would now pay eighteen rupees; and fifteen years hence he would pay twenty-seven rupees. It followed that, at the end of the fifteen years, nine rupees would go to the public treasury and eighteen rupees to the landlord. Well, then, what happened? The more money the landlords got from the people, the more money they spent, and landlord families became more numerous. We were told that they must live. The consequence was, that the family who spent two-thirds of the gross income of a village or estate would be less and less inclined to give up that large revenue which, at the end of the period of settlement, they would derive from the land, and it would be said that it was cruel suddenly to reduce their income and the value of their property. In His Honour's view, the longer the term for which you settled the revenue, the more the landlord class became accustomed to the idea of property in the land; the more they became

wedded to the habit of spending the income, the more difficult it would be to raise the public revenue on the land.

In reality, then, we must, he believed, adopt one of two courses: we must either go back to the original character of land-tenure and land-revenue in India; we must say boldly to the landlord,—"You must go back to the position of a collector and privileged cultivator. What has of late been called rent is really revenue; we will take the greater portion as revenue, merely leaving you a portion for your trouble in collection and in consideration of your position." Or, on the other hand, we must permanently settle the revenue, and do what Lord Cornwallis desired to do—settle the revenue permanently, not only for the landlords, but also for the ryots. With a permanently fixed land-revenue, as in European countries, we must set against that settlement the necessity of raising taxes in other forms. You must either put an end to that idea of the continual increase of property in land, and raise the revenue very largely, enhancing the rate on the landlord and ryot alike, or you must permanently settle the land-revenue for all parties, and adopt other systems of taxation. No doubt this last would be in one view a great gain; it would be an immense thing to put an end to the harassment and the setting of class against class; of Government against one class, and one class against another, and all the irritation caused by settlements and enhancements, and all the rest of it. In His Honour's view, the permanent settlement in Bengal had given opportunity for the creation under the zamíndárs of a vast mass of landed proprietors of a smaller and more popular character. That, undoubtedly, was of very great benefit to the country. And if, in Bengal, it was necessary to impose other taxes, the country would not be without compensation in the permanent settlement. His Honour's view was, that the time had come when, in dealing with a Bill of this kind, we must take our course in one line or the other: either towards a permanent settlement of the revenue of landholders and ryots alike, or adopt a system of periodical enhancement of the revenue commensurate to the increase of rents on the ryots. He thought nothing could be worse than a system of continual enhancement of the rent of the ryots with very inadequate gain to the public treasury. He would either stop enhancements of all sorts, and rest on a people rendered stable by the wide diffusion of settled and secure landed property, or would raise the revenue as the rent was raised, and rest on the contentment due to the avoidance of other taxes.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley said, he did not propose to detain the Council with any very lengthy observations regarding the Bill in its present stage. He could not, indeed, add anything to the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor as to its extreme importance, whether as a measure of consolidation, or as one of reform.

He only wished to say that he entirely concurred in the general expediency of the Bill, so far as it concerned the consolidation of the existing law. And as regards the reforms which it introduced, he thought he might say, generally, that he also agreed with His Honour so far as to think the principle upon which our legislation in this respect had hitherto proceeded was to some extent erroneous. He believed, that is to say, that the ancient custom of the country certainly never generally recognized such idea of full and complete property in the land as had been recognized by the theory of modern English law, although the latter had, to a certain extent, guided both our Courts and legislation in this country. He did not mean to say that absolute property in land was never found in India; but he certainly thought that it was not the general rule. He might go further, and say it was hardly possible to recognize any one uniform, general law of property in India. The truth was, there was never any one principle accepted as the basis of the land-law. The status of the various persons interested in, or connected with, the land had been settled by a series of compromises, induced by various general and local circumstances, which had created, perhaps, the most complicated and varied body of law and custom that the world had ever seen. We had thrown all our influence into the

scale in favour of one particular portion of the community connected with the land, whose position, perhaps, fitted best with the theory of the English idea of proprietors. And no doubt the practical effect of carrying out that policy had resulted in the enormous evils which the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had so vividly described in his speech at the last meeting of the Council, and which, vivid as it was, gave a very inadequate idea of the great injustice and political evils which were the logical consequences of the view which had been thus generally taken by our authorities. The present Bill did very much, so far as it could be done, to remove those mischievous effects of the principle followed, without destroying the efforts made to reduce the land-law to some sort of system and uniformity. It very wisely, moreover, adopted that method of compromise by which, in accordance with immemorial practice, the Natives had themselves endeavoured to adjust the difficulties which had arisen out of our administration of the law.

He did not propose, at this stage of the Bill, to go into the details of the measure, because he thought the general policy required first to be considered as a whole. It was well understood, moreover, that the present was one of three Bills intended to carry out that policy in a uniform manner, which were necessarily, to some extent, connected with each other, and which should, therefore, be based, not only on the same principle, but should be made consistent in their form and expression. It would be very convenient, therefore, that all three Bills should be considered at the same time, and if possible by the same Committee, and that they should be carried out in harmony with each other. The principle being practically the same, it would nevertheless be very difficult otherwise to prevent the details from clashing in some respects.

In regard to some of the objections which His Honour the Lieutenant Governor had taken, MR. BAYLEY believed they arose to some extent from the nomenclature adopted in the Bill, to which MR. BAYLEY had no inherent objection, excepting that it required to be very carefully considered; if not, there might be some danger of unintentionally changing the law as it stood. He merely instanced the new meaning given to the term "collector," which, unless carefully guarded, would be attended with considerable inconvenience. The word was used in a vast number of Regulations and Laws passed during the last century in a way so strictly technical, that, unless extreme care was taken, a new technical sense given to it would practically alter the law. Therefore, it appeared to him on this ground also, that it was very necessary that this Bill, and the others to which he had alluded, should be considered, as far as possible, together.

With regard to the policy of fixing the rates at the time of settlement, as a matter of fact, he believed that it was certainly the original intention of the present Settlement Law to fix them at that period, and no doubt in the majority of the earlier settlements the intention was acted upon. But it was found that the Settlement Officer had not legally the power of doing that which he endeavoured to do, and that the law did not give the legal force intended to his acts. MR. BAYLEY knew the evils which that want of power had brought about. As regards the time of settlement becoming one of general enhancement of rents, this was so already, the settlement was taken advantage of as a time of enhancement. The only difference was, that it now occurred after the Government revenue was settled, and when the Government could not get any benefit from it. And this enhancement was not now made by Settlement Officers who were acquainted with the people, but by rough agreement between the landlord and tenant, and without any very satisfactory machinery to adjust their disputes. The Bill proposed merely to give a legal and useful shape to the existing practice, and to bring it under needful restrictions. As to the exact period for which the rents should last, it might be a question to be considered. MR. BAYLEY would not follow the Lieutenant Governor into the very difficult questions of political economy raised by him; he would only say that, so far as they affected the practical question before the Council, the present Bill seemed to go a long way towards a satisfactory compromise between conflicting views.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS said that the Bill now before the Council had a two-fold object, the consolidation and the amendment of the existing law. As to the first, it was obviously desirable to clear up all doubtful points, to legalize existing practice, and to bring into one enactment the various Regulations on revenue, tenant-right and other matters affecting the land. He, therefore, had no hesitation in expressing his concurrence with the hon'ble mover as to the necessity for legislation. As to the second object of this Bill, it was admitted that the amendments embraced points of very great importance; and with the short time the Council had had at their disposal, he did not feel that he could do justice to them. For this reason, and not because he failed to appreciate their importance, he would not follow his hon'ble friends, the Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Bayley, in their remarks. He would content himself with saying, generally, that he fully approved the direction taken by the amendments, while he thought some of the new provisions open to criticism, and was disposed to object to some of the clauses as they now stood. Considering, however, the great local experience of the hon'ble the mover, and that this Bill had been the result of careful consideration by a Committee of some of the ablest officers in the North-Western Provinces, and especially considering that it was put forward by the very best authority on the revenue and land-tenures of Upper India, the Lieutenant Governor himself, it was, *primâ facie*, highly probable that his (MR. ELLIS') criticisms and objections were not well founded. It was thus not unlikely that, on further enquiry and explanation, his present opinion would be modified in regard to those points on which he differed, and he would refrain from stating them to the Council at the present stage of the discussion. He begged to give his vote for the motion for a reference to a Select Committee, and, in doing so, would express a doubt whether the period of six weeks would suffice for a determination of the many important details which would have to be considered by the Committee. But he would not move any formal amendment, as it would be open to ask for an extension of time.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE said—"In the first place, I desire to observe that one point in the Bill, section 75, on which His Honour the Lieutenant Governor has just laid great stress, namely, the provision that the ex-proprietors who, from any cause, have been sold out of their lands, may still have the privilege of cultivating the lands as privileged occupancy tenants, is not at all new. A similar, just and expedient provision was embodied in the Panjáb Tenancy Act of 1868, and in the Oudh Rent Act. Having myself been concerned in the passing of the Panjáb Act, I am glad to see that a similar policy in this respect is followed in the present Bill.

"We have just heard doubts expressed whether this Bill sufficiently guards, by its sections 75 and 76, the rights of ryots, cultivators and tenants. Certainly, the Bill does not go so far as the Panjáb Act, and hardly as far as the Oudh Act.

"The Panjáb Act described several classes of privileged ryots more than those mentioned in this Bill, and then provided that these classes should be entitled to have their rents fixed at favourable rates, determined by various percentages below the average rent-rates of the district. Some classes, more highly privileged than the others, were to pay as much as thirty per cent. less than the average rate. But even the ordinary occupancy ryot was to pay fifteen per cent. below that average. By the Oudh Act, the occupancy ryot was entitled to have a favourable rate twelve per cent. less than the average.

"Now, it has been objected by a previous speaker that this Bill does not make adequate provision in these respects. But although the Bill does not make the provisions as to rent-rates very specific, it does seem to contemplate such provision being made by executive authority.

"His Honour the Lieutenant Governor seems to consider that the 'simple occupancy tenant' of this Bill will be liable to be rack-rented, because he will be chargeable with 'the current rates of rent for similar land.' No doubt he might, under some circumstances, be thus chargeable. But then the Bill also provided that he might be charged 'by the standard of the rent-rates sanctioned by the Board of Revenue for the circle in which the holding of such tenant

is situated.' This seems justly to afford opportunity to the Board for fixing some standard, with a slight difference in favour of the occupancy ryot.

"So, with the privileged ryot of section 75; his rent is to be fixed by the Settlement Officer at two annas in the rupee less than the average rent-rate. This is a distinct concession, similar to the concessions allowed in the Panjáb and Oudh. But in this Bill the application will be limited to a very small class.

"Altogether, the details of the status of the 'simple occupancy tenant' may well afford matter for consideration by the Select Committee, if the Council shall to-day agree that the Bill be referred to such a Committee.

"Next, I infer from the tenor of the remarks by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, that in this Bill we should not concede too much to landlords in comparison with tenants; that in this way it might happen that the dues of the State in respect to land-revenue might be transferred to the landlords, which again might lead to the necessity for other kinds of taxation, and so on. Without following His Honour in that train of argument, I may remind the Council that this Bill is proposed for provinces where the lesser proportion only of the tenures relates to landlords and tenants, while the major proportion relates to peasant-proprietors. Indeed, the great majority of the people for whom this Bill is intended are those peasant-proprietors who are quite the best of their kind in all India, and who approach most nearly to the status of similar classes in continental Europe. As to the other kinds of taxation to which His Honour adverted, I am sure that the Council will excuse me from entering upon that subject. This is an instance to which the very familiar words of the poet seem specially applicable—'better bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of.' That is, better make the most of the taxes we have, than fly to taxes of which we know not what the effect or the result may be.

"Lastly, I listened with due attention to what His Honour said regarding the fiscal interest connected with the permanent assessment of the land-revenue. We are all, perhaps, agreed that it would be well to concede to the people a permanent limitation of the demand for land-revenue. But how far such a limitation is reasonably practicable in the North-West Provinces; whether it should be an absolute pecuniary limitation, as in Bengal, or whether it should consist of a fixed share of the State in the produce, the value of such share in money to be altered from time to time, according to range of prices, are questions still under the consideration of Government."

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS said—"As the principle on which section 75 is drawn, which recognizes ex-proprietary tenants as a separate class of occupancy tenants, with privileges superior to those who have acquired a right of occupancy by mere prescription, appears to be generally approved, it is unnecessary for me to add anything to what I have already said on this subject last Tuesday.

"I wish, however, to say a few words on some of the remarks made by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor. He objects to the use of the word 'tenant,' in section 76, in place of the word 'ryot' used in section 6 of Act X of 1859. If His Honour will read the definition given of a tenant in section 3 of this Bill, in connection with the last part of section 76, which provides that, before a tenant can acquire a right of occupancy in any land, he must have cultivated it continuously for twelve years, and also read clause one, which bars the acquisition of this right in any land not let, he will, I think, see that his fears that a farmer who may have taken a part of an estate on lease can acquire a right of occupancy in it under this section are groundless. His Honour then objects to the phrase 'simple right of occupancy,' in the latter part of the first clause of the same section, as an alteration in section 6 of Act X of 1859, which provides that a tenant who has cultivated land for twelve years shall have a right of occupancy in such land."

[His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR observed that, in the definition of "tenant" in the Bill, "cultivating" did not occur.]

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS resumed—"The word to which His Honour objects has been introduced to distinguish tenants who have acquired a right of occu-

pancy by prescription, from tenants who have a right of occupancy in virtue of their former proprietary title in the land. Act X includes all occupancy tenants liable to enhancement of rent in one class. If ex-proprietary cultivators are to be recognized as a separate class, as is now proposed, some such word as that used in this section is necessary to distinguish the two classes.

"With reference to His Honour's remarks on the rules prescribed in section 76 for the determination of the rent payable by tenants with a simple right of occupancy, I would point out that this section is intended to apply only to Settlement Courts, and to the time when the settlement of a district is under revision: at all other times, suits for enhancement and determination of rent will be decided under the provisions of the Rent Law, and by officers invested with powers under it. It may be advisable, as His Honour urges, to lay down a stricter procedure for them than that which is here proposed for the guidance of Settlement Officers; but as the chief duty of a Settlement Officer is to ascertain, by the most careful enquiry, the rent actually paid for land of every description throughout the district under settlement; as his opportunities for ascertaining this are far greater than those enjoyed by any officer exercising powers under the Rent Law during the currency of a settlement; and as his conclusions have to be submitted for the consideration of the Commissioner of the Division and of the Board of Revenue before they can be acted upon, it is, I contend, far better to give him the power to determine the rent payable by a tenant for any particular field, in accordance with these general deductions and observations, than to compel him, as the Rent Courts are obliged to do, to take the evidence of five or six cultivators on a matter on which he has already recorded all the evidence obtainable, not from a few interested witnesses, but after an inquiry extending over, perhaps, two or three years, among all classes of the agricultural community. Moreover, this is no new power which it is now proposed for the first time to give Settlement Officers as an experiment: they exercised it formerly under Regulation VII of 1822, when the settlements under Regulation IX of 1833 were made. It is certainly in accordance with the feelings and traditions of the people. It will put a stop to much of the ill-will and irritation now caused by the enhancement-suits which invariably follow a revision of the assessment, and it will, as I pointed out last Tuesday, relieve both landlord and tenant in a great measure from the heavy expense and delay they are now put to in re-settling the rental of an estate after revision of the Government demand on it.

"At the conclusion of his speech, His Honour made some remarks from which I understand that he objects to the principle on which the land-revenue demand is settled in the North-West, on the ground that the Government is shut out, during the currency of a settlement, from any share in the increased rental that may be obtained by the landlords; and also, that he considers that the share of the rental of an estate taken as land-revenue is too low. I regret that His Honour has thought fit to make these remarks, as I was in hope that all discussion on these questions had been ended. I shall merely say now, that our experience of the settlements under Regulation IX of 1833 is directly opposed to the conclusions arrived at by His Honour, and affords ample proof that the share of the assets of an estate now taken as revenue is as high as can be imposed with justice or safety, especially now that landlords have no longer the power they formerly had of increasing their receipts by any considerable extension of cultivation. But it seems to me that the discussion of these questions is altogether out of place here, the principle on which the land-revenue is to be assessed, and the share of the rental to be taken by the State, being matters to be decided, not by the Legislative Council, but by the Executive Government."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR observed that the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis had given an explanation which seemed completely satisfactory, in regard to the definition of the word "tenant." But when we came to refer to that definition, we found it to be as follows:—

"Tenant" means occupant of land who is, or, but for a special contract, would be, liable to pay rent therefor"

His Honour thought it was much better, seeing that the existing law—

His Excellency the President observed that the Council must adhere to the rules. Each member was only entitled to speak once in a debate.

His Excellency the President said—"The importance of some of the questions raised in this Bill is very great, and has been fully recognised by hon'ble members.

"For my own part, I have great confidence in the knowledge and ability of my hon'ble friend on my left (Mr. Inglis), and the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces who have prepared the Bill; and I agree with my hon'ble friend opposite (Mr. Ellis), that there is probably no man in India who is so complete a master of the revenue-system of the North-Western Provinces, or better able to weigh the various rights connected with the settlement of the land-revenue, than Sir William Muir, the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, with whose approval the Bill has come before us.

"I therefore anticipate that this Council will find upon examination that the Bill, in its main features, will deserve their approval. At the same time, as the most important clauses of the Bill have been introduced since the Bill was first brought in, I shall await the report of the Select Committee before expressing an opinion upon the questions which have been raised to-day, many of which seem to me to be better suited to discussion in Committee, where explanations can be freely given and received, than in the whole Council. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor has made some remarks upon the executive policy of the Government in respect to the principles upon which new settlements of the land-revenue should be made. Upon this, I wish to observe that, in my opinion, there is no necessity for imposing new taxes in India, and revisions of the land-settlement should be conducted with great moderation and consideration for existing interests."

His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram said, one most important point was brought forward by His Lordship and the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, with regard to which he wished to offer a few remarks. When giving out land permanently, it was of the greatest importance that the Government should confine it to those districts or zilas where the land was thoroughly surveyed by a *paimáish* or revenue survey, and also to those districts which had been surveyed by Trigonometrical Survey Officers, and where every inch of uncultivated land, including forest land, was surveyed. Because, no doubt, even if the land were given to the ryots or proprietors all over the country for a century, or half a century, still they would be under a vague fear that the Sarkár might increase the revenue again. But where the province, or division or district was thoroughly surveyed, both trigonometrically and by *paimáish*, there was no harm in making a permanent settlement. But until such surveys had been completed, there was great danger in giving out the land permanently.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, the Hon'ble Messrs. Ellis, Hobhouse, Bayley, Chapman, Egerton and Inglis, and His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, with instructions to report in six weeks.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse gave notice that, at the next meeting of the Council, he proposed to introduce the pending Bill relating to Oaths and Affirmations, and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 4th February 1873.

Calcutta;
The 28th January 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Dept.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 11th February 1873.

No. 3.—The following Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th day of February 1873, and are hereby promulgated for general information:—

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

In exercise of the power conferred by the Indian Councils' Act, 1861, section eighteen, the following amended Rules have been made by the Council of the Governor General assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations at the meeting held on the eleventh day of February 1873, and have received the assent of the Governor General:

I.—*Preliminary.*

1. These Rules supersede the Rules for the Conduct of Business at the Meetings of the Council as amended on the 17th day of December 1862, and the 28th day of February 1868.

2. In these Rules—

"Council" means the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:

"President" means the Governor General, or (during the time of his visit to any part of India unaccompanied by his Council) the President nominated by the Governor General

in Council, under the Indian Councils' Act, 1861, section six; or in the absence of both the Governor General and the President so nominated, the Senior Ordinary Member of Council present and presiding:

"Member" means a Member of the Council, whether ordinary, extraordinary or additional:

"Secretary" means the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department and includes every person for the time being exercising the functions of his office; and

"Local Government" includes a Chief Commissioner.

II.—*Meetings of the Council.*

3. The Council shall ordinarily meet at 11 A. M. and shall not prolong its sittings after 4 P. M., unless the President otherwise directs.

4. The quorum shall be seven, including the President.

5. The Commander-in-Chief shall sit on the right of the President: the Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall sit opposite the President: the Law Member shall sit wherever it may be convenient; and, subject to these provisions, the Members shall sit according to seniority, the junior Member being on the left of the President.

6. The President may adjourn, without any discussion or vote, any Meeting or business, whether there be a quorum present or not, to any future day, or to any part of the same day.

7. The President shall preserve order, and all points of order shall be decided by him, no discussion thereupon being allowed.

8. A Member desiring to make any observations on any subject before the Council shall address the President without rising from his chair.

9. On all matters brought before the Council, after the Member who makes a motion has spoken, each Member consecutively, beginning with the Member on the left of the President, may make such observations as he thinks proper.

After all the Members in turn have had an opportunity of speaking, the mover may speak once by way of reply, and any other Member may, with the permission of the President, speak once by way of explanation:

Provided that, if the matter be an amendment of a Bill, the Member in charge of the Bill shall be entitled to speak next after the mover of the amendment.

10. When, for the purpose of explanation during discussion, or for any other sufficient reason, any Member has occasion to ask a question of another Member on any measure then under the consideration of the Council, he shall ask the question through the President.

11. Any Member may speak at the request and on behalf of another Member who is unable to express himself in English.

12. On every motion before the Council, the question shall be put by the President, and shall be decided by a majority of votes.

In case of a division the votes shall be taken by the Secretary in consecutive order, beginning with the Member on the left of the President.

After the question is put no further discussion upon it shall be allowed.

13. Any Member may ask for any papers or returns connected with any Bill before the Council. The President shall determine, either at the time, or at the Meeting of the Council next following, whether the papers or returns asked for can be given.

14. Communications on matters connected with any Bill before the Council may be addressed, either in the form of a petition to the Governor General in Council, or in a letter to the Secretary, and must in either case be sent to the Secretary. Ordinarily, such communications will not be answered.

Except in the case of the High Court at Fort William, such communications from Courts, officials, or public bodies shall ordinarily be sent through the Local Government.

15. The Secretary shall either cause such communications to be printed and send a copy to each Member, or circulate them for the perusal of each Member.

III.—*Introduction and Publication of Bills.*

16. Any Member desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill in accordance with the provisions of section 19 of the Indian Councils' Act, shall give the Secretary at least three days' previous notice of the title and object of the Bill.

If such motion be carried, the Bill with a full Statement of Objects and Reasons shall, if not already prepared, be prepared by the Member or (if he so desire) by the Secretary in consultation with the Member.

17. The Secretary shall then cause the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, to be printed, and shall send a copy to each Member.

If any of the Members are unacquainted with English, he shall also cause the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons to be translated into Hindústání for their use.

18. When a Bill is introduced, or on some subsequent occasion, the Member in charge of it shall make one or more of the following motions—

(*a.*) that it be referred to a Select Committee, or

(*b.*) that it be taken into consideration by the Council, either at once or at some future day to be then mentioned, or

(*c.*) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

19. No such motion shall be made until after a copy of the Bill and a copy of the Statement of Objects and Reasons have been furnished to each Member. Any Member may object to the motion unless such copies have been furnished to him at least seven days previously; and such objection shall prevail unless the President, in exercise of his power to suspend any of these Rules, allows the motion to be made.

20. On the day on which such motion is made, or on any subsequent day to which the discussion is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed.

21. When any motion mentioned in Rule 18 is carried, the Bill shall, together with a Statement of its Objects and Reasons, be published in English in the *Gazette of India.*

The Bill and Statement shall also be published in such official Gazettes and in such Vernacular languages (if any), as the Council in each case decides to be necessary for the purpose of giving notice to the communities affected by the Bill.

For this purpose, the Council shall make an order at the Meeting at which such motion is carried, and may, from time to time, on the motion of any Member, vary or cancel such order.

22. The Governor General, if he see fit, may order the publication of a Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons which accompanies it, in such Gazettes and languages as he thinks necessary, although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill.

In that case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill; and if the Bill be afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

IV.—*Select Committees.*

23. The Law Member shall be a Member of every Select Committee.

The other Members of every Committee shall be named by the Council when the Bill is referred, or at any subsequent Meeting.

The Law Member and, in his absence, the Member in charge of the Bill shall be chairman of the Committee, and, in the case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

24. After publication of a Bill in the *Gazette of India,* the Select Committee to which the Bill may have been referred shall make a report thereon.

Such report shall be made not sooner than three months from the date of the first publication in the *Gazette of India,* unless the Council orders the report to be made sooner.

Reports may be either preliminary or final.

The Select Committee shall in their report state whether or not, in their judgment, the Bill has been so altered as to require re-publication, and whether the publication ordered by these Rules or by the Council has taken place.

If, in the judgment of the Committee, the Bill has been so altered as to require republication, the Secretary shall send a copy of the altered Bill to the Secretary of the Department to which it pertains.

25. The Secretary shall cause every report of a Select Committee to be printed, and shall send a copy of such report to each Member, and if the Committee or the President so direct, the Secretary shall cause the report, with the amended Bill, to be published in the *Gazette of India.*

If any of the Members present are unacquainted with English, he shall also cause the report to be translated into Hindústání for their use.

26. The report of the Select Committee on a Bill shall be presented to the Council by the Member in charge of the Bill, and shall be taken into consideration by the Council as soon as conveniently may be; but any Member may object to its being so taken into consideration when he has not been furnished for a week with a copy of the report; and such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in exercise of his power to suspend any of these Rules, allows the report to be taken into consideration.

V.—*Consideration and Amendments of Bills.*

27. When a Bill is taken into consideration by the Council, any Member may propose an amendment of such Bill.

28. If notice of such amendment has not been sent to the Secretary at least three days before the Meeting of the Council at which the Bill is to be considered, any Member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in exercise of his power to suspend any of these Rules, allows the amendment to be moved.

The Secretary shall cause every such notice to be printed, and shall send a copy for the information of each Member.

If any of the Members present are unacquainted with English, he shall also cause every such notice to be translated into Hindústání for their use.

29. Amendments shall ordinarily be considered in the order of the clauses to which they respectively relate.

30. Any Member may move that a Bill which has been amended by the Council or by a Select Committee be re-published or re-committed, and, if the Council so decide, the President may order the Bill to be re-published or re-committed, as the case may be.

31. If no amendment be made when a Bill is taken into consideration by the Council, the Bill may at once be passed.

If any amendment be made, any Member may object to the passing of the Bill at the same Meeting; and such objection shall prevail, unless the President, in exercise of his power to suspend any of these Rules, allows the Bill to pass.

Where the objection prevails, the Bill shall be brought forward again at a future Meeting, and may then be passed with or without further amendment.

VI.—*Passing of Bills and Publication of Acts.*

32. When a Bill is passed by the Council, a copy thereof shall be signed by the President, and, when the Governor General has declared his assent thereto, such copy shall be signed by the Governor General, and the Bill shall be published as soon as possible in the official Gazettes, under the signature of the Secretary, as an Act of the Governor General in Council.

Such publication shall be made in the *Gazette of India* in English and in the official Gazettes of the Local Governments in English and in the principal Vernacular languages spoken in the territories subject to such Governments respectively:

Provided that, when the Act does not apply to the whole of British India, it shall be published only in the *Gazette of India* and in the Gazettes of the Local Governments to whose territories it applies.

VII.—*Duties of Secretary.*

33. At least two days before each Meeting of the Council, the Secretary shall send to each Member a list of the business to be brought forward at such Meeting.

34. The Secretary shall keep a journal, in which all the proceedings of the Council shall be fairly entered.

The journal shall be submitted after each Meeting to the President for his confirmation and signature, and, when so signed, shall be the record of the proceedings of the Council.

35. The Secretary shall also prepare a report of the proceedings of the Council at each of its Meetings, including an abstract of the observations of the Members, and publish it in the *Gazette of India* as soon as possible after the Meeting. He shall send a copy of such report to each Member and also to the Permanent Under Secretary of State for India.

36. In addition to the other duties specially required by these Rules, it shall be the duty of the Secretary—

1st, to draft all Bills originated by the Government of India, the Statements of their Objects and Reasons, and the Reports of the Select Committees to which such Bills are referred;

2nd, to take charge of the copies of the Bills signed by the Governor General and of all the other records of the Council;

3rd, to keep the books of the Council;

4th, to keep a list of the business for the time being before the Council;

5th, to superintend the printing of all papers printed in pursuance of these Rules;

6th, to assist the Council and all Committees in such manner as they may direct;

7th, to send to the Secretary of the Department to which the Bill pertains, any Bill which an Additional Member has obtained leave to introduce under Rule 16;

8th, to examine all Bills deposited by Additional Members, and report to the President on those which contain clauses trenching on subjects coming within section 19 or section 22 of the Indian Councils' Act, 1861;

9th, to write all letters which the Council, or the President, or any Select Committee, or the Law Member, directs to be written.

37. It shall be the special duty of the Assistant Secretary in the Legislative Department to translate into Hindústání Bills, Statements of Objects and Reasons, Reports of Select Committees and Amendments of Bills, to explain papers to the Members unacquainted with English, and otherwise to assist them in such manner as they may require.

VIII.—*Miscellaneous.*

38. Strangers may be admitted into the Council Chamber during the sittings of the Council on the order of the President.

Application for orders of admission is to be made to the Secretary.

39. The President, on the motion of any Member, may direct at any time during a sitting of the Council, that strangers withdraw.

40. Any paper relating to any measure before the Council may be published by order of the President.

Copies of papers so published shall be sold at such rates as may be fixed by the Secretary.

41. Any Bill respecting which no motion has been made in the Council for two years may, by order of the President, be removed from the list of business.

42. The President, for sufficient reason, may suspend any of the foregoing Rules.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EDUCATION.

Fort William, the 11th February 1873.

No. 45.—Mr. J. Garrett, Director of Public Instruction in Mysore and Coorg, has obtained subsidiary leave for twelve days from the 9th ultimo, preparatory to his obtaining furlough.

PORT BLAIR.

The 13th February 1873.

No. 4.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to grant subsidiary leave to Surgeon W. H. Rean, M. D., Senior Medical Officer at Port Blair, with effect from the date on which he may make over charge of his appointment to Dr. Dougall, up to the expiration of 30 days from any subsequent date on which the first steamer may leave Port Blair for Calcutta.

No. 5.—Surgeon J. Dougall, M. D., of the Madras Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as Senior Medical Officer of Port Blair during the absence on furlough of Dr. W. H. Rean, or until further orders, and with effect from the date on which he may relieve Dr. Rean.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Fort William, the 10th February 1873.

No. 98.—Major T. G. Montgomerie, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, is allowed subsidiary leave for 30 days from the 20th instant, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 13th February 1873.

No. 108.—The subsidiary leave granted to Captain W. G. Murray, Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, Topographical Surveys, 2nd Grade, in Notification No. 75, dated 31st ultimo, is hereby cancelled.

FORESTS.

The 14th February 1873.

No. 285.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 960, dated 10th August 1872, the following revised list of Sub-Assistant Conservators of Forests is published for information :—

No.	Name.	Date of appointment.	Province to which attached.	REMARKS.
1	Mr. J. Ballantyne ...	19th Oct. 1868 ...	Berar ...	Under special covenant as a Forester.
2	„ H. B. Condon ...	19th Jan. 1869 ...	Central Provs. ...	On probation.
3	„ G. Richardson ...	6th Dec. „ ...	Oudh ...	Offg. as Asstt. Consvr., Central Provs.
4	„ J. S. Mackay ...	15th Jan. 1870 ...	Panjáb ...	„ „ „ Panjáb.
5	„ H. R. Ring ...	1st July „ ...	Coorg ...	„ „ „ Coorg.
6	„ W. King ...	26th „ „ ...	Mysor ...	„ „ „ Mysor.
7	„ G. Stratford ...	6th Sept. „ ...	Burma.	
8	„ A. L. Hough ...	25th Oct. „ ...	„	
9	„ O. Greig ...	1st April 1871...	N. W. Provs. ...	Offg. as Asstt. Consvr., N. W. Provs.
10	„ E. A. Down ...	29th May „ ...	Oudh ...	„ „ „ „
11	„ E. Dobbs ...	12th July „ ...	Central Provs. ...	On probation.
12	„ C. H. James ...	30th April 1872...	Bengal	
13	„ C. W. Palmer ...	30th „ „ ...	N. W. Provs.	
14	Anwar Khan ...	1st June „ ...	Ajmir.	
15	Mr. C. E. Fendall ...	5th July „ ...	Panjáb.	
16	„ A. Stewart ...	19th „ „ ...	„	
17	„ T. G. Atkinson ...	2nd Aug. „ ...	„ ...	*Supernumerary.*
18	„ P. Gough ...	27th Sept. „ ...	N. W. Provs. ...	*Supernumerary.*

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 12th February 1873.

No. 295 *P.*—In recognition of the valuable services rendered to Government by Abdool Kader, Inspector in the Poona District Police, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Khan Bahadoor" as a personal distinction.

The 13th February 1873.

No. 305 *P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of M. Edward Bandry as Consular Agent for France at Tellicherry.

No. 309 *P.*—The following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

POLITICAL.
No. 137.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON,
The 24th December 1872.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

I transmit herewith, for the information of your Excellency's Government, in continuation of the documents forwarded with my despatches in this Department, No. 100 of the 10th August 1871, and No. 67 of the 31st July 1872, four printed copies of the new Commercial Tariff of Netherlands India, which come into operation on the 1st of January 1874.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) ARGYLL.

From Sir E. Harris to Earl Granville.

COMMERCIAL. THE HAGUE,
No. 39. *28th November* 1872.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to transmit herewith a translation of the new Indian Tariff, which was passed through both Chambers of the States-General, and awaits the Royal assent.

It will come into operation on the 1st of January 1874, and its importance to British industry and commerce will at once be felt, since, besides abolishing differental duties, it establishes a general reduction in the scale of imports.

Thus, British manufactures of silk, cotton, linen, ribbons, &c., which now pay a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, will, from the date of January 1, 1874, only pay 6 per cent.; and advantages will be obtained in the same directions as regards our other exports.

Amended Bill for Ratifying the Tariffs of Import, Export, and Transit Duties in Netherlands India.

(TRANSLATION.)

WE, William III., &c., &c., &c. To all whom these presents shall concern, send greeting:

Having taken into consideration that the Act of July 3, 1865 (Staatsblad No. 76) by virtue of the Act of July 24, 1871 (Staatsblad No. 89) remains in operation till January 1, 1873, and that it is therefore necessary further to ratify by law the tariffs of import, export, and transit duties in Netherlands India.

We, after having consulted our Council of State, and with the concurrence of the States-General, have approved and resolved as follows:—

Art. 1. All merchandize to Java and Madeira; to West Coast of Sumatra; to the Assistant Residency of Bencoolen; to the Residency of the Lampong districts; to the Residency of Palembang; to the Residency, Banka and Dependencies; to the Assistant Residency of Billiton; and to the Residency, South and East Division of Borneo, imported for use or consumptiom, and not expressly stated as free of duty, are liable to an import duty according to this Tariff:—

Merchandize.	Rating.	Duty.
		Fl. c.
Earthenware (baked) and porcelain...	*Ad valorem*	6 per cent.
Tiles, &c., and bricks	do.	Free.
Vinegar of all sorts, in cask	Hectolitre	2 00
Ditto ditto, in bottle	do.	2 50
Animal charcoal	...	Free.
Beer, in cask	Hectolitre	2 0
Ditto, in bottle	do.	2 50
Books, maps and charts, engravings, plates, and music in sheets, sewed or bound*	...	Free.
Gunpowder	*Ad valorem*	6 per cent.
Provisions not seperately enumerated	do.	do.

ARTICLES TO BE FOUND UNDER OTHER HEADS.

Anvils, see bar iron.
Æther sulphuricus, see spirits.
Amfioen, see opium.
Anchors, see iron.
Arrack, see spirits
Axles and wheels, see iron.
Ribbons, see textile fabrics.
Iron hooping, see bar iron.
Bullion, see gold.
Cambric and muslin, see cotton fabrics.
Beds and mattresses, see furniture.
Currant juice, see provisions.
Jewellery, not in gold or silver, see haberdashery.
Sheet copper, see copper.
Sheet steel, see steel.
Sheet zinc, see zinc.
Pasteboard, see paper.
Brushmakers' goods, see haberdashery.
Butter, see provisions.
Bolts (copper), see copper.
Brandy, see spirits.
Fire-engines, see manufactory and steam-engines.
Spectacle glasses, glass beads, and other glass trinkets, see haberdashery.
Well-water, see mineral water.
Bronze work, copper work, see copper.
Surgical instruments, see instruments.
Chintz paper, see paper.
Chloroform, see spirits.
Cigars, see tobacco.
Cognac, see spirits.
Coke, see coals.
Cyder or apple-wine, see provisions.
Roofing glass, see glass and glasswork.
Tiles, see earthenware.
Glass tiles, see glass and glasswork.
Blankets, see cotton manufactures.
Scarves and shawls, see cotton manufactures.
Wire, gold, see gold and silver.
„ copper, see copper.
„ steel, see steel.
„ zinc, see zinc.
Precious stones, see jewels.
Asses and mules, see horses.

* Engravings and prints in frames same as furniture. (Supplement to Ned. "Staatscourant," 1872-73.)

Merchandize.	Rating.	Duty.
		Fl. c.
Manufactory or steam-engines, machinery, tolls, apparatus and implements for agriculture, manufacturing and steam purposes, and mining; portions of the same provided such are recognized by the officials	.....	Free.
Gambier	100 kilog.	20 00
Yarn	*Ad valorem*	6 per cent.
Spirits	Per hectolitre of liquid containing 30 litres of alcohol at a temperature of 15 grades of the Centigrade thermometer*	40 00 or in case of the Excise in Netherlands India levied on native spirits being higher, so many gulden in addition as shall be directed by the Colonial authority.
Glass and glasswork of all descriptions	*Ad valorem*	6 per cent.
Gold and silver, in bars, bullion, or ingots, and dust...	... ...	Free.
Gold and silver work, lace, trimming, and wire ...	*Ad valorem*	6 per cent.
Resin	... ...	Free.

ARTICLES TO BE FOUND UNDER OTHER HEADS.

Prepared copper ("gaarkoper"), see copper, rough and prepared.

Fancy goods, not of gold or silver, see haberdashery.

Galoon lace, genuine, see gold and silver lace, under haberdashery.

Galoon lace, imitation, ditto.

Gas meters, see manufactory and steam-engines.

Gas pipes, see iron.

Coined gold and silver, see gold and silver.

Coined copper, see copper.

Gin, see spirits.

Framework for iron buildings, sheds, and ware-houses, see iron.

Tools or implements, see manufactory and steam-engines.

Rigging, see ropes.

Rolled or sheet copper, see copper.

Woven or knitted clothing, see articles of clothing.

Glass beads, see spectacle glasses.

Glasswork, see glass and glasswork.

Grass linen, see cotton manufactures.

Guano, see manure.

Hams, see meat.

Gloves, see articles of clothing made up, &c.

Havana tobacco and cigars, see tobacco.

Hemp manufactures, see cotton manufactures.

* In case of the strength being greater or less, the quantity is reduced to the alcoholic standard of 50 per cent. The directions, the instruments, and the tables for estimating the strength and making the required calculations are appointed by the Governor General. The calculation, however, for liquors and other similar spirits prepared or mixed with substances which prevent the regular estimate of the strength merely by hygrometers and thermometers, shall always be made with reference to a standard of 75 per cent., unless the officials suspect that fluids or liquids declared as such spirits contain a higher proportion of alcohol than 75 per cent. In that case they are empowered to require the examination of the actual strength, and the calculation shall be made in accordance with the greater strength thus discovered.

For varnish and all other liquids prepared with alcohol, not being liquors, as well as for pyroxilic spirit and all other liquids prepared from it or mixed with it, the estimate shall be made on the calculation of a strength of 100 per cent.

The Governor General may, however, with the precautions necessary, grant freedom from import duty—

1. For pyroxilic spirit.

2. For ordinary spirits:

(*a*.) Which in the Netherlands, in accordance with the regulations there in force relating to freedom from Excise, are mixed with pyroxilic spirit;

(*b*.) Which in Netherlands India, in accordance with the regulations given to that intent under the inspection of officials, shall, by the addition of pyroxilic spirit, be rendered unsuitable for ordinary use.

(*c*). For making vinegar.

Æther sulphuricus, chloroform, and other like articles or liquids prepared with alcohol, are liable to double the duty of varnish and other such like liquids.

Spirits imported at other places than those specially appointed for that purpose by the Governor General are liable to the same duty as varnish and other such like liquids.

The Governor General shall give directions as to what additional sum shall be paid besides the import duty on spirits, which are found to have been imported in quantity exceeding the maximum by him to be appointed.

Merchandize.	Rating.	Duty.
		Fl. c.
Wood, sawed or not sawed, ship and building timber, including masts, spars, oars, and other so-called round wood	...	Free.
Woodwork or manufactured wood*	*Ad valorem*	6 per cent.
Ice	...	Free.
Iron, in bars, pieces, rods, or plates, all railway iron, pipes for water-works, iron gaspipes, axles and wheels,† cast or wrought iron gunboats or prauws, framework or iron buildings, sheds, or warehouses, bolts and nails, iron wire, ships' anchors, ships' chains, and spindles	...	Free.
Ironwork, cast, hammered, rolled, or wrought, not separately mentioned ...	*Ad valorem*	6 per cent.
Instruments, mathematical, physical, surgical, optical, and musical ...	...	Free.
Jewels, pearls, and precious stones, whether set or not	...	do.
Candles (wax, spermaceti, stearine, and composition)	100 kilog.	12 00
Limestone	...	Free.
Poppies and oil of poppies	...	do.
Clothing, made up, woven or knitted	*Ad valorem*	6 per cent.
Coal and coke	...	Free.
Copper, rough and prepared, wrought and rolled, including plates and sheets for coppering ships, coined metal, bolts and nails	...	do.
Made up copper work, lacquered or not, gilt or painted, plated and bronze work, and copper wire	*Ad valorem*	6 per cent.

ARTICLES TO BE FOUND UNDER OTHER HEADS.

Hats and caps, see clothing.
Pyroxilic spirit, see spirits.
Watches, see clocks.
Iron wire, see iron.
Fowling pieces, see firearms.
Gin, see spirits.
Charts and maps, see books.
Cardboard, see paper.
Cheese, see provisions.
Cables, see ropes.
Cambric, see cotton manufactures.
Chains (ships'), see iron.
Lace and tulle, see cotton manufactures.
Roll tobacco, see tobacco.
Cassimer, see cotton manufactures.
Syrup used in cookery, see provisions.
Oil of poppies, see poppies.
Trunkmakers' work, see leather and leatherwork.
Copper wire, see copper.
" money, ditto.
" work, ditto.
Stockings, see clothing made up.

Merchandize.	Rating.	Duty.
		Fl. c.
Haberdashery‡	*Ad valorem*	6 per cent.
Leather and leatherwork	do.	do.
Lead, rough, rolled, and in sheets	...	Free.
" manufactured, not separately mentioned	*Ad valorem*	6 per cent.
Textile fabrics, linens and stuffs, of cotton, raw, white, or bleached, dyed, or printed; of silk, wool, hemp, flax, ribbon and tape, fringe, and all others not separately named	do.	do.
Meal	100 kilog.	1 50
Manure	...	Free.
Furniture	*Ad valorem*	6 per cent.
Mineral water	100 bottles.	3 60
Opium	100 kilog.	450 00

ARTICLES TO BE FOUND UNDER OTHER HEADS.

Fine glass ("kristal"), see glass and glasswork.
Coopers' work, see casks, &c.
Artificial flowers, see ornaments, under head of clothing.
Artificial water, see mineral water.
Gun-boats, see iron.
Sheeting, see cotton manufactures.
Maps and charts, see books.
Farming implements, see manufacturing and steam-engines.
Leatherwork, see leather, &c.
Linseed oil, see paints, colours.
Linen, see cotton manufactures.
Liquors, see spirits.
Ribbon, see textile fabrics.
Machinery, see manufacturing and steam-engines.
Manilla tobacco and cigars, see tobocco.
Masts, see timber, wood.
Mathematical instruments, see instruments.
Mattrasses, see furniture.
Knives and cutlery, see haberdashery.
Metal, see copper.
Bricks, see earthenware.
Paperhangings, see paper.
Ornaments for dresses, see clothing.
Mules, see horses.
Music, see books.
Musical instruments, see instruments.
Music paper, see paper.
German silver (called "new silver"), see copper.
Oil, poppy, see poppies.
" linseed, see paints, colours.
Optical instruments, see instruments.

* Except barrels and coopers' work.

† Axles and wheels belonging to carriages pay duty as carriages.

‡ If necessary, it shall be further indicated by the Governor General what articles constitute haberdashery.

Merchandize.	Rating.	Duty.
Horses, asses, and mules	...	Free.
Paper of all sorts, paperhangings, music, pasteboard, cardboard ...	*Ad valorem*	6 per cent.
Pitch	...	Free.
Scents and perfumery	*Ad valorem*	6 per cent.
Rice, in husk or without	...	Free.
Carriages and parts of ditto*	*Ad valorem*	6 per cent.
Pictures	...	Free.
Writing and drawing materials†	*Ad valorem*	6 per cent.
Playing cards	do.	do.
Steel, in bars, sheets, and plates, and railway materials	...	Free.
Steelwork, not separately mentioned	*Ad valorem*	6 per cent.

ARTICLES TO BE FOUND UNDER OTHER HEADS.

Pearls, see jewels.
Umbrellas and parasols, see ornamental articles, under the head of clothing.
Parasols, see umbrellas.
Perfumery, see scents.
Galloon, see lace-work, genuine.
Gold and silver, see gold, otherwise haberdashery.
Time-pieces (pendules), see clocks.
Perry or pear-juice, see provisions.
Caps and hats, see clothing.
Physical instruments, see instruments.
Pistols, see firearms.
Engravings and prints, see books.
Plates (iron), see iron.
" (copper), see copper.
" (steel), see steel.
" (zinc), see zinc.
Plated work, see copper work, under copper.
"Polimieten," see cotton manufactures.
Porcelain, see earthenware.
Prauws (iron), see iron.
Prints, see books.
Registers, plain or ruled, see paper.
Oars, wooden, see wood, timber.
Rods, iron, see iron.
Round timber, see timber.
Rum, see spirits.
Sheep and lambs, see cattle (alive).
Ships' chains, see iron.
Ships' spindles, see iron.
Shoemakers' work, see leather and leather work.
Cigars, see tobacco.
Syrups, see treacle.
Snuff, see tobacco.
Bacon, see meat.
Spelter, see zinc.
Bars, wooden, see wood.
Nails, see iron, copper, or zinc.
Spindles, ships', see iron.
Rails, railway, see iron.
Steel work, see steel.
Bars, iron, see iron.
" gold, see gold.

Merchandize.	Rating.	Duty.
		Fl. c.
Treacle, syrup	100 bottles	15 00
" made up with spirits	...	Like liquors (spirits)
Tobacco, in rolls or leaves; in baskets, twisted and otherwise manufactured, not separately mentioned	100 kilogrammes	8 00
Tobacco, Manilla and Havanna	do.	30 00
" snuff	do.	40 00
Cigars, Manilla and Havanna...	do.	200 00
" all others	do.	50 00
Tar	...	Free
Rope, cables or rigging, and all other such work	...	do.
Clocks, watches, time-pieces, &c.	*Ad valorem*	6 per cent.
Casks and coopers' work, new and empty	do.	do.
Cattle, alive	...	Free.
Colours, dry and wet, and linseed oil	*Ad valorem*	6 per cent.
Meat of all kinds	do.	do.
Arms, fire, and parts of them	do.	do.
Wine, in cask	Hectolitre	9 00
" bottled	do.	10 50
" champagne, and other effervescing wines	100 bottles	21 00
Sail-cloth	...	Free.
Zinc, rough and rolled, including plates and sheets for roofing; bolts and nails	...	do.
Zinc work, lacquered or painted, or not	*Ad valorem*	6 per cent.
All other merchandize not separately named, or not included in the preceding	do.	do.

* Railway carriages and parts of them are free of duty.

† Paper excepted.

ARTICLES TO BE FOUND UNDER OTHER HEADS.

Cotton, wool, flax, hemp, or silk stuffs, see cotton manufactures.
Gold-dust, see gold.
Steam engines, see factory and steam machines.
Table-cloths, see carpets.
Carpets, floor-cloths, carpets, hangings, and table-cloths of all sorts, see cotton manufactures.
Drawing materials, see writing and drawing, &c.
Drawings, see paintings.
Tiles, see earthenware.
Tea lead, see lead, rough and rolled.
Timber, see wood.
Apparatus, manufactory, see factory and steam-engines.
Window glasses, see glass and glasswork.
Varnish prepared with spirits, see spirits.
Floor-cloths, see carpets.
Fruits, in brandy or other spirits, see liquors.
Fire-arms, see arms.
Rigging, see ropes.
Silk wares and ribbons, see textile fabrics.
Engines or machines, see factory and steam machines.
Wheels, axles, see iron.
Woollen manufactures, see textile fabrics.
Sausages, see meat.
Saddlemakers' work, see leather and leatherwork.
Bags, linen and others, see cotton manufactures.
Charts, see books.
Silk manufactures, see textile fabrics.
Silver, see gold and silver.

Art. 2. In addition to the merchandize set down in the Tariff as free from import duty the following are also exempt:—

(1.) All goods or merchandize imported on behalf or on account of the Government.

(2.) All productions of Netherlands India possessions where duties are levied by the Netherlands India authority, provided that, with respect to cotton goods, tobacco, cigars, they shall be provided with a certificate of export from those possessions.

(*b.*) All productions of other Netherlands India possessions, and of the inland States of the Eastern Archipelago, in friendship with the Netherlands Government, gambier excepted, as well as of woven cotton goods, tobacco, and cigars.

(3.) All goods which have paid duty at a Netherlands India Custom-house. If, however, at the place of the second importation a higher duty is levied, the merchandize shall not be allowed to pass till the difference in duty shall have been paid.

(4.) Personal necessaries, &c., of travellers brought by themselves.

Art. 3. On being exported from the provinces or districts mentioned in Article 1, the goods set down in the Tariff following are subject to export duty:—

Merchandize.	Rating.	Duty.
		Fl. c.
Hides	*Ad valorem*	2 per cent.
Indigo, not prepared for the inland market	Kilo.	0 10
Coffee	100 kilos.	3 00
Sugar	do.	0 30
Tobacco, not prepared for the inland market	do.	1 00
Tea	do.	1 00
Tin	do.	3 50
Birds' nests	*Ad valorem*	6 per cent.

Art. 4. Exemptions from export duty:—

(1.) All goods or merchandize exported on behalf or on account of the Government.

(2.) All goods which have paid export duty at a Netherlands India Custom-house

If, however, at the place of the second exportation, a higher duty is levied, the goods or merchandize shall not be cleared till the difference in duty shall have been paid.

Art. 5. For the present at Moeara Kompeh, in the Kingdom of Djambi, with respect to import and export duties and exemptions from them, the regulations laid down in the Decree of the Governor General of Netherlands India, dated April 23, 1847 (Indisch Staatsblad No. 19), remains in force.

Subject to our future approval, the Governor General is empowered, in place of the above-mentioned regulation, to bring this Act into operation at Moeara Kompeh, reserving such exceptions as may be found necessary.

These exceptions, however, do no violence to the principle of the Act, that the duties are levied to the exclusion of all differential import and export duties.

Art. 6. In the Residence Riouw, including its dependencies on the east coast of Sumatra, in the Government of Celebes and its dependencies, and in the Residencies of Amboyna, Ternate, Menado, and Timor, and for the present also in the Residency of the Western Division of Borneo, no import or export duties are levied by the Netherlands India authorities.

Subject to our future approval, the Governor General is empowered in the dependencies of the Residence Riouw, on the east coast of Sumatra, in the Residence Western Division of Borneo, and in other parts of Netherlands India not mentioned in Article 1 of this Act, or in the first paragraph of this Article, to levy duties on the part of the Netherlands India Government under the same reservation as that which refers to Moeara Kompeh, mentioned in the last paragraph of the preceding Article.

Art. 7. The Governor General shall regulate the Tariffs to be paid for bonding warehouses, expenses of supervision, and other services actually performed.

Art. 8. No transit duties shall be levied.

Art. 9. For carrying out this Act, and for providing securities against evasions of the duties, the Colonial authorities shall make the necessary regulations.

The regulations at present in opération with respect to the import and export duties, and, whatever is connected with them, shall remain in force only until this Act shall come into operation.

Art. 10. The Regulations of this Act shall not contravene the prohibitions for the whole of Netherlands India, or for certain parts of it, by Colonial authority, with reference to the importation of certain goods or merchandize issued or hereafter to be issued.

Art. 11. This Act shall come into operation on January 1st, 1874.

We direct and command that this Act be published in the Gazette ("Staatsblad"), and that all ministerial departments, authorities, boards and officials, whom it shall concern co-operate to the exact carrying out thereof.

Given at the

The Minister of the Colonies.

GENERAL.

The 8th February 1873.

No. 343 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 2529G, dated the 18th of December 1872, Assistant Surgeon J. C. G. Carmichael assumed officiating medical charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps, on the forenoon of the 5th of January 1873.

The 10th February 1873.

No. 353 *G.*—The following Rules for the grant of rewards to European Officers of the Educational Department in the Ajmere District, are published for information :—

1. Oordoo.
2. Hindi.
3. Persian.
4. Sanskrit.

1. With the view of encouraging superior attainments in the vernacular languages of the District, as specified in the margin, amongst the European Graded Officers of the Ajmere Educational Department, the under-mentioned rewards are sanctioned for such Officers for the attainment of a certificate of high proficiency in one of the said languages :—

				Prize.
2.	I.	For high proficiency in	Oordoo ...	1,000
	II.	" "	Hindi ...	1,000
	III.	" "	Persian ...	1,000
	IV.	" "	Sanskrit ...	2,000

3. All Graded European Officers of the Educational Service may compete for these prizes. Any other European Officer in the Department may compete with the special permission of the Government of India. A professor of a language cannot obtain a reward in that language.

4. No Officer will be permitted to receive rewards for scholarship in more than two languages.

5. No Officer will be permitted to present himself for examination more than twice in any one language.

6. For Sanskrit the examination will coincide, as regards subjects, time and place, with the Calcutta University Examination in Honors.

7. No Officer will be permitted to present himself for examination after the expiration of seven years from the date of his first appointment to the Educational Department. For Sanskrit this period will be ten years.

8. The examination for reward in Hindi, Oordoo and Persian will be held at the same time before such Examiners as the Chief Commissioner in communication with the Director of Public Instruction, N. W. Provinces, may appoint.

The text books in the languages are as follows :—

HINDI PROSE ...	The prose selections in Siva Prasad's Gutka, Niti Sudha Tarangirie (part). Bahya Prapanch Darpan.
POETRY ...	Two Books of the Ramayan.
GRAMMAR ...	Mr. Etherington's.
OORDOO PROSE ...	Selections from the Correspondence of Mirza Nousha (Ghalib) Alf Laila, 4 Tales. Akhlak-i-Kashi (part).
OORDOO POETRY ...	Souda, 3 Pieces. Galib, 3 " Atish or other modern, 3 Pieces.
GRAMMAR ...	Kawaid-i-Oordoo, Part IV.
PERSIAN PROSE ...	Gulistan. Anwar-i-Soheili, Book I. Akhlag-i-Julali (part).
POETRY ...	Bostan. Diwan of Hafiz (part). Khamsah of Nizami. (one of the five poems).

9. Besides undergoing an examination in the above-mentioned books, candidates will be required to translate into English with accuracy a passage from some work not among those abovementioned, and to translate an ordinary piece of English into Persian, Oordoo or Hindi, as the case may be, with accuracy of grammar, spelling and idiom. Candidates in Oordoo and Hindi will also be required to show—

(I) Ability to converse with readiness, fluency and grammatical correction with a Native, ignorant of English, on a subject connected with education.

(II) Ability to give a lesson to a class of Native students in Mathematics, History, Geography, and Grammar, such lessons being conducted through the medium of the Vernacular.

The 14*th February* 1873.

No. 384 *G.*—LEAVE.—Subsidiary leave of absence for 15 days is granted to Captain W. J. W. Muir, Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk, to enable him to proceed to Bombay to appear before a Medical Board, in view to obtaining sick furlough to Europe.

No. 386 *G.*—With reference to Notification No. 384 G. of this date, Captain Muir made over temporary charge of the Harowtee and Tonk Political Agency to Colonel J. D. MacDonald, Commandant of the Deolee Irregular Force, on the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

No. 388 *G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Captain J. C. Berkeley, Officiating 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, to officiate as Political Agent at Harowtee and Tonk during the absence on leave of Captain Muir, or until further orders.

No. 392 *G.*—ERRATUM.—In Clause 3 of Notification No. 2199, dated the 11th October last, for the words "the Agent to the Governor General in *Council*," read "the Agent to the Governor General in *Rajpootana*."

No. 396 *G.*—Whereas His Highness the Maha Rao Raja of Ulwur has granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of land forming the Rajpootana State Railway, including the lands occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other purposes connected with the Railway, which lie within his territory for the better exercise of such jurisdiction, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification under Sections 4 and 5 of Act XI of 1872 :—

The Political Agent for the time being in Ulwur shall exercise the powers described in Section 36 of Act X of 1872 (*the Code of Criminal Procedure*), and the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class as described in the same Act within the aforesaid lands.

The Commissioner of Ajmere and the Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana shall respectively exercise the powers of a Court of Session and a High Court as described in Act X of 1872 within the aforesaid lands.

The administration of the Police within the aforesaid lands shall be delegated to the Superintendent of Rajpootana State Railway Police, who shall exercise the same Police powers as may be exercised by a District Superintendent of Police under any law for the time being in force in British territory, in subordination to the Political Agent in Ulwur.

The Superintendent of the Rajpootana State Railway Police, for the time being, shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, as described in Act X of 1872, within the aforesaid lands, in subordination to the Political Agent in Ulwur.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

Fort William, the 10*th February* 1873.

No. 978.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Sections 18 and 19 of the Civil Leave Code, and the rules under those sections :—

Section 18.—The amount of privilege leave admissible at one time is limited to three calendar months.

The amount of privilege leave earned by an officer is one-eleventh of the time during which he has been on duty without interruption. Provided that no privilege leave can be earned by an officer by duty done while three months' such leave are due to him.

The privilege leave due to an officer is the privilege leave which he has earned, less the period during which he has been absent on privilege leave.

Absence on privilege leave, though not counting as duty, is not an interruption of duty within the meaning of this section.

[NOTE.—*This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in civil employ.*]

1. To Uncovenanted Judicial and Educational Officers, whose duties are not continuous, and who enjoy regular vacations during which they are allowed to be absent from duty, privilege leave is not admissible except in case of urgent necessity.

2. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Government of India, impose a similar restriction in the case of Covenanted Officers.

3. Time spent on subsidiary leave does not qualify for privilege leave. But if an officer returning from leave not before the expiration thereof, be, solely for the convenience of the Local Government, and not for any fault of his own, prevented from joining an appointment on which he has a lien; or if he be kept out of employ on subsistence allowance; then, duty qualifying for privilege leave begins on the day on which he presents himself to the Local Government ready for duty.

4. When an officer is first appointed to the public service, duty qualifying for privilege leave does not begin until he takes charge of a particular office.

5. "Examination leave" may, if the examination for which it was granted be successfully passed, count as duty qualifying for privilege leave, unless the officer has already had twelve months' such leave.

6. Suspension from office as a penalty for misconduct is an interruption of duty within the meaning of this section.

[NOTE.—*This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in civil employ.*]

7. If an officer remains absent after the end of examination leave, or of joining time, the period of absence cannot count as duty qualifying for privilege leave, and unless the absence is accounted for to the satisfaction of the Local Government, it is an interruption of duty within the meaning of this section.

[NOTE.—*This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in civil employ.*]

8. With regard to the privilege leave of Commissioned Military Officers in civil employ, no distinction is made between officers who have substantive civil appointments, and those who are merely officiating in the Civil Department. The leave is earned by uninterrupted duty in either the Civil or the Military Department.

Section 19.—To an officer who has been on duty without interruption for eleven calendar months, and who has not, for six calendar months, been absent on privilege leave, the whole or any part of the privilege leave due to him may be granted.

[NOTE.—*This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in civil employ.*]

1. Before privilege leave is granted to an officer, he must record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring or of taking furlough, special leave, or leave on private affairs, or medical certificate, within three months of his return to duty. Though not absolutely debarred, by this declaration, from applying to retire or for such leave within the three months, he should, if he does so, explain fully his change of mind.

[NOTE.—*This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in civil employ.*]

2. If an officer is, on public grounds, recalled to duty from privilege leave before the whole leave granted to him is ended, privilege leave may be granted to him again even within six calendar months from the date of his return to duty.

[NOTE.—*This rule applies to Commissioned Military Officers in civil employ.*]

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 13*th February* 1873.

No. 1062.—The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay in January 1873 is published for general information :—

	CALCUTTA.			BOMBAY.		
	BULLION OR COIN RECEIVED DURING THE MONTH, VALUED IN RUPEES.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	BULLION OR COIN RECEIVED DURING THE MONTH, VALUED IN RUPEES.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees
	Government.	Merchants.		Government.	Merchants.	
In January 1873	5,660	2,17,998	13,033	...	4,05,279	16,33,590

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

The 14th February 1873.

No. 1074.—Mr. A. M. Monteath, Director General of the Post Office of India, is allowed furlough for two years under Clause 2, Section 7 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, commencing from the 10th March 1873, with subsidiary leave from the 10th February.

Mr. F. R. Hogg will officiate as Director General of the Post Office of India during Mr. Monteath's absence, and Mr. E. R. Douglas will officiate as Deputy Director General.

Mr. Monteath made over charge of the Office of Director General of the Post Office of India to Mr. Hogg, and Mr. Hogg made over charge of the Office of the Deputy Director General to Mr. Douglas, on the forenoon of the 10th February 1873.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 8th February 1873.

No. 139 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe :—

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Armstrong, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for twenty months. Two months and seven days on private affairs, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 140 *of* 1873.—Captain C. Sanderson, of the Calcutta Volunteer Lancers, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months to proceed to England on private affairs, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 10th February 1873.

No. 141 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain A. A. LeMesurier, of the 14th Foot, to be Inspector and Adjutant, *vice* Captain FitzRoy Stephen, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

No. 142 *of* 1873.—The services of Lieutenant Colonel G. F. Carnegie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 143 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

The Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

Major C. A. Benson, 2nd in Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel W. S. Simpson, who vacates on proceeding on furlough to Europe.

No. 144 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Peter William Luard, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General, Meerut Division,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The 11th February 1873.

No. 145 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major the Hon'ble James Hay Fraser, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 146 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel William Robert Gordon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, and Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Police, Bengal,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Major John Birney, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Raneckhet Division, Military Works,—for nine months under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 147 *of* 1873.—With a view to the assimilation of equipment in British Cavalry Regiments serving in India, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorize the publication of a set of equipment tables and to direct their adoption throughout the three Presidencies.

2. No alteration in the scale of equipment now laid down will be made without the sanction of the Government of India, and all changes which may be made applicable to India will, from time to time, be published either in General Orders by the Government or in those of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of the Government of India.

3. Copies of the equipment tables will be distributed to Corps and Departments in the Bengal Presidency by the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, under the orders of the Government of India, and to Corps and Departments in Madras and Bombay under the orders of the Governments of those Presidencies.

4. This Order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

No. 148 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Brigadier General W. L. Ingall, C. B., Commanding the Presidency District, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, temporarily, during the absence on leave to Europe of Major General W. M. S. M'Murdo, C. B., or until further orders.

Colonel W. Sankey, of the 62nd Foot, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier General, during the period Brigadier General W. L. Ingall, C. B., may be employed on the Divisional Staff of the Army, or until further orders.

The 12*th February* 1873.

No. 149 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William John Hicks, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a Colonel from the date of embarkation during the current month.

No. 150 *of* 1873.—The following paragraph of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 252, dated the 24th December 1872, is published for general information :—

12. "Major C. J. Mead, Bengal Staff Corps, who has been employed in supervising, the iron work for the Ravee and Jhelum Bridges for the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, has been allowed to remain two months in this country on duty."

No. 151 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Quarter Master General's Department.

Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Roberts, C. B., V. C., Deputy Quarter Master General, to officiate as Quarter Master General, on the departure on furlough to Europe of Major General P. S. Lumsden, C. S. I., and until further orders.

The 13*th February* 1873.

No. 152 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Warren Mercer, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Punjab,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868 embarking at Bombay on or after the 29th March 1873.

Captain Francis Fraser John Toke, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 9th Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 153 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel Etienne St. George, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department,—for six months under the Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 154 *of* 1873.—ERRATUM.—In G. G. O. No. 819 of the 8th August 1872, notifying the admission into the service of certain Native medical pupils, *for* "Ahmed Beharee" (No. 314), *read* "*Awudh Beharee.*"

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 155 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned corps of the Native Army :—

43*rd (Assam) Regiment of Native Light Infantry.*

Jemadar Sheick Emam Bux to be Subadar, *vice* Moodoo Ram, invalided.

Havildar Bhandaroo to be Jemadar, *vice* Sheick Emam Bux, promoted.

The above promotions will have effect from the 1st August 1872.

No. 156 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Robert Mosely Bryce Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces,—for twenty months under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 157 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Captain W. M. Molyneaux, General List, Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd January 1873. (Date of departure on furlough from Bombay, 24th December 1870).

No. 158 *of* 1873.—Major T. N. Baker, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Meerut, is permitted to embark at Bombay on the furlough granted him in G. G. O. No. 1311, dated the 26th December 1872. G. G. O. No. 89, dated the 29th January 1873, is hereby cancelled.

The 14th February 1873.

No. 159 *of* 1873.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, G. G. O. No. 555 of the 26th May 1870, placing Major Edward Pryse Lloyd (now Major Edward Pryse Lloyd Harries), of the Bengal Staff Corps, on the retired list, is hereby cancelled.

No. 160 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned native officers and men of the Mhairwarra Battalion are transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, on the stipends entered opposite their respective names, with effect from the dates they may have been struck off the strength of the Battalion :—

Rank.	Names.	In what rank pensioned.	Amount of pension.			Circle of payment.
			Rs.	A.	P.	
Subadar ...	Kessra ...	Subadar ...	40	0	0	N. W. P.
Jemadar ...	Doodha ...	Jemadar ...	12	0	0	"
" ...	Khooma ...	"	12	0	0	"
" ...	Kulla ...	" ...	12	0	0	"
Havildar ...	Kulla ...	Havildar ...	7	0	0	"
" ...	Jussa ...	" ...	7	0	0	"
" ...	Mohasinga ...	" ...	7	0	0	"
" ...	Buxa ...	" ...	7	0	0	"
" ...	Budda ...	" ...	7	0	0	"
" ...	Bhyra ...	Naick ..	7	0	0	"
Naick ...	Dewa ...	" ...	7	0	0	"
" ...	Moonna ..	" ...	7	0	0	"
" ...	Neemba ...	" ...	7	0	0	"
" ...	Rutna ...	" ...	7	0	0	"
" ...	Ram Bux ...	" ...	7	0	0	"
" ...	Eenda ...	" ...	7	0	0	"
" ...	Ooda (2nd) ..	Sepoy ...	4	0	0	"
Sepoy ...	Subba ...	" ...	4	0	0	"
" ...	Oozeerkhan ...	" ...	4	0	0	"
" ...	Roopa (1) ...	" ...	4	0	0	"
" ...	Himpta ...	" ...	4	0	0	"
" ...	Jhalla ...	" ...	4	0	0	"
" ...	Mana (1) ...	" ...	4	0	0	"
" ...	Lalla ...	" ...	4	0	0	"
" ...	Nundram ...	" ...	4	0	0	Punjab.
" ...	Jowana (1) ...	" ...	4	0	0	N. W. P.
" ...	Khooma (1) ...	" ...	4	0	0	"
" ...	Raha ...	" ...	4	0	0	"
" ...	Mulla ...	" ..	4	0	0	"
" ..	Thakoordeen ...	" ...	4	0	0	"
" ...	Ooma ...	" ...	4	0	0	"
" ...	Hameera (1) ...	" ...	4	0	0	"
" ...	Eenda ...	" ...	4	0	0	"
" ...	Jhalla ...	" ...	4	0	0	"
" ...	Ooma (2) ...	" ...	4	0	0	"
" ..	Mohasinga (1) ...	" ...	4	0	0	"
" ...	Mohasinga (2) ...	" ...	4	0	0	"
" ...	Dewa ...	" ...	4	0	0	"
" ...	Malla ...	" ...	4	0	0	"
" ...	Hameera ...	" ..	4	0	0	"
" ...	Ooma (1) ..	" ...	4	0	0	"
" ...	Roopa (1) ...	" ...	4	0	0	"

No. 161 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant J. Morison, of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England on private affairs for one year from 22nd February 1873.

No. 162 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Charles Ward Hawes, 13th February 1873.

No. 163 *of* 1873.—ERRATUM.—In G. G. O. No. 135 of 1873, notifying the departure for Europe of Conductor W. L. Smith, of the Army Commissariat Department, for "14th December 1872," read *4th December* 1872.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 164 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England :—

Lieutenant Colonel W. Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow,—date of arrival at Bombay, 6th February 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel G. B. Fisher, of Infantry,—date of arrival at Fort William, 31st January 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel P. H. P. Gill, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 30th January 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. Fullerton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate,—date of arrival at Bombay, 31st January 1873.

Major B. R. Chambers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 6th February 1873.

Major E. A. C. Lambert, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 30th January 1873.

Captain A. D. C. Inglis, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment, Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 31st January 1873.

Captain H. L. A. Tottenham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 38th (the Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Fort William, 10th February 1873.

Captain W. E. Forbes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Settlement Officer, Pertabghur, Oude,—date of arrival at Fort William, 10th February 1873.

Captain A. B. Hepburn, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 6th February 1873.

Apothecary R. D. Logg, of the Subordinate Medical Department,—date of arrival at Fort William, 31st January 1873.

No. 165 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Captain A. FitzHugh, Wing Officer (on furlough), to be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, *vice* Captain Stainforth, deceased.

Captain B. E. Gowan, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Captain FitzHugh.

Captain Gowan will continue to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain FitzHugh, or until further orders.

No. 166 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant Colonel Robert Cony Whiting, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a Lieutenant Colonel.

No. 167 *of* 1873.—Captain G. R. Gibbs, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, Central India, is allowed an extension, to the 28th instant, of the furlough granted him on private affairs by G. G. O. No. 303, dated the 30th March 1871.

No. 168 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel William Skene Row, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 169 *of* 1873.—Native Medical Pupil Mahomed Hussain, No. 201, admitted by G. G. O. No. 916, dated the 20th October 1871, is discharged from the service.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 13*th February* 1873.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, was received in the Military Department from 6th to 13th February 1873 :—

CORPS.	RANK AND NAME.	DATE OF DECEASE.	PLACE OF DECEASE.	TESTATE OR INTESTATE.	REMARKS.
1st Battalion, 5th Foot.	Captain H. Walpole ...	Jan. 15, 1873	Bareilly.		
Medical Department.	Surgeon J. A. P. Colles ...	Feb. 8 „	Dinapore.		

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the amount, on account of the Estate of a deceased European Commissioned Officer, as specified in the Statement published below, has been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the property of the deceased is to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice :—

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's British Military Service from 7th to 13th February 1873.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of donation batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.		
												In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling	
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
	Commissioned Officer.													
8th Feb. 1873	Alfred Mosenthal (a) ...	Lieutenant ...	96th Foot ...	...	29th July 1872	Testate	357 14 3	...	357 14 3					
						TOTAL ...	357 14 3	...	357 14 3					

(a) *Next-of-kin*—Mother, Mrs. Sarah Dorothea Mosenthal, of Laurie Park, Sydenham, England; Administrator General administering.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 10th February 1873.

No. 99.—Sergeant S. W. Wylie, Overseer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, having been invalided, his name is struck off the lists of the Public Works Department.

No. 100.—Damodur Ramchunder is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Overseer of the 3rd Grade, and posted to Hyderabad.

No. 101.—Mr. T. J. Browning, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Holkar (State) Railway, is appointed permanently to the Public Works Department in that grade, with effect from 3rd December 1872.

No. 102.—Mr. D. Bewell is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Temporary Supervisor of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley Railway.

No. 103.—Mr. A. Seymour is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the Punjab in the Irrigation Branch.

No. 104.—The services of Lieutenant J. Hare, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 11th February 1873.

No. 105.—Mr. E. J. Martin, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is granted furlough to Europe for one year and ten months, under Chapter III, Section 7(*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st March next, or such later date as he may avail himself of it, also subsidiary leave for one month, under Chapter V, Sections 15 (*a*) and 17-2.

No. 106.—The under-mentioned Accountants of the 4th Grade are transferred from the Punjab to the Indus Valley (State) Railway:—

Baboo Kali Charn Dey and Baboo Piari Mohun Hur.

No. 107.—Mr. D. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, is granted furlough for two years, under Section 7(*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, from the 31st March 1873, or such later date as he may avail himself of it, also fifteen days' subsidiary leave on full pay, under Sections 15(*a*) and 17-2.

No. 108.—Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Peile, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Bengal Provincial Establishment, and is temporarily deputed on special duty.

No. 109.—Lieutenant F. Firebrace, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Neemuch (State) Railway, is allowed one month's preparatory leave with a view to furlough, with effect from the 4th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 13th February 1873.

No. 110.—Mr. F. Robertson is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Punjab Provincial Establishment.

No. 111.—Mr. J. W. Christison is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 112.—Mr. A. L. Oliver, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, Military Works Branch, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from 11th ultimo.

No. 113.—Major J. Birney, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is granted the usual preparatory leave, from date of making over charge, prior to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

The 14th February 1873.

No. 114.—Lieutenant Colonel C. Armstrong, B. S. C., 2nd Class Barrack Master, Darjeeling, having applied for subsidiary leave preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe his services under G. O. No. 8, dated 6th January 1869, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 115.—Mr. W. M. Burrell is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Overseer of the 1st Grade and posted to Bengal in the Irrigation Branch.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1872.

Commencing with the present number, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta every Saturday, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be addressed to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.* To all subscribers, therefore, who shall not have paid in advance for 1873 by the 31st December next, the *Gazette* will be discontinued.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	...	15	0	0
Postage	...	5	8	0

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th February 1873.

No. 23.—The following transfers were made on the 1st January 1873 from the 1st or Nassick Division, Bombay :—

Mr. Charles Walker Wilson, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to the 4th Division, N. W. Provinces.

Mr. George Hugh O'Donel, Probationary Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, to the 3rd Division, N. W. Provinces.

J. E. GASTRELL, *Colonel,*
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th February 1873.

No. 8.—Mr. J. H. Rivett, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, appointed to the Public Works Department, Military Works Branch, in Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 62, dated 24th January 1873, is posted to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1873.

No. 2.—1st Grade Assistant Engineer, Mr. H. King joined the Darjeeling Division on the afternoon of 14th January 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel C. Armstrong, Barrack Master, Darjeeling, left Darjeeling on the 21st January 1873, *en route* for Calcutta, on preparatory leave to appear before a Medical Board.

W. S. TREVOR, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Allahabad, the 5th February 1873.

No. 8.—Corporal W. E. Douglas, Probationary Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to Lucknow Division, Military Works, remanded to regimental duty in Public Works Department Notification No. 4, dated 17th January 1873, was made over to the Military authorities on the 24th idem.

The 10th February 1873.

No. 9.—Muggun Lall, Sub-Overseer, 3rd Grade, joined the Saugor Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 31st ultimo.

No. 10.—Sergeant J. Walters, Overseer, 1st Grade, transferred in Government India, Public Works, Notification No. 647, dated the 12th December 1872, joined the 1st Allahabad Division on the 31st ultimo.

The 11th February 1873.

No. 11.—Sergeant J. Thomas, Overseer, 1st Grade, transferred in Government India Notification No. 647, dated 12th December 1872, joined the Dinapore Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 28th ultimo.

JOHN L. WATTS, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.

3rd Circle.

No. 1.—Lance Corporal J. S. Newitt is transferred from the Morar Division to the Agra Division, which he joined on 7th ultimo.

L. RUSSELL, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

Amballah, the 5th February 1873.

No. 2.—Captain B. J. Goldie, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Ferozepore Division to the Kussowlie Division. Captain Goldie joined the Kussowlie Division on the 27th January.

No. 3.—Raja Lall, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Amballah Division, to the Mooltan Sub-division of the Ferozepore Division. Raja Lall joined the Mooltan Sub-division on the forenoon of the 15th January.

No. 4.—Barrack Sergeant J. Watson is transferred from the Amballah to the Kussowlie Division. Barrack Sergeant Watson joined the Kussowlie Division on the forenoon of the 24th January.

J. P. L. ANDERSON,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

HOLKAR (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 8th February 1873.

No. 3.—Mr. James Ramsay, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Second to the Fourth Division, Holkar (State) Railway.

No. 4.—Mr. S. De Vere H. Alexander, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Fourth to the Second Division, Holkar (State) Railway.

No. 5.—Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Fourth Division, Holkar (State) Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 28th January 1873.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Supdg. Engr., Holkar (State) Railway.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 27th January 1873.

No. 25.—In supercession of this office Notifications Nos. 2 and 5, dated 6th and 7th January 1873 respectively, Mr. Apothecary Farnon and Mr. W. M. Barton are posted to the Ghotkee Division of the Upper Scinde District.

No. 27.—Mr. A. A. Ramsay is appointed an Overseer, 2nd Grade, on the temporary establishment, and is posted to the Ghotkee Division, Upper Scinde District, with effect from the 1st January 1873.

The 28th January 1873.

No. 29.—Mr. R. Gompertz, appointed Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 64 of 27th January 1873, joined his appointment at Sukkur on the 26th December 1872, and was posted to the Mehur Division, Lower Scinde District.

The 1st February 1873.

No. 30.—The Larkhana Division, with Head Quarters at Larkhana, is organized from this date, and is transferred from the Lower Scinde to the Upper Scinde District.

No. 31.—The Khanpore Division is transferred from the Upper Scinde to the Mooltan District.

No. 32.—Mr. W. Nethersole, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Upper Scinde to the Mooltan District, and Mr. M. Rayne, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Mooltan to the Upper Scinde District, on being relieved by Mr. Nethersole.

C. CAMPBELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 6th February 1873.

No. 100*E*—Mr. John Lyons, Overseer, availed himself of the privilege leave for fifteen days granted him by *Gazette of India* Notification No. 82E., dated 29th January 1873, on the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

The 10th February 1873.

No. 114*E.*—With reference to *Gazette of India* Notification No. 279E., dated 3rd December 1872, Mr. H. D. La Touche, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is placed in charge of the additional Division (Agra-Gwalior Railway Survey Division) of the Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, with effect from the 30th November 1872.

No. 115*E.*—With reference to *Gazette of India* Notification No. 320E., dated 10th December 1872, the services of Mr. J. M. Span and Lieutenant A. G. Begbie, R. E., Executive Engineers, are placed under the Executive Engineer, Agra-Gwalior Railway Survey Division, for Survey Works, with effect from 30th November 1872.

The 11th February 1873.

No. 117*E.*—Privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days is granted to Mr. W. Bourne, Temporary Supervisor, attached to the Sambur Division, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, with effect from 1st December 1872. This cancels *Gazette of India* Notification No. 30 E., dated 10th January 1873.

Mr. W. Bourne returned from the privilege leave on the forenoon of the 29th January 1873.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Superintending Engineer,
Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 8th February 1873.

No. 13.—Mr. W. Foster, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred for the benefit of the public service from the Ravee Bridge Division to the Bukralla Division of the Rawulpindee District.

No. 14.—Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, availed himself of the leave on medical certificate granted by Government of India Notification No. 675, dated 31st December 1872, on the 27th January 1873.

No. 15.—Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Kharian Division, of the Chenab Section, passed the lower standard examination in the Native language on the 4th November 1872.

No. 16.—Mr. E. T. Anthony, Accountant, 3rd Grade, transferred to the Office of Controller of Military Works Accounts by Government of India Notification No. 2, dated 3rd January 1873, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Deputy Controller of Accounts, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, on 21st December 1872, afternoon.

No. 17.—With reference to Notification No. 68, dated 7th September 1872, transferring Mr. David Syme, Locomotive Fitter, from the Ravee Bridge Division to the Chenab Bridge Division, this subordinate was relieved of his duties on the Ravee Bridge Division on the 30th November 1872.

A. GRANT,
Offg. Chief Engr., P. N. (S.) Railway.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1873.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of Government Bills on Bombay up to one crore of rupees on the following conditions:—

1. No Bill will be drawn for less than Rs. 10,000—or at a rate of discount exceeding four annas per hundred rupees.
2. The purchase money must be paid into the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, on or before the 31st May 1873.
3. Bills will be issued only upon payment of the purchase money.
4. The Government will not remit from Bombay to Calcutta (by bills or otherwise) more than one crore of rupees from this date to the 31st May 1873 inclusive.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Comptroller General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, and opened on the 25th instant at noon. The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1873.

The under-mentioned Money Order Offices in the Bombay Presidency have been closed:—

Coompta.	Gudak.
Yeola.	Pundarpur.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 7th February 1873.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's establishment:—

Mr. Wallace Culbard has resigned the Bank's service.

Mr. J. J. Hills, late of Delhi Branch, has been appointed Accountant at Umritsur.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th February 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...				2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...				15,03,977	8	9
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,59,50,165	8	0	3,47,43,574	15	2
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	1,87,93,409	7	2			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,15,37,987	9	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.				3,42,023	10	6
Sundries				4,80,392	15	2
TOTAL ...				9,06,07,956	10	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...				1,45,05,750	0	11
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ...				62,92,762	8	9
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches				28,89,986	12	7
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...				1,35,59,703	12	4
Dead Stock				11,53,920	15	1
Stamps				13,796	14	0
Balances with other Banks ...				21,27,519	2	6
Sundries				3,59,812	11	0
Bullion				11,19,108	5	6
				4,20,22,361	2	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,20,80,691	14	2	4,85,85,595	8	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches...	3,65,04,903	9	10			
TOTAL ...				9,06,07,956	10	8

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 13th February 1873.

F. A. GILLAM,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the week ending 13th February 1873.

PROVINCE.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	WITHDRAWALS. No.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount, Principal. Rs.	A.	P.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount, Interest. Rs.	A.	P.	BALANCE. Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	49	99	9,015	8	7	42	5,895	13	3	51	14	4	3,19,184	9	8
N.-W. Provinces ...	13	29	1,653	8	0	6	1,400	5	0	23	7	0	88,620	9	5
Punjab	15	16	1,485	0	0	6	1,002	8	0	14	6	4	83,145	9	9
Oude	12	23	1,430	0	0	2	145	0	0	...			55,014	5	10
Central Provinces ...	5	9	350	0	0	10	4,950	0	0	...			52,121	10	5
British Burmah ...	9	3	133	4	0	4	409	0	0	2	12	6	27,127	11	8
Berar	2	16	1,083	0	0	2	615	0	0	11	9	9	17,184	15	2
India	3	2	530	0	0	1	20	0	0	...			30,152	12	4
TOTAL ...	108	197	15,680	4	7	73	14,437	10	3	104	1	11	6,72,552	4	3

CALCUTTA,
The 13th February 1873.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION: Under Assay.	BALANCE OF BULLION: Assayed.	BALANCE OF BULLION: Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 3rd, 1873 ...	Holiday.				
„ 4th, „ ...	...	...	143	51,946	34,41,487
„ 5th, „ ...	...	...	143	51,946	34,41,487
„ 6th, „ ...	...	...	143	51,946	34,41,487
„ 7th, „ ...	...	...	143	51,946	34,41,487
„ 8th, „ ...	...	...	143	51,946	34,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 10th February 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Mint Master.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January 1873.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans of 1824-25	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	4½ per cent. Loans of 1856-57.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	5 per cent. Debentures for 5 years. Repayable June 1872.	10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 15th January 1873 ..	54,100	19,306	2,880	19,52,953	37,66,400	1,43,99,800	1,18,74,800	1,17,30,300	14,500	38,50,200	3,55,000	3,16,34,200	4,72,24,100	6,000	35,05,000	31,91,000	13,35,80,439
Add—																	
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st January 1873	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	27,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st January 1873	..	...	...	...	500	16,500	1,000	21,000	...	..	...	3,500	1,00,000	...	...	...	1,42,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January 1873		.	...	35,947	3,500	63,500	4,000	23,700	...	.	...	83,000	1,63,900	...	32,000	8,000	4,17,547
TOTAL ...	54,100	19,306	2,880	19,88,800	37,70,400	1,44,79,800	1,18,79,800	1,17,75,000	14,500	38,70,200	3,55,000	3,17,20,700	4,74,95,000	6,000	35,37,000	31,99,000	13,41,67,486
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers	..	..	...	.	...	15,200	2,500	10,000	..	10,000	...	50,100	38,22,500	3,000	.	..	39,13,300
Balance on 31st January 1873 ...	54,100	19,306	2,880	19,88,800	37,70,400	1,44,64,600	1,18,77,300	1,17,65,000	14,500	38,60,200	3,55,000	3,16,79,600	4,36,72,500	3,000	35,37,000	31,99,000	13,02,54,186

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Nov. 1872 enfaced from India 1,648 lakhs; re-transferred from London 1,627 lakhs.
" 1st Dec. 1872 to 15th Dec. " " " 2 " " " 7 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 7 " " " 7 "
" 1st Jan. 1873 to 15th Jan. 1873 " " 2 " " " 8 "
" 16th Jan. " to 31st Jan. " " " 6 " " " 39 "
1,665 " 1,688 "
1,665 "
Balance against London .. 23 "

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 6th February 1873.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Harihar Nath	...	Patna College.
2	Ramgopal Chakravarti	...	Kishnaghur College.
3	Kalinath Mukhopadhyay	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	F. Currie	...	Presidency College.
2	Parvaticharan Masanta	...	Ditto.
3	Upendranarayan Majumdar	...	Ditto.
4	Sivpratap Narayan	...	Patna College.
5	Golapchandra Sarkar	...	Presidency College.
6	Birajkrishna Ghosh	...	Ditto.
7	Sirischandra Chaudhuri	...	Ditto.
8	Jadunath Sahay	...	Ditto.
9	Avinaschandra Mukhopadhyay	...	Ditto.
10	Kantichandra Bandyopadhyay	...	Ditto.
	Upendranath Basu	...	Ditto.
12	Gopalchandra Gupta	...	Ditto.
13	Chandrakumar Ray	...	Berhampore College.
14	Syamacharan Bandyopadhyay	...	Patna College.
15	Iswarchandra Ghosh	...	Dacca College.
	Chandramohan Majumdar	...	Presidency College.
	Binadvihari Bandyopadhyay	...	Ditto.
	Gopalchandra Bandyopadhyay No. 2	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Jogeschandra Chattopadhyay	...	Ditto.
20	Durgaram Basu	...	Presidency College.
21	Dinanath Sen	...	Gowhatty High School.
	Surendranath Sarkar	...	Presidency College.
23	Lalgopal Sen	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Akshaykumar Sen	...	Hooghly College.
25	Gaurcharan De	...	Dacca College.
	Ramdhan Mukhopadhyay	...	Presidency College.
27	Kesavkumar Basu	...	Kishnaghur College.
28	Ramanchandra Nandy	...	Presidency College.
29	Lalitmadhav Mallik	...	Ditto.
30	Rajkumar Sarvadhikari	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Jogendrachandra Maulik	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Bhuvanmohan Bandyopadhyay	...	Presidency College.
33	Girischandra Basu	...	Ditto.
	Amritalal Ghosh	...	Ditto.
35	Haricharan Sen	...	Ditto.
	Bipinvihari Mitra	...	Ditto.
37	Purnachandra Mitra	...	Ditto.
38	Serajal Islam	...	Dacca College.
	Atulchandra Chattopadhyay	...	Presidency College.
40	Durgacharan Sen	...	Ditto.
	Baidyanath Datta	...	Ditto.
42	Maheschandra Bandyopadhyay	...	Patna College.
43	Bhairavchandra Das	...	Presidency College.
44	Priyanath Datta	...	Ditto.
45	Kshetramohan Mukhopadhyay	...	Ditto.
	Dinanath Sarkar	...	Kishnaghur College.
47	Saradacharan Mitra	...	Presidency College.
48	Akshaykumar Chattopadhyay	...	Patna College.
	Pratapchandra Basu	...	Presidency College.
50	Bhuvanmohun Sanyal	...	Ditto.
	Sasibhushan Mukhopadhyay	...	Ditto.
	Isanchandra Datta	...	Ditto.
53	Janakinath Datta	...	Ditto.
54	Mahendranath Nág	...	Ditto.
	Bhuvanmohan Mitra	...	Ditto.
56	Jogendrachandra Basu	...	Ditto.
57	Priyanath Mukhopadhyay	...	Ditto.

58	Jogeschandra De	...	Presidency College.
	Jasadanandan Pramanik	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Govindachandra De	...	Presidency College.
61	Kirtichandra Chattopadhyay	...	Patna College.
62	Bharatchandra Datta	...	Presidency College.
63	Umeschandra Chattopadhyay	...	Hooghly College.
64	Jagatvandhu Nág	...	Dacca College.
65	Tarinicharan Ghosh	...	Presidency College.
66	Purnachandra Ray	...	Kishnaghur College.
67	Nolininath Mitra	...	Hooghly College.
68	Asminikumar Guha	...	Presidency College.
69	Surendra Krishna Datta	...	Ditto.
	Apurvakrishna Chaudhuri	...	Ditto.
71	Bamacharan Ray	...	Ditto.
	Devendra Kumár Ray Chaudhuri	...	Ditto.

The undermentioned Candidates have passed the Examination for a Licence in Law.

In Alphabetical order.

Abdulla Fyaz	...	Presidency College.
Bagchi, Baradaprasad	...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Gopalchandra, No. 1	...	Kishnaghur College.
,, Jadunath	...	Presidency College.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.
,, Panchkari	...	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
Basak, Syamlal	...	Ditto.
Basu, Jagadischandra	...	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
,, Rasvihari	...	Dacca College.
Bhattacharyya, Inanchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kunjavihari	...	Kishnaghur College.
,, Napharchandra	...	Hooghly College.
,, Nilkanta	...	Presidency College.
,, Saradaprasad	...	Hooghly College.
,, Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Annadaprasad	..	Berhampore College.
,, Prasannanath	...	Presidency College.
Das, Harakumar	...	Ditto.
,, Rameswar	...	Ditto.
Datta, Govindachandra	...	Ditto.
,, Harisankar	...	Ditto.
,, Sambhunath	...	Dacca College.
De, Dhankrishna	...	Presidency College.
,, Krishnakisar	...	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	...	Hooghly College.
,, Nilmadhav	...	Presidency College.
Dhar, Asutosh	...	Ditto.
Fazlul Kadeer	...	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Bhuvanmohan	...	Berhampore College.
,, Binadvihari	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Becharam	...	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	Ditto.
,, Mahendralal	...	Patna College.
Golam Asdaq	...	Hooghly College.
Guha, Tarakchandra	...	Dacca College.
Gupta, Bansidhar	...	Patna College.
Hamiduddin Ahmed	...	Presidency College.
Kundu, Jadunath	...	Berhampore College.
Maitra, Bhuvanmohan	...	Ditto.
,, Haricharan	...	Presidency College.
,, Harivallabh	...	Cuttack High School.
Majila, Sastidas	...	Hooghly College.
Majumdar, Mahimachandra	...	Queen's College, Benares.
,, Ramdayal	...	Hooghly College.
Mitra, Bankavihari	...	Presidency College.
,, Bhavanicharan	...	Hooghly College.
,, Bisvambhar	...	Presidency College.
,, Kántichandra	...	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Kishnaghur College.
Moses, C. O.	...	Presidency College.

Mukhopadhyay Chandrabhushan	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Chandrakumar	...	Presidency College.
„ Govindadev	...	Hooghly College.
„ Hemchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Kanailal	..	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad, No. 2	...	Ditto.
Nandi, Loknath	...	Patna College.
Páin, Nandadulal	...	Presidency College.
Patranavis, Baneswar	...	Dacca College.
Prannath, Pandit	...	Canning College, Luck now.
Rakshit, Govindakisar	...	Dacca College.
Ray, Brajanath	...	Presidency College.
„ Pratapchundra	...	Ditto.
Rebello, P. T.	...	Ditto.
Samanta, Joharilal	...	Ditto.
Sanwal, Sinha	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Sarkar, Jogendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Taraknath	...	Ditto.
Sen, Gurudas	...	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Ditto.
„ Kalicharan	...	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	Dacca College.
Sinha, Khirodnath	...	Presidency College.

The 8th February 1873.

The under-mentioned Candidates have passed the Examination for Honors in Arts :—

ENGLISH.

2ND CLASS.

In order of merit.

Narayanchandra Bhattacharyya	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Sasibhusan Chaudhuri	...	Hooghly College.
Madangopul	...	Delhi College.

3RD CLASS.

In order of merit.

Bipinvihari Dás	...	Presidency College.
Gopendrakrishna Deo	...	Ditto.
Tarapada Ghoshal	...	Ditto.
Haridás Mukhopádhyáy	...	Ditto.
Lalvihari De	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Saradaprasanna Ray	...	Ditto.
Girischandra Kar	...	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

1ST CLASS.

Biharilal Bandyopádhyáy	...	Presidency College.

3RD CLASS.

Rajaninath Ray	...	Presidency College.

PHILOSOPHY.

1ST CLASS.

Sasibhusan Datta	...	Presidency College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

2ND CLASS.

In order of merit.

Batekrishna Sen	...	Presidency College.
Amvika Charan Sen	...	Ditto.

The under-mentioned Candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of Masters of Arts :—

In alphabetical order.

Hanumanprasad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Jogendra Chandra Basu	...	Presidency College.
Madhusudan Das	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
Purna Chandra De	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Saratkumar Ghoshal	...	Presidency College.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

The 13th February 1873.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5400	A/91 57949	100	Moonshee Golam Aurub.
5407	„ 48356	100	Mirza Esufally.
5413	„ 36720	100	Baboo Monohur Das.
	„ 75209	100	
5415	A/94 62292	50	Baboo Chundy Churn Paul.
5416	A/91 38868	100	Messrs. Gopaul Chunder Mitter & Co.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5397	L/9 43802 wrongly joined	5	G. J. Simmones, Esq.
	„ 43805		
5398	A/98 18009	10	Messrs. H. C. Hobson & Co.
	„ 18010	10	
5399	L/9 51042	5	Baboos Gopalkisto, Hurrakisto, and Shumbhoonath Shaha.
	„ 33298	5	
	„ 33340	5	
	„ 33233	5	
	„ 23114	5	
	„ 89045	5	
	„ 89059	5	
	„ 70551	5	
	„ 70539	5	
	„ 70548	5	
5401	A/90 72347	100	The Revd. D. George.
5402	A/98 09068	10	Abrahum Khan.
	A/95 62302	10	
	A/74 14836	20	
	A/93 06764	20	
5403	L/4 12833	10	Lieut.-Col. C. H. Byers, B. S. C.
5404	L/7 90206	20	Bansilal Aberchund Rai Bahadoor.
5405	A/97 92816	10	Gonesh Sehoy.
5406	A/90 50376	10	P. Ramnarain.
5409	L/7 26478 wrongly joined	20	Baboo Kedarnath Sen.
	„ 26479		
5410	A/78 04008	10	Baboo Gosto Behary Dutt.
5411	L/8 15790	10	Baboo Chundernath Mookerjee.
	L/8 34552	10	
5412	L/9 60195 wrongly joined	5	W. P. Madge, Esq.
	„ 60192		
5414	L/8 97373	10	W. H. Martin, Esq.
5417	A/91 54744	100	Soogeeun Ram.
	„ 35477	100	
	A/92 40223	50	
5418	A/96 32203	10	Golab Sing.
5419	L/7 48942 wrongly joined	20	Baboo Gobinchunder Sen.
	„ 48943		
	L/1 94407 ditto	10	
	„ 94406		
3121	A/97 73034	10	Messrs. Bathgate & Co.
	„ 73035	10	

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 13th February 1873.

H. G. COWIE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
466 ...	B/80 42141 ...	20 ...	Bhoopalum Pedda Mullasappa, Bellary.
	B/84 97483 ...	50 ...	
	B/84 97753 ...	50 ...	
468 ...	B/80 41791 ...	20 ...	Khan Mahomed Hoossain, Bombay.
469 ...	B/31 57480 ...	10 ...	T. Soobramania Pillay, No. 2, Curpancan Street, Pethnaidupett, Madras.

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 3rd February 1873.

H. BIGGS,
Offg. Asst. to the Accountant General,
In Charge of Paper Currency Department.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
1872-73.		Rs.	
104 ...	C/87 88336 ...	20 ...	Oomer Adam, Memon, Rungaree Mola, Bombay.
	C/75 20753 ...	100 ...	
	C/81 76408 ...	10 ...	
118 ...	C/87 52040 ...	1,000 ...	Rai Bahadur Bunseelall Abeerchund, Kamptee, Central Provinces.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
BOMBAY,
The 5th February 1873.

E. W. S. LOGIN,
Assistant to Commissioner.

KURRACHEE CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTE.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
	G/8 07768 ...	20 ...	Lieutenant A. Mayhew, Deputy Collector of Sha Bunder.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
KURRACHEE,
The 3rd February 1873.

W. A. INGLE,
Assistant Deputy Commissioner, P. C., S. C.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
4 ...	E/4 19375 ...	50 ...	Mr. W. Warth, Deputy Collector, Mayo Mines, Pind Dadan Khan.
11 ...	E/4 27485 ...	50 ...	Gobind Ram, Umritsur.
	E/8 31945 ...	10 ...	
16 ...	E/2 11704 ...	50 ...	Baboo Kally Coomar Mitter, Arrah.
19 ...	A/30 31855 ...	100 ...	Major John Fendall, Gurdaspore.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
LAHORE,
The 8th February 1873.

E. SIMPSON BYRNE,
Deputy Accountant General,
for *Deputy Commissioner.*

NAGPUR CIRCLE.

REGISTER No.	No. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
	F/15 08947 ...	1,000 ...	Colonel Fullerton, of Her Majesty's 11th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, Nagode.
	F/10 37044 ...	100 ...	
	F/5 48093 ...	50 ...	
	F/1 21500 ...	20 ...	
	F/10 36517 ...	100 ...	Mahamedally Abdul Latiff, of Bombay.
	Note mismatched.		
		Rs.	
	F/10 25494* } F/10 25495† } ...	100 ...	Saley Mohomed and Co., Kamptee.

* Left half. † Right half.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; NAGPUR, *The 5th February* 1873.

G. BAGLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Accountant General, Central Provinces.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1873.

No. 5858.—Appointments in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office of India:—

Name or Designation of Office.	Name of Substantive Incumbent.	Name of Acting Incumbent.
POSTAL CIRCLE OF THE PUNJAB.		
Inspecting Postmaster and Superintendent, Punjab Military Horse Van and Bullock Train, Rawul Pindee Division.	Mr. A. G. Faichnie.	
Postmaster, Lahore ...	Mr. S. S. Sullen.	
Inspecting Postmaster, Derajat Division ...	Mr. J. Thaddens.	
Supernumerary Inspecting Postmaster, Postmaster General's Office, Punjab.	Mr. P. Sheridan ...	Mr. M. Le Breton.
Inspecting Postmaster, Railway Division ...	Mr. W. Alpin.	
Ditto ditto, Umritsur Division	Mr. J. W. Pilkington.	
Ditto ditto, Simla Division ...	Mr. J. W. Buckner.	
Postmaster, Simla ...	Mr. T. F. Higgins.	
Ditto, Delhi ...	Mr. E. Hodgkinson.	
Ditto, Umritsur ...	Mr. W. K. Webb ...	J. Considine.
Ditto, Umballa ...	Mr. D. J. Byrne.	
Assistant Superintendent, Punjab Military Horse Van.	Mr. F. P. Williams.	
Inspecting Postmaster, Mooltan Division ...	Mr. N. Faichnie.	
Ditto ditto, Delhi Division ...	Mr. W. Hawthorne.	
Superintendent, Bullock Train, Loodiana Division.	Mr. C. J. Carty.	
Postmaster, Rawul Pindee ...	Mr. W. Merrett.	
Inspecting Postmaster, Lahore Division ...	Mr. Le Breton ...	Mr. J. Ogilvie.
No. 5859.		
POSTAL CIRCLE OF OUDE.		
Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Oude ...	Mr. John Dillon.	
Postmaster, Lucknow ...	Lalla Bindrabun.	

By Order of the Director General,

HUGH A. BROWN,
Personal Assistant to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

The 14th February 1873.

Mails for Akyab, Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Himalaya*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 16th February, at 7 P. M.

Mails for France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Godavery*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 17th February 1873, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Penang, Singapore and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Historian* and *Japan*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 19th February, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 21st February 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 20th. Letters, &c., for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Reunion, can be sent by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter-box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, China and Japan, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 22nd February, at 7 P. M.

The under-mentioned letters are detained in the Unclaimed Department of this Office for the pre-payment of postage :—

	Address.	*Station.*	*Deficient Postage.*		
			Rs.	A.	P.
1.	H. C. Gibson, Esq.	... Auckland	... 0	0	8
2.	Miss Ellen Danaher	... Victoria	... 0	2	8
3.	Mrs. W. C. Armstrong	... Sydney	... 0	0	8

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 8th February 1873.

Anderson, W. R. L.
Baldwin, Mrs. P. A.
Beecher, Sergt. T.
Bennee, W.
Bicknell, Mrs. H.
Clarke, Capt. W.
Catania, F. A.
Chapman, Mrs. W.
Clarke, Mrs. E.
Dabee Chund and Co.
DeCruze, J.
Dwarka Nauth Mullick.
Edgehill, T. H.
Fisher, A.
Fitzgibbons, Mrs.
Forister, C.
Fox, A. J.
Gilchrist, A.
Gopaul Chunder Bhur.
Grey, T.
Gunsler, T. E.
Horniman, J. R.
Leonard, Miss.
Lewis, Mr. R.
Lodrick, Mrs. A.
Martin, J.
McIntyre, Mrs. M.
Murphy, Mrs. G.
Newhall, Mrs.
Pambutty Naut Chowdry.
Parker, Mrs. R.
Portoous, A. M.
R. and R. Dutt.
Roesella, Miss.
Shaik Munuroodeen and Co.
Sheperdson, Mrs.
Slipper.
Swaries, J.
Tate, J.
Vidal, Sigr. M.
Wade, F. A.
Walton, T.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office to be kept till called for."

Barber, C. J.
Burnham, G. H.
Clarke, Capt. H. W.
Dunn, Capt.
Fairweather, Mrs. E. J.
Freebody, Capt. A. J.
Harrison, J.
Hewitt, Hon'ble E.
Melo, J. H.
Ross, H. C.
Smith, K. M.
Walker, J.

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Notice.

Mr. George Udny Yule is authorised to sign our firm from this date.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st February 1873.

PEARCE, MACRAE & Co.

Caution.

In Suit No. 775 of 1867, wherein Shyumbhoba Dossee is Plaintiff and Kartick Chunder Koondoo and Chooniloll Koondoo and others are Defendants, a decree was made on the 17th of March 1868, by the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, whereby the under-mentioned Government Securities were allotted to the Plaintiff and Siboo Soondry Dossee, one of the Defendants, which said Government Securities were under the said decree to be held and enjoyed by them during their natural lives as the estate of Hindoo widows, and renewal of the said Government Securities have been stopped at the Bank, and I hereby caution the public not to purchase or keep in mortgage the said Government Securities from them or any person or persons on their behalf; he who will do so will do at his own risk and peril.

Nos. and descriptions of the Government Securities :—

New No.	012989	...	Old No.	6689	of 1842-43, Feb.	1,	Rs.	1,000
„	012990	...	„	6768	„ „		„	1,000
„	012991	...	„	20643	„ „		„	1,000
„	012992	...	„	20939	„ „		„	1,000
„	012993	...	„	23736	„ „		„	1,000
„	012988	...	„	6688	„ „		„	2,000
„	012994	...	„	4139 of 20943	„ „		„	2,000
„	012987	...	„	6687	„ „		„	2,000
„	013108	...	„	17727 of 27334	„ „		„	4,000
„	013795	...	„	5371	„ „		„	3,000
„	013794	...	„	23227	„ „		„	5,000
„	013796	...	„	5842	„ „		„	5,000
„	013816	...	„	32437	of 1854-55, June	30,	„	6,000
„	013815	...	„	14358	„ „		„	5,000
„	013817	...	„	17306	„ „		„	2,000
„	014937	..	„	7469 of 43488	„ „		„	5,000
„	014933	...	„	7460 of 43488	„ „		„	5,000
„	014932	...	„	39875	„ „		„	5,000
					TOTAL Rs.		...	56,000

CHOONILOLL KOONDOO.

Notice.

I hereby give notice that the partnership hitherto existing between myself and Mokunde-loll Khettry has been dissolved, and that no business connection exists between us either as Banians or Brokers after this date.

CALCUTTA;
The 11th February 1873.

KHATOO MULL KHATRY.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

আমি সাধারনের জ্ঞাত কারন জানাইতেছি, যে আমার ও মকুন্দ লাল খেত্রীর সহিত বকরায় যে মুচ্ছুদ্দী গিরি ও দালালি কর্ম্ম এতাবত ছিল, তাহা অদ্যকার তারিখ হইতে উঠিয়া গিয়া স্থগিদ হইল, এবং বিশয় কর্ম্ম সম্বন্ধে তাহার সহিত আমার কোন এলাকা মুচ্ছুদ্দী গিরি বা দালালি সংক্রান্ত অদ্যকার তারিখ হইতে থাকিলো না।

তারিখ ১১ ফিবরুয়ারি সন ১৮৭৩ সাল

শ্রীখেতুমল খেত্রী

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 040292 of 1872, of the four and a half per cent. of 1872, dated 16th January 1872, for Government Rupees five hundred, originally standing in the name of C. D. Somasoondra Moodelly and last endorsed to K. Ethiraja Pillay, the proprietor. Payment of the above Note and of interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favor of the proprietor.

BELLARY;
The 7th January 1873.

K. ETHIRAJA PILLAY.

The undersigned having lost a Bill of Exchange No. 922, dated 2nd December 1872, for Five Thousand Rupees, drawn at Dacca by Messrs. Field, Wilson & Co. upon Messrs. Shaw, Jameson & Co., at Calcutta, and payable to the undersigned or his order at fifteen days after date thereof. Warns the public against purchasing it.

ANUND MOHUN DOSS.

The Government Promissory Note No. 012607, dated the 16th January 1872, of 4½ per cent. loan, for Rs. 1,000. A reward of Rs. 20 will be given to the finder.

DELHI;
The 26th January 1873.

PUNDIT SHO CHURN.

Lost or Stolen.

4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{092614}{8324}$ of 1835-36 for Rs. 500.

The 29th January 1873.

ROHORAM BANERJEE.

Lost or Mislaid.

On the 28th ultimo, on the way to Bhooleswere to the Elphinstone Circle at Bombay, the 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{016583}{13093}$ of 1842-13 for Rs. 500. Due notice thereof has been given to the Public Debt Office, and all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating this Note in any way.

Whoever brings the same to the undersigned, or gives such information as shall lead to its recovery, will be rewarded.

PRANSHUNKER MAHESHWER,
Care of MESSRS. GREAVES, COTTON & CO.

BOMBAY;
The 6th December 1872.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th January 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1873.

THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANKS ACT, 1873.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

Preliminary.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of Act XXVI of 1855.
3. Interpretation-clause.

Deposits belonging to the Estates of deceased Persons.

4. Payment on death of depositor.
5. Payment to be a discharge.
   Saving of right of executor.
   Saving of right of creditor.
6. Security for due administration.
7. Power to administer oath.
   Penalty for false statements.
8. Deposit when excluded in computing Court Fees.
9. Act not to apply to deposits belonging to estates of European soldiers or deserters.

Deposits belonging to Minors.

SECTIONS.

10. Payment of deposits to minor or guardian.
11. Legalization of like payments heretofore made.

Deposits belonging to Lunatics.

12. Payment of deposits belonging to lunatics.

Deposits made by Married Women.

13. Payment of married women's deposits.

Rules.

14. Rules regulating certificates under section 8 and payments under section 10, 12 or 13.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Government Savings' Banks.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Law relating to the payment of deposits in Government Savings' Banks; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Government Savings' Banks Act, 1873":

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Act XXVI of 1855.

2. Act No. XXVI of 1855 *(to facilitate the payment of small deposits in Government Savings' Banks to the representatives of deceased depositors)* is hereby repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Depositor" means a person by whom, or on whose behalf, money has been heretofore, or shall be hereafter, deposited in a Government Savings' Bank, and "deposit" means money so deposited:

"Depositor."

"Deposit."

"Secretary" includes every person empowered to manage a Government Savings' Bank;

"Secretary."

and "Minor" means a person who has not completed the age of eighteen years.

"Minor."

Deposits belonging to the Estates of deceased Persons.

Payment on death of depositor.

4. If a depositor dies, leaving in a Government Savings' Bank a sum of money not exceeding one thousand rupees,

and if probate of his will or letters of administration of his estate, or a certificate granted under Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*), is not produced to the Secretary of such Bank within three months of the death of the said depositor,

the Secretary of such Bank may pay the said sum of money to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it, or to administer the estate of the deceased.

Payment to be a discharge.

5. Such payment shall be a full discharge from all further liability in respect of the money so paid:

Saving of right of executor.

But nothing herein contained precludes any executor or administrator, or other representative of the deceased, from recovering from the person receiving the same the amount remaining in his hands after deducting the amount of all debts or other demands lawfully paid or discharged by him in due course of administration.

Saving of right of creditor.

And any creditor or claimant against the estate of the deceased may recover his debt or claim out of the money paid under this Act, or the said Act No. XXVI of 1855, to any person, and remaining in his hands unadministered, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the latter had obtained letters of administration of the estate of the deceased.

Security for due administration.

6. The Secretary of any such Bank may take such security as he thinks necessary from any person to whom he pays any money under section four for the due administration of the money so paid,

and he may assign the said security to any person interested in such administration.

Power to administer oath.

7. For the purpose of ascertaining the right of the person claiming to be entitled as aforesaid, the Secretary of any such Bank may take evidence on oath or affirmation according to the law for the time being relating to oaths and affirmations.

Penalty for false statements.

Any person who, upon such oath or affirmation, makes any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be deemed guilty of an offence under section one hundred and ninety-three of the Indian Penal Code.

Deposit when excluded in computing Court Fees.

8. Where the amount of the deposit belonging to the estate of a deceased depositor does not exceed one thousand rupees, such amount shall be excluded in computing the fee chargeable, under the Court Fees' Act, 1870, on the probate, or letters of administration, or certificate (if any), granted in respect of his property:

Provided that the person claiming such probate or letters or certificate shall exhibit to the Court authorised to grant the same a certificate of the amount of the deposit in any Government Savings' Bank belonging to the estate of the deceased. Such certificate shall be signed by the Secretary of such Bank, and the Court shall receive it as evidence of the said amount.

Act not to apply to deposits belonging to estates of European soldiers or deserters.

9. Nothing hereinbefore contained applies to money belonging to the estate of any European officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier dying in Her Majesty's service in India, or of any European who, at the time of his death, was a deserter from the said service.

Deposits belonging to Minors.

Payment of deposits to minor or guardian.

10. Any deposit made by, or on behalf of, any minor, may be paid to him personally, if he made the deposit, or to his guardian for his use, if the deposit was made by any person other than the minor, together with the interest accrued thereon.

The receipt of any minor or guardian, for money paid to him under this section, shall be a sufficient discharge therefor.

Legalization of like payments heretofore made.

11. All payments of deposits heretofore made to minors or their guardians by any Secretary of a Government Savings' Bank shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with law.

Deposits belonging to Lunatics.

Payment of deposits belonging to lunatics.

12. If any depositor becomes insane or otherwise incapable of managing his affairs,

and if such insanity or incapacity is proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Bank in which his deposit may be,

such Secretary may, from time to time, make payments out of the deposit to any proper person,

and the receipt of such person, for money paid under this section, shall be a sufficient discharge therefor.

Where a Committee or Manager of the depositor's estate has been duly appointed, nothing in this section authorises payments to any person other than such Committee or Manager.

Deposits made by Married Women.

Payment of married women's deposits.

13. Any deposit made by or on behalf of a married woman, or by or on behalf of a woman who afterwards marries, may be paid to her, whether or not the Indian Succession Act,

1865, section four, applies to her marriage; and her receipt for money paid to her under this section shall be a sufficient discharge therefor.

Rules.

Rules regulating certificates under section 8 and payments under section 10, 12 or 13.

14. All certificates under section eight, and all payments under section ten, section twelve or section thirteen, shall be respectively granted and made by the Secretary of the Bank, subject to such rules consistent with this Act as the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, prescribe.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th January 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1873.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Transhipment of Goods imported by Steamer, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the transhipment of goods imported by steamer; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Transhipment of Goods Act, 1873":

Local extent.

It extends to the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karáchi, Aden, Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab, and to such other British Indian ports as the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Act XX of 1867.

2. Act No. XX of 1867 (*to authorize the transhipment without payment of duty of goods imported into Calcutta, Madras and Bombay by Steamers*) is repealed. But all rules, rates and regulations prescribed under the said Act shall be deemed to have been prescribed under this Act.

Power to permit transhipment without payment of duty.

3. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, the chief officer of customs of every port to which this Act extends for the time being may, on application of any person interested as owner, agent, consignee or otherwise in any goods imported by steamer into such port, grant leave to tranship the same without payment of duty at the port of transhipment, and without any security or bond for the due arrival and entry of the goods at the port of destination:

Proviso.

Provided that such goods have been specially and distinctly manifested or declared at the time of import as for transhipment to some other British Indian or foreign port.

Rules regulating exercise of power.

4. The power conferred by section three shall be exercised subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe by notification in the official Gazette.

Levy of transhipment fee.

5. A transhipment fee on each bale or package of any goods or class of goods transhipped under this Act, may be levied at such rates and under such regulations as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time prescribes by notification in the official Gazette.

Power to prohibit transhipment.

6. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by order notified in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit the transhipment, at any specified port or at all ports, of any specified class of goods, or prescribe any special mode of transhipping any specified class of goods, and may, by like notification, cancel such order.

Duty on opium re-exported by sea.

7. Opium imported by sea into any British Indian port may, if the Local Government think fit, but not otherwise, be re-exported by sea from the same port on payment of a duty equal in amount to the fee to which it would have been liable if it had been transhipped at such port.

Act to be read as part of Act VI of 1863.

8. This Act shall be read as part of the Consolidated Customs Act, and shall not be construed as in any respect limiting the power of the customs officers to levy duty or to require such bonds or other securities as are authorized by the same Act.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th February 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII OF 1873.

An Act for the levy of Port-dues in the Ports of British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient from time to time to bring ports in British Burma under the provisions of Act No. XXII of 1855 (*for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues*) and to make regulations for the levy of dues in such ports without the necessity of passing a new Act for each occasion; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Port-dues Act, 1873":

Local extent.

It extends only to the ports of British Burma which shall have been declared subject to the said Act No. XXII of 1855:

To be read with Act XXII of 1855.

It shall be read with and taken as part of the same Act;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of March 1873.

Power to declare maximum amount of port-dues leviable in Burma.

2. In every case in which the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, has declared or hereafter declares any port in British Burma to be subject to the said Act, he may, with the like sanction, by the same or any subsequent declaration, and notwithstanding anything contained in section forty-one of the said Act, further declare—

(*a.*) the maximum amount of dues to be levied in such port,

(*b.*) the conditions and modifications under which such dues shall be levied,

and may also from time to time, with the like sanction, vary such maximum amount, conditions and modifications.

What vessels chargeable. Limitation of rate.

3. Provided that the dues so authorized shall be charged only on sea-going vessels of the burden of ten tons and upwards, and shall not exceed the rate of four annas for every ton of burden.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th February 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1873.

THE NORTHERN INDIA CANAL AND DRAINAGE ACT, 1873.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
   Local extent.
   Commencement.
2. Repeal of Acts.
3. Interpretation-clause.
4. Power to appoint officers.

PART II.

OF THE APPLICATION OF WATER FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

5. Notification to issue when water-supply is to be applied for public purposes.
6. Powers of Canal Officer.
7. Notice as to claims for compensation.
8. Damage for which compensation shall not be awarded.
   Matters in respect of which compensation may be awarded.
9. Limitation of claims.
10. Enquiry into claims and amount of compensation.
11. Abatement of rent on interruption of water-supply.
12. Enhancement of rent on restoration of water-supply.
13. Compensation when due.
    Interest.

SECTIONS.

PART III.

OF THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF WORKS.

14. Power to enter and survey, &c.
    Power to clear land.
    Power to inspect and regulate water-supply.
    Notice of intended entry into houses.
    Compensation for damage caused by entry.
15. Power to enter for repairs and to prevent accidents.
    Compensation for damage to land.
16. Application by persons desiring to use canal-water.
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SCHEDULE—Enactments repealed.

An Act to regulate Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage in Northern India.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, throughout the territories to which this Act extends, the Government is entitled to use and control for public purposes the water of all rivers and streams flowing in natural channels, and of all lakes and other natural collections of still water; and whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to irrigation, navigation and drainage in the said territories; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873":

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being respectively under the government of the Lieutenant Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and under the administration of the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces; and applies to all lands whether permanently settled, temporarily settled, or free from revenue;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Acts.

2. The Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Canal."

(1) "Canal" includes—

(a) all canals, channels and reservoirs constructed, maintained or controlled by Government for the supply or storage of water;

(b) all works, embankments, structures, supply and escape-channels connected with such canals, channels or reservoirs;

(c) all water-courses as defined in the second clause of this section;

(d) any part of a river, stream, lake or natural collection of water, or natural drainage-channel, to which the Local Government has applied the provisions of Part II of this Act;

"Water-course."

(2) "Water-course" means any channel which is supplied with water from a canal, but which is not maintained at the cost of Government, and all subsidiary works belonging to any such channel;

"Drainage-work."

(3) "Drainage-work" includes escape-channels from a canal, dams, weirs, embankments, sluices, groins and other works for the protection of lands from flood or from erosion, formed or maintained by the Government under the provisions of Part VII of this Act, but does not include works for the removal of sewage from towns;

"Vessel."

(4) "Vessel" includes boats, rafts, timber and other floating bodies;

"Commissioner."

(5) "Commissioner" means a Commissioner of a Division, and includes any officer appointed under this Act to exercise all or any of the powers of a Commissioner;

"Collector."

(6) "Collector" means the head revenue officer of a district, and includes a Deputy Commissioner or other officer appointed under this Act to exercise all or any of the powers of a Collector;

"Canal Officer."

(7) "Canal Officer" means an officer appointed under this Act to exercise control or jurisdiction over a canal or any part thereof;

"Superintending Canal Officer" means an officer exercising general control over a canal or portion of a canal;

"Divisional Canal Officer" means an officer exercising control over a division of a canal;

"Sub-Divisional Canal Officer" means an officer exercising control over a sub-division of a canal;

"District."

(8) "District" means a district as fixed for revenue purposes.

Power to appoint officers.

4. The Local Government may from time to time declare, by notification in the official Gazette, the officers by whom, and the local limits within which, all or any of the powers or duties hereinafter conferred or imposed shall be exercised or performed.

All officers mentioned in section three, clause (7), shall be respectively subject to the orders of such officers as the Local Government from time to time directs.

PART II.

OF THE APPLICATION OF WATER FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

Notification to issue when water-supply is to be applied for public purposes.

5. Whenever it appears expedient to the Local Government that the water of any river or stream flowing in a natural channel, or of any lake or other natural collection of still water, should be applied or used by the Government for the purpose of any existing or projected canal or drainage-work, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that the said water will be so applied or used after a day to be named in the said notification, not being earlier than three months from the date thereof.

Powers of Canal Officer.

6. At any time after the day so named, any Canal Officer, acting under the orders of the Local Government in this behalf, may enter on any land and remove any obstructions, and may close any channels, and do any other thing necessary for such application or use of the said water.

Notice as to claims for compensation.

7. As soon as is practicable after the issue of such notification, the Collector shall cause public notice to be given at convenient places, stating that the Government intends to apply or use the said water as aforesaid, and that claims for compensation in respect of the matters mentioned in section eight may be made before him.

Damage for which compensation shall not be awarded.

8. No compensation shall be awarded for any damage caused by—

(a) stoppage or diminution of percolation or floods,

(b) deterioration of climate or soil;

(c) stoppage of navigation, or of the means of drifting timber or watering cattle;

(d) displacement of labour.

Matters in respect of which compensation may be awarded.

But compensation may be awarded in respect of any of the following matters:

(e) Stoppage or diminution of supply of water through any natural channel to any defined artificial channel, whether above or under ground, in use at the date of the said notification:

(f) Stoppage or diminution of supply of water to any work erected for purposes of profit on any channel, whether natural or artificial, in use at the date of the said notification:

(g) Stoppage or diminution of supply of water through any natural channel which has been used for purposes of irrigation within the five years next before the date of the said notification:

(h) Damage done in respect of any right to a water-course or the use of any water to which any person is entitled under the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, Part IV:

(i) Any other substantial damage, not falling under any of the above clauses *(a)*, *(b)*, *(c)* or *(d)*, and caused by the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act, which is capable of being ascertained and estimated at the time of awarding such compensation.

In determining the amount of such compensation, regard shall be had to the diminution in the market-value, at the time of awarding compensation, of the property in respect of which compensation is claimed; and where such market-value is not ascertainable, the amount shall be reckoned at twelve times the amount of the diminution of the annual nett profits of such property, caused by the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.

No right to any such supply of water as is referred to in clause *(e)*, *(f)* or *(g)* of this section, in respect of a work or channel not in use at the date of the notification, shall be acquired as against the Government, except by grant or under the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, Part IV.

And no right to any of the advantages referred to in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of this section shall be acquired, as against the Government, under the same Part.

Limitation of claims.

9. No claim for compensation for any such stoppage, diminution or damage shall be made after the expiration of one year from such stoppage, diminution or damage, unless the Collector is satisfied that the claimant had sufficient cause for not making the claim within such period.

Enquiry into claims and amount of compensation.

10. The Collector shall proceed to enquire into any such claim, and to determine the amount of compensation, if any, which should be given to the claimant; and sections nine to twelve (inclusive), fourteen and fifteen, eighteen to twenty-three (inclusive), twenty-six to forty (inclusive), fifty-one, fifty-seven, fifty-eight and fifty-nine of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, shall apply to such enquiries:

Provided that, instead of the last clause of the said section twenty-six, the following shall be read: "The provisions of this section and of section eight of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, shall be read to every assessor in a language which he understands, before he gives his opinion as to the amount of compensation to be awarded."

Abatement of rent on interruption of water-supply.

11. Every tenant holding under an unexpired lease, or having a right of occupancy, who is in occupation of any land at the time when any stoppage or diminution of water-supply, in respect of which compensation is allowed under section eight, takes place, may claim an abatement of the rent previously payable by him for the said land, on the ground that the interruption reduces the value of the holding.

Enhancement of rent on restoration of water-supply.

12. If a water-supply increasing the value of such holding is afterwards restored to the said land, the rent of the tenant may be enhanced, in respect of the increased value of such land due to the restored water-supply, to an amount not exceeding that at which it stood immediately before the abatement.

Such enhancement shall be on account only of the restored water-supply, and shall not affect the liability of the tenant to enhancement of rent on any other grounds.

Compensation when due.

13. All sums of money payable for compensation under this Part shall become due three months after the claim for such compensation is made in respect of the stoppage, diminution or damage complained of,

Interest.

and simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be allowed on any such sum remaining unpaid after the said three months, except where the non-payment of such sum is caused by the wilful neglect or refusal of the claimant to receive the same.

PART III.

OF THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF WORKS.

Power to enter and survey, &c.

14. Any Canal Officer or other person acting under the general or special order of a Canal Officer,

may enter upon any lands adjacent to any canal, or through which any canal is proposed to be made, and undertake surveys or levels thereon;

and dig and bore into the sub-soil;

and make and set up suitable land-marks, level-marks, and water-gauges;

and do all other acts necessary for the proper prosecution of any enquiry relating to any existing or projected canal under the charge of the said Canal Officer:

Power to clear land.

and, where otherwise such enquiry cannot be completed, such officer or other person may cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle;

Power to inspect and regulate water-supply.

and may also enter upon any land, building or water-course on account of which any water-rate is chargeable, for the purpose of inspecting or regulating the use of the water supplied, or of measuring the lands irrigated thereby or chargeable with a water-rate, and of doing all things necessary for the proper regulation and management of such canal:

Notice of intended entry into houses.

Provided that, if such Canal Officer or person proposes to enter into any building or enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house not supplied with water flowing from any canal, he shall previously give the occupier of such building, court or garden at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

Compensation for damage caused by entry.

In every case of entry under this section, the Canal Officer shall, at the time of such entry, tender compensation for any damage which may be occasioned by any proceeding under this section; and in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so tendered, he shall forthwith refer the same for decision by the Collector, and such decision shall be final.

Power to enter for repairs and to prevent accidents.

15. In case of any accident happening or being apprehended to a canal, any Divisional Canal Officer or any person acting under his general or special orders in this behalf may enter upon any lands adjacent to such canal, and may execute all works which may be necessary for the purpose of repairing or preventing such accident.

Compensation for damage to land.

In every such case, such Canal Officer or person shall tender compensation to the proprietors or occupiers of the said lands for all damage done to the same. If such tender is not accepted, the Canal Officer shall refer the matter to the Collector, who shall proceed to award compensation for the damage as though the Local Government had directed the occupation of the lands under section forty-three of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

Application by persons desiring to use canal-water.

16. Any persons desiring to use the water of any canal, may apply in writing to the Divisional or Sub-Divisional Canal Officer of the Division or Sub-Division of the canal from which the water-course is to be supplied, requesting such officer to construct or improve a water-course at the cost of the applicants.

Contents of application.

The application shall state the works to be undertaken, their approximate estimated cost, or the amount which the applicants are willing to pay for the same, or whether they engage to pay the actual cost as settled by the Divisional Canal Officer, and how the payment is to be made.

Liability of applicants for cost of works.

When the assent of the Superintending Canal Officer is given to such application, all the applicants shall, after the application has been duly attested before the Collector, be jointly and severally liable for the cost of such works to the extent mentioned therein.

Recovery of amount due.

Any amount becoming due under the terms of such application, and not paid to the Divisional Canal Officer, or the person authorized by him to receive the same, on or before the date on which it becomes due, shall, on the demand of such officer, be recoverable by the Collector as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Government to provide means of crossing canals.

17. There shall be provided, at the cost of Government, suitable means of crossing canals constructed or maintained at the cost of Government, at such places as the Local Government thinks necessary for the reasonable convenience of the inhabitants of the adjacent lands.

On receiving a statement in writing, signed by not less than five of the owners of such lands, to the effect that suitable crossings have not been provided on any canal, the Collector shall cause enquiry to be made into the circumstances of the case, and if he thinks that the statement is established, he shall report his opinion thereon for the consideration of the Local Government, and the Local Government shall cause such measures in reference thereto to be taken as it thinks proper.

Persons using water-course to construct works for passing water across roads, &c.

18. The Divisional Canal Officer may issue an order to the persons using any water-course to construct suitable bridges, culverts, or other works for the passage of the water of such water-course across any public road, canal or drainage-channel in use before the said water-course was made, or to repair any such works.

If they fail, Canal Officer may construct,

Such order shall specify a reasonable period within which such construction or repairs shall be completed;

and if, after the receipt of such order, the persons to whom it is addressed do not, within the said period, construct or repair such works to the satisfaction of the said Canal Officer, he may, with the previous approval of the Superintending Canal Officer, himself construct or repair the same;

and recover cost.

and if the said persons do not, when so required, pay the cost of such construction or repairs as declared by the Divisional Canal Officer, the amount shall, on the demand of the Divisional Canal Officer, be recoverable from them by the Collector, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Adjustment of claims between persons jointly using water-course.

19. If any person, jointly responsible with others for the construction or maintenance of a water-course, or jointly making use of a water-course with others, neglects or refuses to pay his share of the cost of such construction or maintenance, or to execute his share of any work necessary for such construction or maintenance, the Divisional or Sub-Divisional Canal Officer, on receiving an application in writing from any person injured by such neglect or refusal, shall serve notice on all the parties concerned that, on the expiration of a fortnight from the service, he will investigate the case; and shall, on the expiration of that period, investigate the case accordingly, and make such order thereon as to him seems fit.

Such order shall be appealable to the Commissioner, whose order thereon shall be final.

Recovery of amount found due.

Any sum directed by such order to be paid within a specified period, may, if not paid within such period, and if the order remains in force, be recovered by the Collector from the person directed to pay the same, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Supply of water through intervening water-course.

20. Whenever application is made to a Divisional Canal Officer for a supply of water from a canal, and it appears to him expedient that such supply should be given and that it should be conveyed through some existing water-course, he shall give notice to the persons responsible for the maintenance of such water-course to show cause, on a day not less than fourteen days from the date of such notice, why the said supply should not be so conveyed; and, after making enquiry on such day, the Divisional Canal Officer shall determine whether and on what conditions the said supply shall be conveyed through such water-course.

When such officer determines that a supply of canal-water may be conveyed through any water-course as aforesaid, his decision shall, when confirmed or modified by the Superintending Canal Officer, be binding on the applicant and also on the persons responsible for the maintenance of the said water-course.

Such applicant shall not be entitled to use such water-course until he has paid the expense of any alteration of such water-course necessary in order to his being supplied through it, and also such share of the first cost of such water-course as the Divisional or Superintending Canal Officer may determine.

Such applicant shall also be liable for his share of the cost of maintenance of such water-course so long as he uses it.

Application for construction of new water-course.

21. Any person desiring the construction of a new water-course may apply in writing to the Divisional Canal Officer, stating—

(1) that he has endeavoured unsuccessfully to acquire from the owners of the land through which he desires such water-course to pass a right to occupy so much of the land as will be needed for such water-course;

(2) that he desires the said Canal Officer, in his behalf and at his cost, to do all things necessary for acquiring such right;

(3) that he is able to defray all costs involved in acquiring such right and constructing such water-course.

Procedure of Canal Officer thereupon.

22. If the Divisional Canal Officer considers—

(1) that the construction of such water-course is expedient, and

(2) that the statements in the application are true,

he shall call upon the applicant to make such deposit as the Divisional Canal Officer considers necessary to defray the cost of the preliminary proceedings, and the amount of any compensation which he considers likely to become due under section twenty-eight;

and, upon such deposit being made, he shall cause inquiry to be made into the most suitable alignment for the said water-course, and shall mark out the land which, in his opinion, it will be necessary to occupy for the construction thereof, and shall forthwith publish a notice in every village through which the water-course is proposed to be taken, that so much of such land as belongs to such village has been so marked out, and shall send a copy of such notice to the Collector of every district in which any part of such land is situate.

Application for transfer of existing water-course.

23. Any person desiring that an existing water-course should be transferred from its present owner to himself, may apply in writing to the Divisional Canal Officer, stating—

(1) that he has endeavoured unsuccessfully to procure such transfer from the owner of such water-course;

(2) that he desires the said Canal Officer, in his behalf and at his cost, to do all things necessary for procuring such transfer;

(3) that he is able to defray the cost of such transfer.

Procedure thereupon.

If the Divisional Canal Officer considers—

(*a*) that the said transfer is necessary for the better management of the irrigation from such water-course, and

(*b*) that the statements in the application are true,

he shall call upon the applicant to make such deposit as the Divisional Canal Officer considers necessary to defray the cost of the preliminary proceedings, and the amount of any compensation that may become due under the provisions of section twenty-eight in respect of such transfer;

and, upon such deposit being made, he shall publish a notice of the application in every village, and shall send a copy of the notice to the Collector of every district through which such water-course passes.

Objections to construction or transfer applied for.

24. Within thirty days from the publication of a notice under section twenty-two or section twenty-three, as the case may be, any person interested in the land or water-course to which the notice refers may apply to the Collector by petition, stating his objection to the construction or transfer for which application has been made.

The Collector may either reject the petition or may proceed to inquire into the validity of the objection, giving previous notice to the Divisional Canal Officer of the place and time at which such inquiry will be held.

The Collector shall record in writing all orders passed by him under this section and the grounds thereof.

When applicant may be placed in occupation.

25. If no such objection is made, or (where such objection is made) if the Collector over-rules it, he shall give notice to the Divisional Canal Officer to that effect, and shall proceed forthwith to place the said applicant in occupation of the land marked out or of the water-course to be transferred, as the case may be.

Procedure when objection is held valid.

26. If the Collector considers any objection made as aforesaid to be valid, he shall inform the Divisional Canal Officer accordingly; and, if such officer sees fit, he may, in the case of an application under section twenty-one, alter the boundaries of the land so marked out, and may give fresh notice under section twenty-two; and the procedure hereinbefore provided shall be applicable to such notice, and the Collector shall thereupon proceed as before provided.

Procedure when Canal Officer disagrees with Collector.

27. If the Canal Officer disagrees with the Collector, the matter shall be referred for decision to the Commissioner.

Such decision shall be final, and the Collector, if he is so directed by such decision, shall, subject to the provisions of section twenty-eight, cause the said applicant to be placed in occupation of the land so marked out or of the water-course to be transferred, as the case may be.

Expenses to be paid by applicant before receiving occupation.

28. No such applicant shall be placed in occupation of such land or water-course, until he has paid to the person named by the Collector such amount as the Collector determines to be due as compensation for the land or water-course so occupied or transferred, and for any damage caused by the marking out or occupation of such land, together with all expenses incidental to such occupation or transfer.

Procedure in fixing compensation.

In determining the compensation to be made under this section, the Collector shall proceed under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; but he may, if the person to be compensated so desire, award such compensation in the form of a rent-charge payable in respect of the land or water-course occupied or transferred.

Recovery of compensation and expenses.

If such compensation and expenses are not paid when demanded by the person entitled to receive the same, the amount may be recovered by the Collector as if it were an arrear of land-revenue, and shall, when recovered, be paid by him to the person entitled to receive the same.

Conditions binding on applicant placed in occupation.

29. When any such applicant is placed in occupation of land or of a water-course as aforesaid, the following rules and conditions shall be binding on him and his representative in interest:—

First.—All works necessary for the passage across such water-course, of water-courses existing

previous to its construction and of the drainage intercepted by it, and for affording proper communications across it for the convenience of the neighbouring lands, shall be constructed by the applicant, and be maintained by him or his representative in interest to the satisfaction of the Divisional Canal Officer.

Second.—Land occupied for a water-course under the provisions of section twenty-two shall be used only for the purpose of such water-course.

Third.—The proposed water-course shall be completed to the satisfaction of the Divisional Canal Officer within one year after the applicant is placed in occupation of the land.

In cases in which land is occupied or a water-course is transferred on the terms of a rent-charge,

Fourth.—The applicant or his representative in interest shall, so long as he occupies such land or water-course, pay rent for the same at such rate and on such days as are determined by the Collector when the applicant is placed in occupation.

Fifth.—If the right to occupy the land cease owing to a breach of any of these rules, the liability to pay the said rent shall continue until the applicant or his representative in interest has restored the land to its original condition, or until he has paid, by way of compensation for any injury done to the said land, such amount and to such persons as the Collector determines.

Sixth.—The Collector may, on the application of the person entitled to receive such rent or compensation, determine the amount of rent due or assess the amount of such compensation; and if any such rent or compensation be not paid by the applicant or his representative in interest, the Collector may recover the amount, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date on which it became due, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue, and shall pay the same, when recovered, to the person to whom it is due.

If any of the rules and conditions prescribed by this section are not complied with,

or if any water-course constructed or transferred under this Act is disused for three years continuously,

the right of the applicant, or of his representative in interest, to occupy such land or water-course shall cease absolutely.

Procedure applicable to occupation for extensions and alterations.

30. The procedure hereinbefore provided for the occupation of land for the construction of a water-course shall be applicable to the occupation of land for any extension or alteration of a water-course, and for the deposit of soil from water-course clearances.

PART IV.

OF THE SUPPLY OF WATER.

In absence of written contract, water-supply to be subject to rules.

31. In the absence of a written contract, or so far as any such contract does not extend, every supply of canal-water shall be deemed to be given at the rates and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules to be made by the Local Government in respect thereof.

Conditions as to—

32. Such contracts and rules must be consistent with the following conditions:—

power to stop water-supply;

(*a*) The Divisional Canal Officer may not stop the supply of water to any water-course, or to any person, except in the following cases:—

(1) whenever and so long as it is necessary to stop such supply for the purpose of executing any work ordered by competent authority, and with the previous sanction of the Local Government:

(2) whenever and so long as any water-course is not maintained in such proper customary repair as to prevent the wasteful escape of water therefrom:

(3) within periods fixed from time to time by the Divisional Canal Officer:

claims to compensation in case of failure or stoppage of supply;

(*b*) No claim shall be made against the Government for compensation in respect of loss caused by the failure or stoppage of the water in a canal, by reason of any cause beyond the control of the Government, or of any repairs, alterations or additions to the canal, or of any measures taken for regulating the proper flow of water therein, or for maintaining the established course of irrigation which the Divisional Canal Officer considers necessary; but the person suffering such loss may claim such remission of the ordinary charges payable for the use of the water as is authorized by the Local Government:

claims on account of interruption from other causes;

(*c*) If the supply of water to any land irrigated from a canal be interrupted otherwise than in the manner described in the last preceding clause, the occupier or owner of such land may present a petition for compensation to the Collector for any loss arising from such interruption, and the Collector may award to the petitioner reasonable compensation for such loss:

duration of supply;

(*d*) When the water of a canal is supplied for the irrigation of a single crop, the permission to use such water shall be held to continue only until that crop comes to maturity, and to apply only to that crop; but if it be supplied for irrigating two or more crops to be raised on the same land within the year, such permission shall be held to continue for one year from the commencement of the irrigation, and to apply to such crops only as are matured within that year:

sale or sub-letting of canal-water;

(*e*) Unless with the permission of the Superintending Canal Officer, no person entitled to use the water of any canal, or any work, building or land appertaining to any canal, shall sell or sub-let or otherwise transfer his right to such use: Provided that the former part of this clause shall not apply to the use by a cultivating tenant of water supplied by the owner of a water-course for the irrigation of the land held by such tenant:

transfer, with land, of contracts for water;

But all contracts made between Government and the owner or occupier of any immovable property, as to the supply of canal-water to such property, shall be transferable therewith, and shall be presumed to have been so transferred whenever a transfer of such property takes place:

(f) No right to the use of the water of a canal shall be, or be deemed to have been, acquired under the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, Part IV, nor shall Government be bound to supply any person with water, except in accordance with the terms of a contract in writing.

No right acquired by user.

PART V.

OF WATER-RATES.

33. If water supplied through a water-course be used in an unauthorized manner, and if the person by whose act or neglect such use has occurred cannot be identified,

Liability when person using unauthorizedly cannot be identified.

the person on whose land such water has flowed if such land has derived benefit therefrom,

or if such person cannot be identified, or if such land has not derived benefit therefrom, all the persons chargeable in respect of the water supplied through such water-course,

shall be liable, or jointly liable, as the case may be, to the charges made for such use.

34. If water supplied through a water-course be suffered to run to waste, and if, after enquiry by the Divisional Canal Officer, the person through whose act or neglect such water was suffered to run to waste cannot be discovered, all the persons chargeable in respect of the water supplied through such water-course shall be jointly liable for the charges made in respect of the water so wasted.

Liability when water runs to waste.

35. All charges for the unauthorized use or for waste of water may be recovered in addition to any penalties incurred on account of such use or waste.

Charges recoverable in addition to penalties.

All questions under section thirty-three or section thirty-four shall be decided by the Divisional Canal Officer, subject to an appeal to the head revenue officer of the district, or such other appeal as may be provided under section seventy-five.

Decision of questions under sections 33 and 34.

36. The rates to be charged for canal-water supplied for purposes of irrigation to the occupiers of land shall be determined by the rules to be made by the Local Government, and such occupiers as accept the water shall pay for it accordingly.

Charge on occupier for water how determined.

A rate so charged shall be called the "occupier's rate."

'Occupier's rate.'

37. In addition to the occupier's rate, a rate to be called the "owner's rate" may be imposed, according to rules to be made by the Local Government, on the owners of canal-irrigated lands, in respect of the benefit which they derive from such irrigation.

'Owner's rate.'

38. The owner's rate shall not exceed the sum which, under the rules for the time being in force for the assessment of land-revenue, might be assessed on such land, on account of the increase in the annual value or produce thereof caused by the canal-irrigation. And for the purpose of this section only, land which is permanently settled or held free of revenue, shall be considered as though it were temporarily settled and liable to payment of revenue.

Amount of owner's rate.

39. No owner's rate shall be chargeable either on the owner or occupier of land temporarily assessed to pay land-revenue at irrigation rates, during the currency of such assessment.

Owner's rate not chargeable in respect of land temporarily assessed to land-revenue at irrigation rates.

40. If such land is occupied by the owner,

When occupier is to pay both owner's rate and occupier's rate.

or if it is occupied by a tenant whose rent is not liable to enhancement on the ground that the value of the produce of the land or the productive powers of the land has or have been increased by irrigation,

such owner or tenant shall pay the owner's rate as well as the occupier's rate.

41. In the case of a tenant with a right of occupancy, the Local Government shall have power to make rules for dividing the owner's rate between such tenant and his landlord, proportionately to the extent of the beneficial interest of each in the land.

Power to make rules for apportioning owner's rate.

42. If the owner of the land is not the occupier, but has power to enhance the rent of the occupier on the ground that the value of the produce or the productive powers of the land has or have been increased by irrigation;

When owner is to pay owner's rate.

or if, when the amount of rent was fixed, the land was irrigated from the canal,

the owner shall pay the owner's rate.

43. If a revision of settlement is a ground for entertaining a suit for the enhancement of rent, the introduction of canal-irrigation into any land shall have the same effect on the landlord's right to re-enhance the rent of a tenant with a right of occupancy of such land, as if a revision of settlement had taken place, under which the revenue payable in respect of such land had been increased.

Effect of introduction of canal-irrigation on landlord's right to enhance.

44. Where a water-rate is charged on land held by several joint owners, it shall be payable by the manager or other person who receives the rents or profits of such land, and may be deducted by him from such rents or profits before division, or may be recovered by him from the persons liable to such rate in the manner customary in the recovery of other charges on such rents or profits.

Water-rate by whom payable when charged on land held by several owners.

Recovery of Charges.

45. Any sum, lawfully due under this Part, and certified by the Divisional Canal Officer to be so due, which remains unpaid after the day on which it becomes due, shall be recoverable by the Collector from the person liable for the same as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Certified dues recoverable as land-revenue.

Power to contract for collection of canal-dues.

46. The Divisional Canal Officer or the Collector may enter into an agreement with any person for the collection and payment to the Government by such person of any sum payable under this Act by a third party.

When such agreement has been made, such person may recover such sum by suit as though it were a debt due to him, or an arrear of rent due to him on account of the land, work or building in respect of which such sum is payable, or for or in which the canal-water shall have been supplied or used.

If such person makes default in the payment of any sum collected by him under this section, such sum may be recovered from him by the Collector under section forty-five; and if such sum or any part of it be still due by the said third party, the sum or part so due may be recovered in like manner by the Collector from such third party.

Lambardárs may be required to collect canal-dues.

47. The Collector may require the lambardár or person under engagement to pay the land-revenue of any estate, to collect and pay any sums payable under this Act by a third party, in respect of any land or water in such estate.

Such sums shall be recoverable by the Collector as if they were arrears of land-revenue due in respect of the defaulter's share in such estate;

and for the purpose of collecting such sums from the subordinate zamíndárs, ryots, or tenants, such lambardár or person may exercise the powers, and shall be subject to the rules, laid down in the law for the time being in force, in respect to the collection by him of the rents of land or of shares of land-revenue.

The Local Government shall provide

(a) for remunerating persons collecting sums under this section; or

(b) for indemnifying them against expenses properly incurred by them in such collection; or

(c) for both such purposes.

Fines excluded from sections 45, 46, 47.

48. Nothing in sections forty-five, forty-six, or forty-seven applies to fines.

PART VI.

OF CANAL-NAVIGATION.

Detainer of vessels violating rules.

49. Any vessel entering or navigating any canal contrary to the rules made in that behalf by the Local Government, or so as to cause danger to the canal or the other vessels therein, may be removed, or detained, or both removed and detained, by the Divisional Canal Officer, or by any other person duly authorized in this behalf.

Liability of owners of vessels causing damage.

The owner of any vessel causing damage to a canal, or removed or detained under this section, shall be liable to pay to the Government such sum as the Divisional Canal Officer, with the approval of the Superintending Canal Officer, determines to be necessary to defray the expenses of repairing such damage, or of such removal or detention, as the case may be.

Recovery of fines for offences in navigating canals.

50. Any fine imposed under this Act upon the owner of any vessel, or the servant or agent of such owner or other person in charge of any vessel, for any offence in respect of the navigation of such vessel, may be recovered either in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, or, if the Magistrate imposing the fine so directs, as though it were a charge due in respect of such vessel.

Power to seize and detain vessel on failure to pay charges.

51. If any charge due under the provisions of this Part in respect of any vessel is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Divisional Canal Officer may seize and detain such vessel and the furniture thereof, until the charge so due, together with all expenses and additional charges arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

Power to seize cargo or goods, if charges due thereon are not paid.

52. If any charge due under the provisions of this Part in respect of any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on a canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of a canal, is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Divisional Canal Officer may seize such cargo or goods and detain them until the charge so due, together with all expenses and additional charges arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

Procedure for recovery of such charges after seizure.

53. Within a reasonable time after any seizure under section fifty-one or section fifty-two the said Canal Officer shall give notice to the owner or person in charge of the property seized that it, or such portion of it as may be necessary, will, on a day to be named in the notice, but not sooner than fifteen days from the date of the notice, be sold in satisfaction of the claim on account of which such property was seized, unless the claim be discharged before the day so named:

And if such claim be not so discharged, the said Canal Officer may, on such day, sell the property seized or such part thereof as may be necessary to yield the amount due, together with the expenses of such seizure and sale:

Provided that no greater part of the furniture of any vessel or of any cargo or goods shall be so sold than shall, as nearly as may be, suffice to cover the amount due in respect of such vessel, cargo or goods.

The residue of such furniture, cargo or goods, and of the proceeds of the sale, shall be made over to the owner or person in charge of the property seized.

Procedure in respect of vessels abandoned and goods unclaimed.

54. If any vessel be found abandoned in a canal, or any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on a canal or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of a canal, be left unclaimed for a period of two months, the Divisional Canal Officer may take possession of the same.

The officer so taking possession may publish a notice that, if such vessel and its contents, or such cargo or goods, are not claimed previously to a day to be named in the notice, not

sooner than thirty days from the date of such notice, he will sell the same; and, if such vessel, contents, cargo or goods be not so claimed, he may, at any time after the day named in the notice, proceed to sell the same.

Disposal of proceeds of sale.

The said vessel and its contents, and the said cargo or goods, if unsold, or, if a sale has taken place, the proceeds of the sale, after paying all tolls, charges and expenses incurred by the Divisional Canal Officer on account of the taking possession and sale, shall be made over to the owner of the same, when his ownership is established to the satisfaction of the Divisional Canal Officer.

If the Divisional Canal Officer is doubtful to whom such property or proceeds should be made over, he may direct the property to be sold as aforesaid, and the proceeds to be paid into the district treasury, there to be held until the right thereto be decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

PART VII.

OF DRAINAGE.

Power to prohibit obstructions or order their removal.

55. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that injury to any land or the public health or public convenience has arisen or may arise from the obstruction of any river, stream or drainage-channel, such Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette, prohibit, within limits to be defined in such notification, the formation of any obstruction, or may, within such limits, order the removal or other modification of such obstruction.

Thereupon so much of the said river, stream or drainage-channel as is comprised within such limits, shall be held to be a drainage-work as defined in section three.

Power to remove obstructions after prohibition.

56. The Divisional Canal Officer, or other person authorized by the Local Government in that behalf, may, after such publication, issue an order to the person causing or having control over any such obstruction to remove or modify the same within a time to be fixed in the order.

If, within the time so fixed, such person does not comply with the order, the said Canal Officer may himself remove or modify the obstruction; and if the person to whom the order was issued does not, when called upon, pay the expenses involved in such removal or modification, such expenses shall be recoverable by the Collector from him or his representative in interest as an arrear of land-revenue.

Preparation of schemes for works of improvement.

57. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any drainage-works are necessary for the improvement of any lands, or for the proper cultivation or irrigation thereof,

or that protection from floods or other accumulations of water, or from erosion by a river, is required for any lands,

the Local Government may cause a scheme for such drainage-works to be drawn up and published, together with an estimate of its cost and a statement of the proportion of such cost which the Government proposes to defray, and a schedule of the lands which it is proposed to make chargeable in respect of the scheme.

Powers of persons employed on such schemes.

58. The persons authorized by the Local Government to draw up such scheme may exercise all or any of the powers conferred on Canal Officers by section fourteen.

Rate on lands benefited by works.

59. An annual rate, in respect of such scheme, may be charged, according to rules to be made by the Local Government, on the owners of all lands which shall, in the manner prescribed by such rules, be determined to be so chargeable.

Such rate shall be fixed as nearly as possible so as not to exceed either of the following limits:—

(1.) Six per cent. per annum on the first cost of the said works, adding thereto the estimated yearly cost of the maintenance and supervision of the same, and deducting therefrom the estimated income, if any, derived from the works, excluding the said rate:

(2.) In the case of agricultural land, the sum which, under the rules then in force for the assessment of land-revenue, might be assessed on such land on account of the increase of the annual value or produce thereof caused by the drainage-work.

Such rate may be varied from time to time within such maximum by the Local Government.

So far as any defect to be remedied is due to any canal, water-course, road or other work or obstruction, constructed or caused by the Local Government or by any person, a proportionate share of the cost of the drainage-works required for the remedy of the said defect shall be borne by such Government or such person as the case may be.

Recovery of rate.

60. Any such drainage-rate may be collected and recovered in manner provided by sections forty-five, forty-six and forty-seven, for the collection and recovery of water-rates.

Disposal of claims to compensation.

61. Whenever, in pursuance of a notification made under section fifty-five, any obstruction is removed or modified,

or whenever any drainage-work is carried out under section fifty-seven,

all claims for compensation on account of any loss consequent on the removal or modification of the said obstruction or the construction of such work, may be made before the Collector, and he shall deal with the same in the manner provided in section ten.

Limitation of such claims.

62. No such claim shall be entertained after the expiration of one year from the occurrence of the loss complained of, unless the Collector is satisfied that the claimant had sufficient cause for not making the claim within such period.

PART VIII.

OF OBTAINING LABOUR FOR CANALS AND DRAINAGE WORKS.

Definition of "labourer."

63. For the purposes referred to in this Part, the word "labourer" includes persons who exercise any handicraft specified in rules to be made in that behalf by the Local Government.

64. In any district in which a canal or drainage-work is constructed, maintained or projected by Government, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct the Collector

Power to prescribe number of labourers to be supplied by persons benefited by canal.

(a) to ascertain the proprietors, sub-proprietors or farmers, whose villages or estates are or will be, in the judgment of the Collector, benefited by such canal or drainage-work, and

(b) to set down in a list, having due regard to the circumstances of the district and of the several proprietors, sub-proprietors or farmers, the number of labourers which shall be furnished by any of the said persons, jointly or severally, from any such village or estate, for employment on any such canal or drainage-work when required as hereinafter provided.

The Collector may, from time to time, add to or alter such list or any part thereof.

65. Whenever it appears to a Divisional Canal Officer duly authorized by the Local Government, that, unless some work is immediately executed, such serious damage will happen to any canal or drainage-work as to cause sudden and extensive public injury,

Procedure for obtaining labour for works urgently required.

and that the labourers necessary for the proper execution thereof cannot be obtained in the ordinary manner within the time that can be allowed for the execution of such work so as to prevent such injury,

the said officer may require any person named in such list to furnish as many labourers (not exceeding the number which, according to the said list, he is liable to supply) as to the said officer seem necessary for the immediate execution of such work..

Every requisition so made shall be in writing, and shall state

(a) the nature and locality of the work to be done,

(b) the number of labourers to be supplied by the person upon whom the requisition is made, and

(c) the approximate time for which and the day on which the labourers will be required;

and a copy thereof shall be immediately sent to the Superintending Canal Officer for the information of the Local Government.

The Local Government shall fix, and may from time to time alter, the rates to be paid to any such labourers: provided that such rates shall exceed the highest rates for the time being paid in the neighbourhood for similar work. In the case of every such labourer, the payment shall continue for the whole period during which he is, in consequence of the provisions of this Part, prevented from following his ordinary occupation.

The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct that the provisions of this Part shall apply, either permanently or temporarily (as the case may be), to any district or part of a district for the purpose of effecting necessary annual silt-clearances, or to prevent the proper operation of a canal or drainage-work being stopped or so much interfered with as to stop the established course of irrigation or drainage.

66. When any requisition has been made on any person named in the said list, every labourer ordinarily resident within the village or estate of such person shall be liable to supply, and to continue to supply, his labour, for the purposes aforesaid.

Liability of labourers under requisition.

PART IX.

OF JURISDICTION.

67. Except where herein otherwise provided, all claims against Government in respect of anything done under this Act may be tried by the Civil Courts; but no such Court shall in any case pass an order as to the supply of canal-water to any crop sown or growing at the time of such order.

Jurisdiction under this Act of Civil Courts.

68. Whenever a difference arises between two or more persons in regard to their mutual rights or liabilities in respect of the use, construction, or maintenance of a water-course, any such person may apply in writing to the Divisional Canal Officer stating the matter in dispute. Such officer shall thereupon give notice to the other persons interested that, on a day to be named in such notice, he will proceed to enquire into the said matter. And, after such enquiry, he shall pass his order thereon, unless he transfers (as he is hereby empowered to do) the matter to the Collector, who shall thereupon enquire into and pass his order on the said matter.

Settlement of differences as to mutual rights and liabilities of persons interested in water-course.

Such order shall be final as to the use or distribution of water for any crop sown or growing at the time when such order is made, and shall thereafter remain in force until set aside by the decree of a Civil Court.

69. Any officer empowered under this Act to conduct any inquiry may exercise all such powers connected with the summoning and examining of witnesses, as are conferred on Civil Courts by the Code of Civil Procedure; and every such inquiry shall be deemed a judicial proceeding.

Power to summon and examine witnesses.

PART X.

OF OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

70. Whoever, without proper authority and voluntarily, does any of the acts following, that is to say,—

Offences under Act.

(1) damages, alters, enlarges or obstructs any canal or drainage-work;

(2) interferes with, increases or diminishes the supply of water in, or the flow of water from, through, over or under, any canal or drainage-work;

(3) interferes with or alters the flow of water in any river or stream, so as to endanger, damage or render less useful any canal or drainage-work;

(4) being responsible for the maintenance of a water-course, or using a water-course, neglects to take proper precautions for the prevention of waste of the water thereof, or interferes with the authorized distribution of the water therefrom, or uses such water in an unauthorized manner;

(5) corrupts or fouls the water of any canal so as to render it less fit for the purposes for which it is ordinarily used;

(6) causes any vessel to enter or navigate any canal contrary to the rules for the time being prescribed by the Local Government for entering or navigating such canal;

(7) while navigating on any canal, neglects to take proper precautions for the safety of the canal and of vessels thereon;

(8) being liable to furnish labourers under Part VIII of this Act, fails, without reasonable cause, to supply or to assist in supplying the labourers required of him;

(9) being a labourer liable to supply his labour under Part VIII of this Act, neglects, without reasonable cause, so to supply, and to continue to supply, his labour;

(10) destroys or moves any level-mark or water-gauge fixed by the authority of a public servant;

(11) passes, or causes animals or vehicles to pass, on or across any of the works, banks or channels of a canal or drainage-work contrary to rules made under this Act, after he has been desired to desist therefrom;

(12) violates any rule made under this Act, for breach whereof a penalty may be incurred,

Penalty.

shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate of such class as the Local Government directs in this behalf, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one month, or to both.

Saving of prosecution under other laws.

71. Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any offence punishable under this Act: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Compensation to person injured.

72. Whenever any person is fined for an offence under this Act, the Magistrate may direct that the whole or any part of such fine may be paid by way of compensation to the person injured by such offence.

Power to arrest without warrant.

73. Any person in charge of or employed upon any canal or drainage-work, may remove from the lands or buildings belonging thereto, or may take into custody without a warrant and take forthwith before a Magistrate or to the nearest police-station, to be dealt with according to law, any person who, within his view, commits any of the following offences:

(1) wilfully damages or obstructs any canal or drainage-work;

(2) without proper authority interferes with the supply or flow of water in or from any canal or drainage-work, or in any river or stream, so as to endanger, damage or render less useful any canal or drainage-work.

Definition of 'Canal.'

74. In this Part the word 'Canal' shall (unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context) be deemed to include also all lands occupied by Government for the purposes of canals, and all buildings, machinery, fences, gates and other erections, trees, crops, plantations or other produce, occupied by or belonging to Government, upon such lands.

PART XI.

OF SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Power to make, alter and cancel rules.

75. The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules to regulate the following matters:—

(1) the proceedings of any officer who, under any provision of this Act, is required or empowered to take action in any matter;

(2) the cases in which, and the officers to whom, and the conditions subject to which, orders and decisions given under any provision of this Act, and not expressly provided for as regards appeal, shall be appealable;

(3) the persons by whom, the time, place or manner at or in which, anything for the doing of which provision is made in this Act, shall be done;

(4) the amount of any charge made under this Act;

(5) and generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The Local Government may from time to time, with the like sanction, alter or cancel any rules so made.

Publication of rules.

Such rules, alterations and cancelments shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
VII of 1845.	An Act for regulating the Levy of Water-rent, Tolls, and Dues on certain Canals for Irrigation and Navigation, constructed by Government in the North-Western Provinces, and for the Protection of the said Canals from Injury.	The whole.
XIV of 1863.	An Act to amend Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the Recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).	Section fifteen.
XII of 1866.	An Act to provide for the compulsory taking of rights to form and maintain private water-courses from public works of irrigation.	The whole.
XXX of 1871.	An Act to regulate Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage in the Panjáb.	The whole.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India,

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th February 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month:—

No. 3 of 1873.

THE INDIAN OATHS BILL, 1873.

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V.—Official Oaths.

16. Judges, &c., not to be required to make official oath or affirmation.

Schedule of repealed enactments.

A Bill to consolidate the law relating to Judicial Oaths, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the law relating to judicial oaths, affirmations and declarations, and to repeal the law relating to official oaths, affirmations and declarations; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Oaths Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the territories of Native Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty;

And it shall come into force on the first day of April 1873.

Commencement.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

3. Nothing herein contained applies to proceedings before Courts Martial, or to oaths, affirmations or declarations prescribed by any law which, under the provisions of the Indian Councils' Act, 1861, the Governor General in Council has not power to repeal.

Saving of certain oaths and affirmations.

II.—Persons authorized to administer Judicial Oaths and Affirmations.

4. The following persons and Courts are authorized to administer, by themselves or by an officer empowered by them in this behalf, oaths and affirmations in discharge of the duties imposed upon them respectively by law:—

Authority to administer oaths and affirmations.

(a). Judges, Justices of the Peace, Magistrates, Coroners, Officers, Commissioners, Arbitrators, Military Courts of Request, and all other persons and Courts having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence;

(*b.*) The Commanding Officer of any military station occupied by troops in the service of Her Majesty: provided

(1) that the oath or affirmation be administered within the limits of the station, and

(2) that the oath or affirmation be such as a Justice of the Peace is competent to administer in British India.

III.—Persons by whom Oaths or Affirmations must be.

Oath or affirmation to be made by—

5. Oaths or affirmations shall be made by the following persons:—

witnesses:

(*a.*) witnesses in Courts, whether Civil, Military, Criminal or Revenue:

(*b.*) witnesses before Commissioners, Arbitrators and all other persons having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence:

complainants:

(*c*) complainants in Criminal Courts:

jurors in Presidency towns.

(*d.*) jurors in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Nothing hereinbefore contained shall render it lawful to administer an oath or affirmation to an accused person.

IV.—Forms of Oaths and Affirmations.

Forms for witnesses or complainants.

6. In the case of a witness the form of oath shall be as follows:—

"You swear that you shall true answer make to all such questions as shall be asked you, without favour or affection to either party, and therein you shall speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God:"

in the case of a complainant the form of oath shall be as follows:—

"You swear that what you shall state is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God:"

and in the case of a witness or complainant the form of affirmation shall be as follows:—

"I affirm that what I shall state is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Form for jurors.

7. In the case of a juryman the form of oath shall be as follows:—

"You swear that you shall well and truly try and true deliverance make between our Sovereign Lady the Queen and the prisoner at the bar whom you shall have in charge, and a true verdict give according to the evidence. So help you God:"

and the form of affirmation shall be as follows:—

"You affirm that you shall well and truly try and true deliverance make between our Sovereign Lady the Queen and the prisoner at the bar whom you shall have in charge, and a true verdict give according to the evidence."

Affirmation by Natives or by persons who object to oath.

8. Where the witness, complainant or juryman is a Hindú or Muhammadan,

or has an objection to making an oath,

he shall, instead of making an oath, make the affirmation hereinbefore prescribed for a witness, complainant or juryman, as the case may be.

In every other case the witness, complainant or juryman shall make the oath so prescribed.

Power of Court to tender certain oaths.

9. If any party to, or witness in, any judicial proceeding offers to give evidence on oath or solemn affirmation in any form common amongst, or held binding by, persons of the race or persuasion to which he belongs, and not repugnant to justice or decency, and not purporting to affect any third person, the Court may, if it thinks fit, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, tender such oath or affirmation to him.

Court may ask party or witness whether he will make oath proposed by opposite party.

10. If any party to any proceeding offers to be bound by any such oath or solemn affirmation as is mentioned in section nine, if such oath or affirmation is made by the other party to, or by any witness in, such proceeding, the Court may, if it thinks fit, ask such party or witness whether or not he will make the oath or affirmation.

Administration of oath if accepted.

11. If such party or witness agrees to make such oath or affirmation, the Court may proceed to administer it, or if it is of such a nature that it may be more conveniently made out of Court, the Court may issue a Commission to any person to administer it, and authorize such

person to take the evidence of the person to be sworn or affirmed and return it to the Court.

Evidence conclusive as against person offering to be bound.

12. The evidence so given shall, as against the person who offered to be bound as aforesaid, be conclusive proof of the matter stated.

Procedure in case of refusal to make oath.

13. If the party or witness refuses to make the oath or solemn affirmation, he shall not be compelled to make it, but the Court shall record, as part of the proceedings, the nature of the oath or affirmation proposed, the facts that he was asked whether he would make it, and that he refused it, together with any reason which he may assign for his refusal.

Forms for persons making affidavit.

14. In the case of an affidavit the form of oath shall be as follows:—

(a) by one deponent.

"Is that your name and handwriting?"

"You do swear that the contents of this your affidavit are true. So help you God."

(b) by two or more deponents.

To each deponent.

"Is that your name and handwriting?"

To all the deponents.

"You do severally swear that the contents of this your affidavit are true. So help you God,"

and the form of affirmation shall be as follows:—

"I affirm that the signature to this is my name and handwriting, and that the contents of this affidavit are true."

Proceedings and evidence not invalidated by omission of oath or irregularity.

15. No omission to take any oath or make any affirmation, no substitution of any one for any other of them, and no irregularity whatever in the form in which any one of them is administered, shall invalidate any proceeding or render inadmissible any evidence whatever, in or in respect of which such omission, substitution or irregularity took place.

V.—Official Oaths.

Judges, &c., not to be required to make official oath or affirmation.

16. No Judge, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other officer shall, before entering on the execution of the duties of his office, be required to make any oath, or to make or subscribe any affirmation or declaration, that he will faithfully discharge such duties, or to the like effect.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2).

PART I.—STATUTES.

Year and chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
9 Geo. IV, c. 74.	An Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in the *East Indies*.	Sections thirty-six and thirty-seven.
3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 49.	An Act to allow Quakers and Moravians to make Affirmation in all cases where an Oath is or shall be required.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.
3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 82.	An Act to allow the People called Separatists to make a solemn Affirmation and Declaration instead of an Oath.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.
5 & 6 Wm. IV, c. 62.	An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the State, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof; and for the more entire Suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits;" and to make other Provisions for the Abolition of unnecessary Oaths.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.
1 & 2 Vic., c. 77.	An Act for permitting Affirmation to be made instead of an Oath in certain cases.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.

PART II.—ACTS.

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1836	Commanding Officer's power to administer Oaths.	The whole.
XXI of 1837	Office Oaths and Declarations	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1840	An Act concerning the Oaths and Declarations of Hindoos and Mahomedans.	So much as has not been repealed.
XV of 1843	An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Judicial Department.	Section two.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XV of 1852	An Act to amend the Law of Evidence.	Section twelve.
XVIII of 1863.	An Act to make provision for the speedy and efficient disposal of the business now pending in the Office of the Master of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and to provide for the abolition of the Oaths now administered to Hindoos and Mahomedans in the said Court, and to amend the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of process issued out of the said Court in the exercise of its Original Civil Jurisdiction.	Section nine.
IV of 1866	An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Punjab and its Dependencies.	Section five.
II of 1869	An Act for the appointment of Justices of the Peace.	Sections seven and eight.
VI of 1871	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the District and Subordinate Civil Courts in Bengal.	Section thirteen.
VI of 1872	An Act to amend the Law relating to Oaths and Affirmations.	The whole.
XVIII of 1872.	An Act to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	Section twelve.
Bombay Act VI of 1866.	An Act to amend the Law relating to certain Declarations of Office in the Bombay Presidency.	The whole.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation IV of 1793.	A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding Suits or Complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut established in the several Zillahs, and in the Cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad.	So much of section six as has not been repealed.
Bengal Regulation III of 1803.	A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding Suits or Complaints, declared cognizable in the Courts of Adawlut established in the several Zillahs in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	So much of section seven as has not been repealed, and section eight.
Madras Regulation II of 1802.	A Regulation for establishing and defining the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Adawlut, or Courts of Judicature, for the Trial of Civil Suits in the first instance, in the British Territories immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	Section thirteen, from and including the words "who previous" down to the end of the section.
Madras Regulation XII of 1802.	A Regulation for the appointment of the Ministerial Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature.	Section four.
Madras Regulation I of 1803.	A Regulation for defining the Duties of the Board of Revenue, and for determining the Extent of the Powers vested in the Board of Revenue.	Sections two and three.
Madras Regulation II of 1803.	A Regulation for describing and determining the Conduct to be observed by Collectors in certain cases.	Sections three and four.
Madras Regulation VI of 1816.	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation the Rules which have been passed regarding the Office of Native Commissioners, for modifying and extending their Powers in the Trial and Decision of Civil Suits, and for authorizing them, under the designation of District Moonsiffs, to discharge certain additional Duties.	Section nine, from and including the words "and previously" down to the end of the section.
Madras Regulation XIV of 1816.	A Regulation for amending and modifying the Rules which have been passed regarding the Office of Vakeel or Native Pleader in the Courts of Civil Judicature.	Section five.
Madras Regulation VII of 1827.	A Regulation for constituting the Office of Native Judge.	Section four.
Bombay Regulation VI of 1799.*	A Regulation for enacting the existing Rules for the Collection of the Bombay Customs.	Section two, clause two, from and including the words "previous to" down to the end of that clause.
Bombay Regulation II of 1827.	A Regulation for defining the constitution of Courts of Civil Justice, and the powers and duties of the Judges and officers thereof.	Sections four and fifteen. In section eleven, clause one, the words "who previously to entering on the duties of their offices shall take and subscribe in open Court the oath contained in Appendix B." Appendix B.

* Printed at p. 246 of Clarke's edition of the Bombay Regulations, London, 1851.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Bombay Regulation XII of 1827.	A Regulation for the establishment of a system of Police throughout the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay, for providing Rules for its Administration, and for defining the Duties and Powers of all Police Authorities and Servants.	So much of section three, clause five, as has not been repealed.
Bombay Regulation XIII of 1827.	A Regulation for defining the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Justice, and the Functions and Proceedings thereof.	So much of section thirty-six, clause two, as has not been repealed.
Bombay Regulation XVI of 1827.	A Regulation defining the Duties of the Collector, and his Powers in regard to Subordinate Revenue Officers, and providing Rules for the guidance of Land Revenue Officers in general, throughout the Territories subordinate to Bombay	Section three, and so much of section five as relates to taking oaths.
Bombay Regulation XIX of 1827.	A Regulation for the Presidency, prescribing Rules for the Assessment and Collection of the Land Revenue, and for collecting Taxes on Shops and Stalls, on beating the Battakee or making Proclamation by the Crier, on Country Music, on Wedding Sheds and Places of Public Amusement, on Houses, on Carriages, and on Horses; for causing Individuals who may sell or transfer Houses or Tenements subject to quit or ground rents to give Notice of the same to the Collector; and also for levying Fees in the Court of Petty Sessions and Police Offices.	Section one, clause two; and in section six from the words "and shall" down to the end. Appendix A.
Bombay Regulation XVIII of 1830.	A Regulation providing for the appointment of a Joint Judge within the Zillah of Poona.	Section two.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is two-fold—to consolidate the law relating to judicial oaths and affirmations, and to repeal the laws requiring declarations to be made by Judges, Magistrates, &c., before entering on their official duties. The Bill, if it become law, will replace twenty-seven enactments.

The Bill does not apply to proceedings before Courts-Martial, or to oaths prescribed by laws which the Governor General in Council has not the power to repeal.

Incidentally, the Bill will remove the doubt which has been raised as to the power of the Courts in certain parts of India to administer oaths and affirmations.

CALCUTTA,
13th December 1872.

A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 7 of 1873.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 4th February 1873.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman.
The Hon'ble R. Stewart.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis.
The Hon'ble Rájá Ramánáth Thákur.

The Hon'ble Rájá Ramánáth Thákur made a solemn declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty, and that he would faithfully fulfil the duties of his office.

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE introduced the Bill to consolidate the law relating to Oaths and Affirmations, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a month. He said that, before introducing this Bill, he would explain its nature and objects. When he obtained leave to introduce the Bill, he mentioned that it was simply a measure of consolidation; that the law was scattered about some dozen or more different enactments, and that it was desirable to bring it all into one document. So far as regards the subject of judicial oaths, the Bill still retained

the character which he gave to it when he obtained leave to introduce it. A clause relating to official oaths had been added, but, for his present purpose, he would ask the Council to put that clause entirely out of their minds, and to consider the Bill as relating simply to judicial oaths.

The Bill might be divided into two parts, one relating to the nature and effect of an oath, and the other to the power to administer it. That part which related to the power to administer an oath consisted of section 4, and the rest of the Bill related to the nature and effects of an oath. He would take the latter part first, that being the great bulk of the Bill. Now, our law on this subject was derived from the English law, with some modifications suggested by the circumstances of India. The law of England was peculiarly jealous that every witness should take an oath before he was admitted to give evidence. That used to be, up to a recent period of our history, the universal rule, that, without an oath, there could be no evidence whatever. If evidence was found to be given without an oath, the evidence, with every proceeding founded on it, was void. Gradually, slowly, reluctantly, under considerable political pressure, some relaxations of that rule were made, and a statute was passed for the purpose of relieving the consciences of the members of particular communities, who had an objection to take oaths. The form of oath, at least ever since the decision of the well-known case of *Omichund* v. *Barker*, was to be such form as would be most binding on the conscience of the witness; but oath there must be, otherwise the evidence could not be received. Now that law we imported into India, and the general rule here was exactly the same as the general rule in England; but exceptions were engrafted upon it. There were three Acts of Parliament still in force, which provided for the cases of Quakers, Moravians and Separatists; and MR. HOBHOUSE thought that was the only relaxation made of the general rule up to the year 1840. But, at that time, it had been found that the taking of an oath was highly objectionable to the Hindús and Muhammadans, and Act No. V of 1840 was passed for the purpose of prohibiting the administration of oaths to persons belonging to those communities, a form of solemn affirmation being substituted instead of an oath. That privilege, or that peculiar law, was extended further, in 1863, by Act No. XVIII of that year, section 9, the details of which he need not mention. So the law remained down to last year, when Act No. VI of 1872 was passed. That Act introduced two very important alterations. One was this, that every witness who objected to take an oath might, instead, make a simple affirmation; and the other was that, notwithstanding any irregularity in the administration of an oath, or any irregularity in the making of an affirmation, or, in fact, any irregularity in the form or method of taking evidence, the proceedings should be valid. Another alteration was introduced, probably of less importance, because MR. HOBHOUSE imagined it applied only to a few cases. Act V of 1840, which was the Act that prohibited the administration of oaths to Hindús and Muhammadans, was modified in this way. It was provided that, if a witness was willing to take an oath in a form peculiarly binding upon his own conscience, it should be competent to the Court to administer such an oath. That was the present state of the law. The general rule, if anything could be called general which excepted Hindús and Muhammadans, remained the same as before. With regard to Hindús and Muhammadans, it was forbidden to administer oaths to them, except in those special cases in which a witness himself was willing to take an oath; and it was provided that irregularity should not affect the validity of the proceeding.

Now, he believed that this Bill exactly expressed the present state of the law. Section 5 specified the persons by whom oaths and affirmations should be made, and they were the persons by whom they were to be made now. Sections 6 and 7 gave formulæ of oaths and affirmations. Those formulæ were taken from actual practice, and were the formulæ used at the present moment. Section 8 embodied the law as to Hindús and Muhammadans, and all persons having an objection to take an oath; and that, he believed, was exactly the expression of the law as laid down now by Act V of 1840, Act XVIII of 1863, and Act VI of 1872.

Sections 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 corresponded to a single section in Act VI of 1872, namely, section 4, which was the section which enabled volunteers to make oaths in special cases. Section 14 provided for the case of affidavits, which was provided for by one of the sections of Act XVIII of 1863, and section 15 re-enacted section 5 of Act VI of 1872, by which the validity of proceedings was affirmed, notwithstanding any irregularity in the mode of taking evidence.

Now he returned to that part of the Bill which related to the power of administering oaths, and the whole of that was contained in section 4. There, again, our law was derived from the English law. As that law attributed great importance to the effect of an oath, so it was equally jealous that the oath should be administered by a person who had due authority by law to administer it; and there had been much litigation and much legislation on the subject. There must be, at this moment, he thought, a score of Acts, perhaps more, on the English statute-books, expressly conferring upon different officials the power of administering oaths. It had happened that a whole Bench of English Judges had been equally divided in opinion upon the question whether a British Consul residing abroad could or could not administer an oath. The importance of the power, and the necessity of providing for it by express law, was strongly exemplified in England a short time ago, when an Act was passed to enable Committees of the Houses of Parliament to administer oaths. Neither Committees of the House of Lords, nor Committees of the House of Commons, nor the House of Commons itself, had the power to administer oaths. The House of Lords could, because it was an ancient judicial body, deriving its powers from times anterior to legal memory, and administering them by express or presumed grant from the Crown; at all events, from custom. But that power had never been extended to Committees. So it was found that, if witnesses did not speak the truth, they could not be punished; and if they did speak the truth, and it was published and hurt the feelings of anybody, an action might be brought for libel. To remedy those inconveniences it was deemed necessary to pass an Act of Parliament: and one was accordingly passed, in the year 1858, which enabled Committees of both Houses of Parliament to administer oaths. The Indian law had followed the English law on that subject. There were a number of Regulations and Acts passed in India, expressly conferring the power of administering oaths. Nor did MR. HOBHOUSE suppose it had ever been thought that a Judge or any other person had the power of administering oaths, unless expressly authorized to do so by law. He found the law recognized in the Penal Code, section 191, which related to false evidence. It defined the giving of false evidence thus:—

"Whoever, being legally bound by an oath, or by any express provision of law to state the truth, or being bound by law to make a declaration upon any subject, makes any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, is said to give false evidence."

That section referred to the three modes of taking evidence then known to the law—oath, affirmation and declaration; and no doubt those who drew that section had in their minds the provisions of the English law which empowered certain persons to take evidence in these three forms, and the principle which underlay the whole subject, that everything not taken in one of those three forms was not evidence.

Now, on that point, a difficulty had been pointed out by Mr. West, the Judicial Commissioner of Sindh. He had communicated with the Bombay Government, and had stated that the Civil Courts in the Mofussil, in Bombay, had authority to administer oaths given them by section 34 of Bombay Regulation IV of 1827. This Regulation was almost wholly repealed by Act X of 1861, and nothing was put in its place. That was exactly one of the evils which resulted from the scattered state of the law, and which never would have happened if the law was brought into one document. The result was, as the Judicial Commissioner put it, that the question might not improbably be raised before long in an embarrassing form, and that it was expedient to make matters clear by timely legislation. And with that view the Bombay Government agreed, unless it were possible to extract the requisite authority out of Act XV of 1852, section 12, which on examination proved to be quite impossible.

It was obvious that the question might be raised in an embarrassing form, and that in two ways. It might be raised by the Judge taking the view that he had not the power to administer an oath; that, moreover, the power to take affirmations flowed from the power to administer oaths; that there was no statute substituting an affirmation for an oath, except where there existed antecedently the power to administer an oath; and he might stay the proceedings on the ground that he had no authority to take evidence according to the solemnities contemplated by the law. Or, again, a witness might give false evidence: he might swear falsely; and, then, on being indicted for giving false evidence, he might say he was not a man legally bound by an oath, because, though the oath was administered to him, it was not administered by law, the person administering it having no power to do so.

Now, the same sort of difficulty arose when we introduced the Act to amend the Evidence Act. By the Evidence Act, the whole of Act XV of 1852 was repealed. One of the sections of that Act happened to be one which gave power, express power, to the High Courts, and to Commissioners, arbitrators, and other officers acting under the authority of the High Courts, to administer oaths. It was suggested that the power was gone. We looked into the question, and, as to the High Courts, we ultimately came to the conclusion that they had the power from another source; as to Commissioners and arbitrators, we came to the conclusion that they had no such power, and therefore we revived the section that had been repealed.

A difficulty arising from the same source led to the introduction of the Act of 1872. The case that brought the subject to the attention of the legislature was this. An Act was passed for regulating the law relating to Coroners and Coroners' juries. In that Act, it was provided that Coroners' juries should be sworn, and then arose a difficulty when some of the jurors consisted of Hindús and Muhammadans, whether they ought to be sworn according to the Coroners' Act, or whether they should come under the provisions of Act V of 1840. The Madras Government were advised by their legal advisers, that Hindús and Muhammadans must be sworn under the Coroners' Act; and then arose the question of administering an oath to those who objected to it. Now, these were things which could not possibly happen if we had all the law on judicial oaths in a single document. At present, as far as we knew, it was contained in fourteen different documents. There might be, and probably were, more. He should be astonished if they did not come across particular enactments, conferring the power of administering oaths upon particular persons in particular instances. At all events, we had fourteen enactments, of which six or seven dealt with the nature and effect of oaths and others with the power of administering oaths. And it seemed to MR. HOBHOUSE a matter of importance to bring these into one single enactment. If, then, the Council would turn to section 4 of the Bill, they would see that every kind of person administering any kind of judicial office and having to take evidence, might administer an oath or affirmation. It applied also to the Commanding Officers of military stations, for which there was a special Act (IX of 1836) now in existence. That was the Bill as far as it related to judicial oaths.

As to official oaths, MR. HOBHOUSE had very little to say. It was after the motion for leave to introduce the Bill that this clause was added, because the subject was brought to our attention by the Madras Courts' Act. He explained, when moving to pass that Act, what was the view taken by the Committee on that subject; and showed that, as regards Oudh and British Burma, every kind of oath or declaration had been deliberately dispensed with in the case of judicial officers assuming office. We did the same thing the other day with respect to Madras. Now, he supposed, if the principle was good for those parts of India, it would be good for the rest of the country; and the principle which was good for judicial officers would be good for other officials. Therefore, he anticipated little or no difference of opinion on that point, although, he admitted that, on this point, the Bill was not a measure of consolidation, but one of alteration. With this explanation, he introduced the Bill.

Now he had to move that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a month. He should have thought it an absolute matter of course to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, when once it

was seen what its contents were. If the Bill did not consolidate, but altered, the law, the Committee would set it right; it would be their duty to see that the Bill answered the objects it professed. But it was not always given to us to see ourselves as others see us. He supposed there must be some ugly deformities about this Bill which he had been unable to discern, because His Honour the Lieutenant Governor had given notice that he would move that the Bill be removed from the List of Business before the Council. MR. HOBHOUSE would not attempt to anticipate the arguments by which His Honour would support that proposition. But His Honour had been kind enough to communicate personally with MR. HOBHOUSE on the subject. As far as he understood His Honour's objections, they were that the Bill raised awkward and disagreeable questions, and that the Committee who sat on the Bill last year did not think fit to consolidate the law at that time. Now, how a measure of consolidation could raise questions it was very difficult to say. Of course, it raised the particular question, whether or not it did express the existing law. But why that should be a question of anxiety or delicacy, and why anybody should shrink from expressing his views upon it, MR. HOBHOUSE could not understand. With regard to the action of the Committee of last year, they were dealing with a great alteration of the law, and they came to the conclusion that they would not at the same time consolidate. If MR. HOBHOUSE had been a member of that Committee, he believed he should have been of the same opinion too. He thought the Committee were right in not burdening themselves with a single question beyond those which were actually raised by the Bill before them. And when an Act was being altered, and not merely consolidated, it was likely that many more questions might be raised than when you said—"all I wish to do is to bring the law into one single focus." The Committee concluded their report in this way. They said:—

"The effect of this alteration will be to leave the law in a somewhat cumbrous shape, but, as we think, in a substantially sound condition. Oaths will continue to be administered as at present, but those who object to them will be allowed to make an affirmation, and accidental mistakes as to their administration will not defeat the ends of justice."

With this MR. HOBHOUSE entirely agreed. He thought the law was in a substantially sound condition; and having brought it into that condition, we proposed to relieve it of its cumbrous form: we proposed to add to its substantially sound condition a neat and sightly shape.

That was the way in which the Committee of last year drew up their report, and so far from acting contrary to their opinion, he conceived we were taking up the case at the point where they left it, and carrying on the completion of their task as they themselves would have done it, if they were dealing with this case at the present time. He might mention that Sir John Strachey had been on that Committee. He was present when MR. HOBHOUSE obtained leave to introduce this Bill, and he did not intimate that anything was being done contrary to the views of the Committee. There were two other gentlemen, members of the same Committee present in Council to-day, and it was for them to say if they objected to the course proposed.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR moved, as an amendment to the motion of the hon'ble member, that the Bill to consolidate the law relating to Oaths and Affirmations be removed from the List of Business before the Council. He gathered from the papers circulated to the members, that that Bill had now received the *ex post facto* sanction of the Government of India. He gathered that it was now considered a Government Bill. But he apprehended that the fact of this *ex post facto* sanction having been accorded to the Bill, put him in a position to say that it was not in the first instance a Bill of the Government, but only a Bill of one Department, or one member of the Council. He ventured to hope that Bills of importance, introduced by a representative of the Government, would not be introduced without explanation whether the Bill was placed before the Council as a Government Bill, after having been considered by the Government of India. This Bill having now come before the Council as a Government Bill, he felt himself in this situation, that he had already committed himself as opposed to the introduction of the

Bill. And although the support of the Bill by the master of many legions would leave him little hope of effecting his object, still he should submit the reasons which induced him to bring forward his present amendment.

The great and main objection (HIS HONOUR had several objections, but the main objection) which he entertained—the objection which had induced him to put his amendment in this form—was this, that the motion of the hon'ble member, if affirmed by the Council, would amount to a distinct reversal of the proceedings of the Council when it last sat in Calcutta. He said that this Bill would not only supplement the Act of last year, but would amount to a distinct reversal of the determination of the Council on that question.

The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had given them an extremely interesting history in respect of oaths in England, and the introduction of that law in this country. HIS HONOUR would give a brief history of what took place in regard to the Bill which had recently dealt with the subject—he meant Act VI of 1872. He was not in a position to say anything regarding the birth of that Bill: it dated from a time anterior to his own legislative birth. When he entered the Council, he found that it was one which disturbed the rest of the members. It was altogether a Bill of an embarrassing character, raising most troublesome and difficult questions. He was eventually made a member of the Committee to whom the Council devolved the task of dealing with this most difficult Bill. His own personal experience was, that no Bill which came before a Committee or the Council had troubled the members so much. We tackled it again and again; we tackled it once and failed to solve the difficulty; we tackled it a second and a third and a fourth time: and at last, after much labour and difficulty, we evolved a form of Bill which was satisfactory to the Council and was passed, thus so far solving, beyond our hopes, a very difficult question. As he had said, the Bill solved some very difficult questions. But the question also arose, would it not be better to consolidate the whole law on the subject? The law was scattered through many enactments; and the question arose, would it not be better, while we were about the matter, to place it in a simple shape? He had himself suggested to the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill that it might be better to consolidate the law. That subject was fully discussed in Committee, and it was decided that it was not expedient to do so, not because we shirked the trouble, but because there were reasons why we should not consolidate the law which were explained to him by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill (Mr. Stephen). Those reasons HIS HONOUR would briefly repeat. The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse had told the Council the devious paths by which the law relating to oaths, coming from various quarters, had now attained its present anomalous shape. The result of all that variety of sources was, that the law was now somewhat in the shape in which it was put before the Council, and which, HIS HONOUR ventured to affirm, was a very absurd shape. The main law in regard to oaths was contained in the fourth and eighth sections of the present Bill. It amounted to this, that an oath should be tendered to every one, except almost everyone; that was to say, except every one who was a Hindú or Muhammadan, or who objected to take an oath. If the Council looked to these sections, they would see that that was the effect of the Bill. We all knew that Hindús and Muhammadans composed the great mass of the people in India. The provision, therefore, amounted to this, that an oath should be tendered to every one, except every one, with certain limited exceptions upon the exceptions. When we came to look what those exceptions upon the exceptions were, we found that it amounted to this, that an oath should not be tendered to the great mass of people, inhabitants of the country, who were classed under the wide designations of Hindús and Muhammadans, but should be tendered to Christians and any other minor sects of people who might turn up. The population of the country might be mainly classed into Hindús, Muhammadans and Christians. Therefore, practically, the declaration amounted to this, that an affirmation should be tendered to Hindús and Muhammadans, but an oath to Christians. It seemed to HIS HONOUR that, in such a state of things, very difficult questions—questions that were more than troublesome, the very gravest questions—arose. The hon'ble member would pardon him,

having considerable experience in India, if he ventured to differ on one point, namely, the objection to oaths on the part of Muhammadans stated by the hon'ble member. He thought that Muhammadans had no religious repugnance to taking oaths. The Muhammadan laws, principally drawn from a Jewish source, particularly affected oaths; any important transaction between Muhammadans, to obtain validity, should be bound by an oath; and oaths were taken on every occasion on which any Muhammadan wished strictly to bind another. He would be corrected if he was wrong when he asserted that the Korán was the common instrument used for binding an engagement. Therefore, so far from objecting to oaths, Muhammadans affected the Jewish law of oaths. That law was much modified by the Christian law. His opinion was that, if any class of people might reasonably object to take an oath, it was Christians. The law which was common to Jews and Muhammadans was clearly modified by the law of Christians. In the Christian Scriptures, very strong expressions were used against the use of oaths: their communications should be "yea, yea, and nay, nay"; and again they were told to 'swear not at all.' Therefore, if there was any class of persons who might object more than others to take an oath, it was Christians. It did seem to him that it was an extraordinary anomaly that we should now enact a law, that an oath should not be tendered to Hindús and Muhammadans, but should be tendered to Christians. It seemed to him that the reasonable solution would rather be to say—"you are exempting Hindús and Muhammadans from the obligation to take an oath, you had better exempt Christians also." On the other hand, we were told by Mr. Stephen, that there were many good people who objected to the abolition of oaths: there might be lawyers who objected to the abolition, as against their legal religion, as well as others who wished to retain the religious sanction.

Such and such like were the serious questions raised by the declaration of the law. Last year it seemed to the Committee and the Council inexpedient to bring before the public these inconsistencies, anomalies and difficulties of the law without solving them. It seemed to them that it would be better to leave quietly sleeping in their graves, these questions which were set at rest in an indirect manner by Act VI of 1872. That Act contained two very important provisions which seemed to them to get over the difficulty. It might not have been very courageous to adopt that course, but it was discreet and expedient. We got over the difficulty in Act VI of 1872 by enacting that, if any person objected to take an oath, he need not do so; and that, if there was any irregularity in the mode of administering an oath, it should not affect the validity of the proceedings. Those two provisions seemed to render any further questions impossible.

As he had before said, these very grave and serious questions, among which the then members of the Council feared to tread, were got over by the Council last year in the manner stated. If the hon'ble member was now about to rush in and solve them, His Honour should admire the hon'ble member's courage, although he might doubt his discretion. But His Honour did think it most inexpedient to flaunt in the face of the public, these inconsistencies and anomalies without attempting to solve them. The hon'ble member did not attempt to solve them, but he brought in a Consolidation Bill which flaunted these inconsistencies in the face of the public. The question had been before the Council last session, and the Council deliberately resolved that it was better not to do what it was now proposed to do. Great questions, relating to the land-tenures and land-revenue, must occupy the attention of the Council during the comparatively short period of its sitting, and it was most inexpedient and undesirable that these embarrassing questions regarding oaths should take up time which might be so valuably employed in the consideration of other grave and important questions. It might be said that we were driven to a Bill of this kind by necessity, and if the Council believed in that necessity, they must submit. But in His Honour's opinion, there was no necessity of the kind. Not only had we had a Bill, Act VI of 1872, which he might call No. 1, but also, a few months ago, the hon'ble member in charge of this Bill again dealt with the question in another law, which he might call No. 2, section 12, Act XVIII of 1872, by which he professed to clear the doubts which existed regarding the administration of oaths and affirma-

tions. His Honour thought that, if there was any difficulty, it was cleared by that provision: if there was no difficulty, he thought a difficulty had been created. This Bill, No. 3, was, in his opinion, a work of supererogation. By the codes of procedure, every man was bound to give evidence, and was bound to state the truth, whether he was on oath or not, and was liable to the penalties of perjury if he stated that which was false.

His Honour thought that the objections of the Judicial Commissioner of Sindh were unnecessary objections, which were raised by people seeking out illegalities and finding flaws which were not raised by those practically affected. His Honour's opinion was, then, that this Bill was unnecessary; that it was inexpedient; and that it reversed the deliberate determination of the Council last year. He had thought it his duty to place on the paper his amendment, and having explained his views, he left it to the Council to decide upon the matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman felt bound to state that, whatever difficulties and complications had arisen in this matter were due to the course which His Honour himself had thought fit to pursue. His Honour had talked of the danger and inexpediency of flaunting these questions before the public, but Mr. Chapman would like to know who was responsible for this flaunting; who had unfurled the flag, if not His Honour himself?

The original Bill was of a very simple character. It was, as had been explained by the hon'ble and learned member, introduced for the purpose of removing a difficulty that had occurred in connection with the Coroners' Act. The Council expected the Bill would have passed without much difficulty and discussion. But His Honour thought fit to deal with general questions of principle, and the discussion threatened to become embarrassing and troublesome.

In order to avoid those invidious discussions, the Bill was passed in its present incomplete state. The concession thus made was perhaps a weak one, but the Council were at the time much occupied with two great measures—the Contract Law and Criminal Procedure Code—and were desirous to avoid both embarrassment and delay.

Mr. Chapman could not conceive what the objections to the present proposal could be. Nothing was altered; if His Honour's amendment was carried, the result would simply be that the number of confused and doubtful laws specified in the schedule would remain on the statute-book, and the work of consolidation would be indefinitely postponed.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor wished to explain that he must give the most emphatic contradiction to the facts stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman.

His Excellency the President observed that the statement which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had just made was not an explanation, but a statement of fact, and was therefore out of order.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse felt he had not very much matter to reply to in the arguments that had been advanced against this Bill. The principal argument—the first one—adduced by the Lieutenant-Governor was this, that we were reversing the proceedings which the Committee of last year thought fit to take. Mr. Hobhouse said that they were carrying on the proceedings of last year's Committee. He conceived the Committee had not laid down any rule to their successors, and never intended to do so. They judged on the case before them. But seeing that their report was dated 1st March 1872, looking to the statute-book, and seeing the great mass of business going on at that time, there could be little doubt that they felt the value of time, and that their judgment was partly guided by the necessity of paying attention to other important work. Indeed, with all these reasons for the decision of the Committee, the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman doubted its soundness. Mr. Hobhouse, however, could hardly doubt it. The Bill was an important one. It settled the law in a satisfactory way, and it was better to pass it and leave consolidation to the future, than to incur the risk of losing it during that

sitting of the Council by lapse of time: a risk which they would have incurred if they had taken up the work of consolidation.

But he wondered when this new desire of not disturbing previous decisions arose in his friend the Lieutenant Governor's mind. Was he prepared to stick to it? Then MR. HOBHOUSE thought the Lieutenant Governor must omit the next notice of motion standing in his name. He saw that the Lieutenant Governor was to move—

[His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that it was rather irregular to refer to a motion which was not then before the Council.]

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE was using an *argumentum ad hominem.* That motion referred to a section of an Act recently passed, in which a distinct line of action was affirmed by the legislature. The Lieutenant Governor thought it wrong, and did not find his respect for what had been decided prevented his moving to alter it. Moreover, in the Lieutenant Governor's speech, he showed a disposition not only to reverse a particular decision of the Council, but to reverse a principle which formed the very keystone of the policy of the Government in its legislation for a number of years. He had actually argued that it was better to have an obscure law than a clear one. When MR. HOBHOUSE came out to this country, nothing was so strongly impressed on him both by his friend Sir Henry Maine, and by his friend Mr. Stephen, as the great importance of simplifying the law. He was told that the law was in a state of much dispersion and confusion, and that it admitted of measures being passed from time to time for the purpose of bringing it into one view. And, now, in proposing one of the simplest of those measures, he was told that there was a difficulty; and because there was a difficulty, we were not to show the people what the law was; we were to hide the law, lest the people should see the anomalies of the law. That was a complete reversal of policy.

As to the difficulty, MR. HOBHOUSE did not see it. First, the Lieutenant Governor said "you commence with an absurdity: you say oaths are to be administered to every one except certain persons who are every one." MR. HOBHOUSE would ask His Honour to read section 5, which said—"oaths *or affirmations*" shall be made by certain persons. There was no clause which said that oaths were to be tendered to everybody, with those large exceptions which His Honour mentioned. On the contrary, His Honour would find that, throughout the Bill from beginning to end, the two alternative methods of taking evidence were contemplated, according to the law as settled by Act VI of 1872. Then, he said, there was a large class of persons, the class of Muhammadans, who were wrongly dealt with by Act V of 1840. Now, that Act had been the law for thirty-two years. MR. HOBHOUSE could find no complaint of its operation. He had read the whole of the proceedings which took place on the passing of Act VI of 1872, and found nothing on that point, except that His Honour himself made a speech which gave people outside the impression that he wanted to revive the administration of oaths; on which the British Indian Association presented an address in which they stated that perfect satisfaction had been felt with the working of Act V of 1840. That was some evidence of the soundness of the law of 1840; the absence of complaints was still better evidence; and except the statement MR. HOBHOUSE had heard for the first time that day, there was not one scrap of evidence to the contrary.

Well, then, the only other argument was, that there was in fact no difficulty about the administration of oaths, and that if there was a difficulty, it ought to have been dealt with when we passed a law to amend the Evidence Act. But if His Honour would refer to the proceedings in connection with the passing of that Act, he would find that it was stated at the time in this Council, that a Bill for the consolidation of the law respecting oaths was to be introduced, and the topic was one which fell more justly under that Bill. The reason for dealing with a fragment of the case by the Evidence Act was, that a particular law standing in the statute-book, containing certain express provisions, had, along with a mass of other law, been repealed; and the

powers which had been conferred by, and exercised under, that particular law were wanted for immediate use. The communication from Bombay had not then been received, and it was that which first drew attention to the existence of doubts elsewhere. Now we were told by an officer of great learning, industry and merit, and holding a responsible judicial position, that he felt some embarrassment. He sent a communication to his immediate Government. They examined the question very carefully, as their letter showed: they suggested one solution of the difficulty; but failing that, they agreed with him. Then, were we to declare that, when persons holding high and responsible positions felt a difficulty, because express powers given by law had been taken away, we would not restore those powers and place the matter beyond doubt? It so happened that MR. HOBHOUSE was reading yesterday a very able paper by the Advocate General of Madras on the subject of the re-arrangement of the law. Speaking of the Procedure Code, Mr. Cunningham said, "formerly the law was scattered about all over the statute-book and what was the result? For fifty years all the Sessions Courts in the North-Western Provinces were acting without jurisdiction. Every man that was tried by them for half a century had a right of action against the Judge who sentenced him, and the Government had to pass an Act all of a sudden, because the Allahabad High Court positively refused to confirm any more sentences of death till the Judge who passed the sentence was provided with a legal footing."

That was exactly the thing we might have to do, though in a case of less importance, if we allowed these matters to go on as they were. The fact was we never knew at what inconvenient moment an unsound part of the law would be tested; but if we left it unsound, it was sure, sooner or later, to plunge us into a quagmire. His Honour might not recollect, but MR. HOBHOUSE did, the circumstance that the old law of wager of battle was sprung upon the Courts, after very long disuse. It had not been repealed, and about fifty years ago an accused person availed himself of it by offering to fight his accuser. We had then gravely to enact that, thenceforward, suits were not to be decided according to the defendant's bodily strength, or skill in arms.

MR. HOBHOUSE thought that the difficulties indicated by the Judicial Commissioner of Sindh and the Bombay Government were substantial; but whether we thought difficulties were well or ill-founded, if they were entertained by a number of competent persons holding high official position, we had better make the law clear.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said: "I wish to remark that it is a frequent practice of the British Parliament to amend the law relating to a particular subject in one session of Parliament, and afterwards to consolidate that law as amended in another.

"The advantage of that practice is, that the legislative assembly has its attention directed, in the first instance, to the particular amendments proposed to be made, and the law is afterwards put into a clear and definite shape. I think the Council would act wisely in following the same course, and the law relating to oaths having been fully discussed, and an agreement having been arrived at in this Council last year, there is no objection, so far as I can see, to the consolidation now proposed.

"I also beg to say that I agree with what has fallen from my hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, that it is essential to solve the doubt which exists in regard to the authority of the Courts in the Bombay Mofussil, which has been stated by the highest judicial authority in Sindh and supported by the Local Government. It would, in my opinion, be undesirable to leave any such doubt to be solved *ex post facto*, because such action is very much to be deprecated, and should only be resorted to in unforeseen circumstances.

"In this case, we cannot say that the circumstances have been unforeseen, and therefore it seems to be our duty to deal with the case."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR wished now to submit to the Council his most emphatic contradiction of the facts stated by the hon'ble Mr. Chapman. HIS HONOUR understood Mr. Chapman to have stated that the difficulties in regard to consolidation of the law of oaths were of his own crea-

tion. He gave the Council to understand that His Honour had opposed consolidation; that it was on account of the difficulties he suggested that consolidation had not been effected. If he had rightly understood Mr. Chapman, His Honour gave that assertion the most emphatic contradiction. He did not oppose consolidation, or make difficulties about it: on the contrary, he had suggested it, not knowing the difficulties; and so far from having his own way in this matter, his suggestions were overruled by the explanations of Mr. Stephen and of his colleagues. His Honour's reason was convinced, and he submitted to the opinions of his colleagues. That being so, the assertion that he in any way created difficulties in regard to consolidation was an entirely mistaken one.

Then, the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had submitted to the Council the proposition that, even if the law was bad and inconsistent, we should consolidate and put it into one document: he said that it was our duty to clarify the law and make it simple. His Honour quite concurred with the hon'ble member that, if we had a good substantive law, it was well to put it into a shape in which it should be shown as settled in a reasonable manner. But His Honour's argument was, that the present law was in a state of chaos and inconsistency, and he desired to cover up from the public that state of chaos and inconsistency till we could set it right. Till they could find a solution of the difficulty, he strongly recommended the hon'ble member not to consolidate the law.

As regards the suggestion of the Judicial Commissioner of Sindh, His Honour would say that he differed from the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner. It did not appear that the difficulties were suggested to him by anything which occurred in his Court; and therefore, not being a practical difficulty, His Honour was the less inclined to respect the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner. It seemed to His Honour that Judicial Commissioners were, of all functionaries, those who had the least useful work, and who were the most given to go hunting-up difficulties. He was sure that gentlemen who had experience of the matter would bear him out in that assertion. His Honour had himself been a Judicial Commissioner, but in those days he had a great deal to do besides Court work. But things were now changed, and Judicial Commissioners had not a sufficient amount of judicial work, nor of any other useful work. The consequence was, that the Judicial Commissioner set himself to pick holes of all sorts and in every manner. It was one great merit of the English law and English lawyers, that, however technical and particular they might be, it was contrary to the genius of the English law to raise difficulties that were not raised before the Judges in a practical manner. But Judicial Commissioners were entirely beyond that trait of English lawyers: they seemed to consider that it was their duty to raise difficulties. His Honour was specially averse to take up a matter of this kind on the recommendation of a Judicial Commissioner.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse had twitted His Honour by saying that he was not averse to reverse the proceedings of the Council in another matter. But the hon'ble member forgot that the Bill to which his subsequent notice of motion referred, had been vetoed by higher authority—an authority which had the power of disapproving of any proceeding of this Council, and had disapproved of it and disallowed it. The Bill which had been passed by the Council previously had been disallowed by that authority; and he thought the Council were entitled, and were bound, to reconsider the provisions of that Bill to which reference had been made.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman desired to state, by way of personal explanation, that what he intended to say was, not that His Honour opposed consolidation on this subject, but that the Committee, to avoid delay, and to avoid the discussion of difficult and embarrassing questions which His Honour was disposed to moot, agreed to the incomplete measure passed last year.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor remarked that he must entirely deny the correctness of the hon'ble Mr. Chapman's present statement. He did not raise those difficulties, and had never even heard of them until they were

explained to him by others, being entirely ignorant of them till Mr. Stephen stated them. He neither suggested nor knew of those difficulties: they were suggested by the hon'ble member then in charge of the Legislative Department and accepted by him.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that the Council were rather drifting into the question of what took place on a former occasion. He thought it was not desirable to continue a discussion which really affected the proceedings of last year: it could be settled by a reference to the debates of the Council.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR remarked that the discussion in question occurred in Committee, and no reference to it would be found in the proceedings of the Council.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR's amendment was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE's motion was then put and agreed to.

PANJÁB APPEALS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prolong the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb.

BURMA PORT-DUES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the levy of Port-dues in British Burma.

NORTHERN INDIA IRRIGATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON moved that the further report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage in Northern India be taken into consideration. He said that it would be in the recollection of the Council that this Bill was amended in Council, and was referred back to the Select Committee for re-consideration, in order to complete the amendments, and to revise the whole of it with reference to them. The Committee had adopted the amendments in sections 35, 45 and 66, regarding appeals, which were proposed in Council, and they had retained the alteration in the wording of those sections which was suggested in Council.

The Committee had added words to section 1, which declared that the Bill was to apply to lands permanently settled and free of revenue, as well as to lands temporarily settled.

This was considered necessary, as a portion of the Benares Division of the North-Western Provinces was permanently settled. The alteration did not introduce any new provision. It was always intended that lands under permanent settlement should be subject to the Canal Act, but the express provision now made removed any doubt on the subject which might have been raised.

In section 8, in the last paragraph but one, the date of the notification, instead of the date of passing the Act, had been made the period from which the limitation was to be reckoned. This was, in fact, a verbal alteration made to bring the paragraph into accordance with the rest of the section.

In section 38, words had been introduced which made the application of the rules regarding the assessment of the owner's rate to land under permanent settlement more clear.

In section 39, it was provided that no owner's rate shall be charged during the currency of a temporary settlement, on lands assessed at irrigated rates.

In section 66, words had been introduced which defined more clearly that the Local Government was to prescribe the rates for impressed labour, and that these rates shall be in excess of the highest rates payable in the neighbourhood for similar work.

There was no need for him to trouble the Council with any further remarks on the Bill which had been so long before the Council. The substance of the

Act of 1871 had been really very little changed, except in regard to compensation for loss or diminution of a supply of water.

The alterations made had been chiefly elucidations rather than substantive alterations.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that, in clause 38, lines 5 and 6, the words "or on adjacent land of similar description and with similar advantages" be omitted; and that, to the section be added the words "and, for the purpose of this section only, land which is permanently settled or held free of revenue shall be considered as though it were temporarily settled and liable to payment of revenue."

The amendment was of a purely verbal character. When this clause (38) was before the Select Committee, it ran thus: "The owner's rate shall not exceed the sum which, under the rules for the time being in force for the assessment of land-revenue, might be assessed on such land on account of the increase of the annual value or produce thereof on account of irrigation." It was pointed out that, as the maximum owner's rate was to be ascertained by the rules in force for the time being for the assessment of the land-revenue, and those rules only were to show what must be assessed on such land, when you came to land which was permanently settled, the rules would show that nothing additional could be assessed on the particular acres you were dealing with, and, therefore, an owner's rate could not be assessed on land permanently settled. That was the objection taken to the clause as it stood. But the intention was, that an owner's rate should be levied on all land that got the benefit of canal-water. And it was thought well to add the words "or on adjacent land of similar description and with similar advantages," with the view of referring the Settlement Officer to similar land, instead of the very land that was to be assessed. The Committee reported that they had done that. But after the report of the Committee was presented, his hon'ble friends, Messrs. Bayley and Inglis, put their heads together, and thought that, as there were large tracts of land under permanent settlement in the North-West Provinces, there might be cases in which this reference to similar land adjacent, would not carry the Settlement Officer beyond permanently settled land, so that the object of the alteration would not be attained. It was now, therefore, proposed to affirm directly, instead of indirectly, the liability to owner's rate of land permanently settled. Therefore, what MR. HOBHOUSE now moved was, that they should strike out the words inserted in Select Committee "or on adjacent land of similar description, and with similar advantages", and so express the section as to apply to land permanently settled, by adding the words "and for the purpose of this section only" (that was for the sole purpose of ascertaining the maximum rate which could be assessed on the owner) "land which is permanently settled or held free of revenue shall be considered as though it were temporarily settled and liable to payment of revenue." MR. HOBHOUSE believed, as far as he understood the question, that would meet the object in view.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR moved that section 45 be omitted, and that the numbers of the subsequent sections be altered accordingly. On the last occasion he withdrew several of his amendments, on the understanding that the Bill was to be referred back to the Select Committee. The Select Committee having considered those matters, and being quite capable of dealing with them, HIS HONOUR was not disposed to raise any question dealt with and settled by that Committee. But the matter which was the subject of the present motion was left an open one, and was not decided by the Committee. Therefore, the Council at large might decide the question one way or the other.

The hon'ble member in charge of the Legislative Department had already alluded to this Bill, and HIS HONOUR had also alluded to it, as founded on the disallowance by the Secretary of State of a former Bill, which was objected to principally on the ground of the compulsory clauses it contained. Now, it

seemed to His Honour that this clause was a sort of compulsory clause; a sort of rag of compulsion that somebody had nailed to his mast. Section 45 was in these words:—

"If it appear to the Divisional Canal Officer that any cultivated land situate within three hundred yards of the edge of any artificial canal maintained by Government, receives by percolation from such canal an advantage equivalent to that which would be given by a direct supply of canal-water for irrigation, he may, subject to an appeal to the head revenue officer of the district, or such other appeal as may be provided under section seventy-six, charge on such land a water-rate not exceeding that which would ordinarily have been charged for such a supply to land similarly cultivated.

"For the purposes of this Act, land charged under this section shall be deemed to be land irrigated from a canal."

The result of that section (45) was to introduce into this Bill the principle of compulsion, on a small scale no doubt, but still the principle. The man who did not ask for a canal found that a canal was brought through his grounds, and he was told—"you are benefited by it in the opinion of the Canal Officer, and therefore you must pay as if you had voluntarily taken water from the canal." That was so far compulsory, and was, he thought, to be avoided. There might be a good deal to be said in favour of the principle that a man who had benefited by a canal should pay for the benefit he derived, whether he wished to have that benefit or not. But it seemed that, practically, this would be a very small source of revenue, and extremely difficult of application. The rule could but apply to a very small strip of land on the sides of some portions of the canal; and it was extremely difficult to say whether the land had benefited, and how much it had benefited. It was still more difficult to say who ought to decide that question. His Honour strongly objected to the Canal Officer deciding it, and if this section was passed, he thought the claim of the Canal Officer should be decided by an entirely independent authority. His Honour not only objected to the clause on direct grounds, but also on much larger indirect grounds, namely, that there was no provision for compensation on account of injury done by a canal, corresponding to the rate sought to be levied on account of benefits, and therefore it was not consistent that a rate should be levied on account of benefits indirectly given by a canal. That was, in fact, the principal ground upon which he would ask the Council to strike this clause out. He had spent considerable portions of his life in countries where irrigation-canals existed; and he found that, wherever you took a canal, you must necessarily very much disturb the existing state of things. You did good to some; you did harm to others. You gave water to many to whom it was a benefit; but, on the other hand, you flooded lands where the flooding was an injury: you caused wells to fill in where such falling in was an injury. You drained where it was a benefit to drain: you drained where it was an injury to drain. There was no end to the questions which would arise if you applied fairly the principle involved in section 45 to adjust the benefits and the injuries resulting from canal-works. If you attempted to adjudicate in these matters, you would be put into overwhelming difficulties. He believed that you must look on these disturbances, these changes which altered the course of waters and drainage, as a sort of act of Providence. You must set the benefits conferred upon those who did not ask for them against the damage done to others. It would be impossible to adjust those matters satisfactorily; to give compensation to lands injured, and take payment from lands benefited. Unfortunately, we could not compensate those who were injured, and we should not seek to charge those who were accidentally benefited. His Honour much believed that that view must influence the Council, because those who benefited in the manner provided for by this section would be a small number in comparison to the cases in which compensation for injury might be claimed if the principle were allowed. He therefore hoped the Council would accept the amendment.

His Honour would say one word on the general question. It appeared to him necessary and most desirable that, in canal-irrigation, we should be scrupulously just: we should do nothing having the semblance of injustice. When this question was last before the Council, he alluded to the fact that there was a singular amount of unpopularity attached to canal-administration, notwithstand-

ing the eminently benevolent and beneficial object of the works. He himself had some misgivings that he might have said too much on this point. His experience in Northern India had been in districts about the upper portions of the canals, where, perhaps, the injuries were more conspicuous than the benefits; and in Bengal, where the rain-fall was so large that the benefit was not at once recognised by the people: but he fully admitted that, in dry countries like the Panjáb, they were not to be compared with any other work. When the hon'ble Mr. Egerton was inclined to twit His Honour with an inclination to see the injuries caused by, rather than the benefits derived from, canal-irrigation, His Honour reflected that his experience was not so large as the hon'ble member's in countries where canals were a first necessity. In such a country as the Panjáb, canals were of immense benefit, and he thought to himself that, perhaps, he had said too much by way of caution regarding the proceedings of Canal Officers. But his opinion had been again somewhat modified. He was about to commit a serious breach of confidence. There were cases in which one must commit treason to save the State. On that account, he was about to betray the private confidence of the hon'ble member in charge of this Bill. He would not mince the matter, but he would tell the Council that, talking with the hon'ble member in the confidence of private friendship, and without the least suspicion that he was extracting evidence against the Canal Bill, the hon'ble member said something which had considerable effect on His Honour's mind in this matter. He was talking to Mr. Egerton about the Panjáb. His Honour was an old Panjábí, and had very much interest in the people there. He said to Mr. Egerton—"Do you think the people of the Panjáb really are happy and contented?" Mr. Egerton said—"I think they really are;" but he went on to say "they grumble a good deal, no doubt, as people generally do." His Honour asked, "What do they grumble about?" He thought Mr. Egerton would perhaps say they grumbled about the lawyers; but, in fact, he did not put the lawyers first on the subject of grumbling. He said—"well, they grumble a good deal about the canals." He went on to say—"It is very odd, but the people who have not got canals; the people who are at a distance from canals, are wild to have them; but as soon as they get them, they grumble about one thing and another." His Honour attributed this grumbling principally to what he had submitted to the Council, that the canal-administration had been too much the judges in their own cases; that they sometimes committed some injustice, not wilfully, or intending to do injustice, but from a natural zeal for their own Department. He attributed the conspicuous grumbling about canals, in a country where water was worth its weight in gold, in a very great degree to the cause which he had stated. Therefore, he thought the Council should take care that nothing should be done having the semblance of injustice. It did seem to him that this compulsory clause was not balanced by any corresponding clause for the grant of compensation for injuries sustained by means of canal-irrigation; that it would be difficult and irritating of application; that little would be got by it, and he would therefore omit it.

The Hon'ble Mr. Inglis agreed entirely with what had just been said by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, and should vote in favour of the amendment proposed by him. The section was a remnant of the old compulsory rating-clauses, which had been struck out of the Bill and should have gone with them.

It seemed to him inequitable that power should be given to Government to charge a water-rate on account of benefits caused by percolation, while all claims for compensation on account of damages arising from the same cause were barred. The cases in which injury would be done to land by percolation from a canal, were far more numerous than those in which benefit would be received; indeed, it might frequently happen that land which was benefited one year by percolation, would be injured the next should the percolation increase, and he could not think it right that a charge should be made on the owner in the one case, while no compensation was to be given to him in the other.

The Hon'ble Mr. Egerton opposed the amendment of his hon'ble friend, the Lieutenant Governor. The provision contained in this section

was not a new one. In the rules made under Act VII of 1845, provision was made for charging a rate on lands which were situated within a certain specified distance of either side of the canal, whether the owners of such land took the water or not, and whether they benefited by the water or not. So that the rule was an arbitrary rule of distance, which applied rigidly to all lands within a certain distance from the canal. It had been found by experience, that the benefit derived from proximity to a canal varied according to the nature of the soil. The former rules, which prescribed that lands lying within a certain distance from a canal should pay the water-rate, disregarded this fact. In order to avoid the injustice which might arise from a uniform rule of distance only, this section was framed, which made the power of charging a rate on land depend, not only upon the consideration that the land lay within a certain distance from a canal, but also whether advantage had accrued to that land or not. If the land had been injured, the water-rate could not be charged. If it had not received the full benefit from percolation that it would have received from a direct supply of water, the rate could not be charged. There seemed to him to be no injustice in charging a water-rate on land which was shown to have been benefited by its proximity to a canal, although it had not received a direct supply of water, in a degree equal to that which would be caused by a direct supply of water.

With reference to what the Lieutenant Governor had stated in regard to a private conversation between His Honour and himself, MR. EGERTON would observe that His Honour had apparently misunderstood his meaning. When His Honour enquired what the people said about affairs in general, he told him that they certainly grumbled about canals. He went on to explain that you must not take people's grumbling literally, and stated that the proof of that was that the people who had canals always grumbled, while the people who had not the benefit of canals always wanted them. This illustration was intended to show that people made things which they really valued as advantages, ground of complaint, and that they were very reluctant to tell any one that they were well off. It was not intended to convey the meaning which His Honour had apparently understood, that there was any general complaint against the administration of the canals by the Canal Officers.

The clause regarding percolation stood as a part of Act XXX of 1871. It had been maintained since the year 1845 in some form or other by the rules framed under that Act. It was not objected to by His Honour on the occasion of his proposing various other amendments. He objected to there being no express provision for an appeal to the head revenue officer of the district in the section; but he did not object to the principle of charging for the benefit derived from percolation in itself. The amendment which His Honour proposed on that occasion to this section was, that after the first paragraph of section 45 be added the words "Any person dissatisfied with any such charge may appeal to the Collector." MR. EGERTON did not in that see any objection to the principle of charging for the benefit derived from percolation; and the provision regarding appeals to which His Honour's amendment related had now been inserted by the Select Committee. He thought, therefore, that, as the amendment was a new one in substance, and as he considered that the section as it stood contained a right and proper provision, it was his duty to oppose the amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY agreed generally with the hon'ble Mr. Inglis in thinking that the clause as it stood gave rather an unfair appearance to the Bill. Perhaps the unfairness was rather apparent than real in character, for, though the Bill, indeed, as it stood distinctly provided that, where benefits which the land previously enjoyed from percolation were destroyed, there should be no compensation; whereas, wherever new benefits were given by percolation, a rate should be levied, yet, as a matter of fact, he thought that this clause would prove really inoperative. It was so guarded, and limited, and hedged in with conditions which were very just and wise, that he doubted whether it could ever be put in force. It required that the benefit should be proved to the satisfaction of the revenue authorities to be equal to the benefit that would be derived from a direct supply of water. He had had some little experience of canals, and in those districts where the soil was porous and thirsty, and the climate arid; and yet he thought he might

safely say that he had never seen a case to which this rule would apply. The chief benefit even in the parts of the country to which he referred, were derived from the raising of the water-level in the wells, and in other parts of the country, where the soil was not so thirsty, and there had been a tolerable water-supply before, evil even might arise from this result. But it was manifest that in no case could the benefit thus derived from percolation amount to an extent equal to that of a direct supply of water. He believed, therefore, that the clause would be inoperative. But as he thought it represented an unfair principle, and as the cognate clauses regarding compulsory rating had been struck out, he would support the amendment.

Major General the Hon'ble H. W. NORMAN observed that he could not admit that the principle of this clause was the same as that contained in the clauses which had been objected to by the Secretary of State, because, under this section, it had to be proved that an advantage had been received, and there was the right of appeal to the principal revenue officer of the district. Still, as he was informed that the question would rarely arise, and that, in point of fact, the clause would be inoperative, he did not care to support its retention.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS said if this question went to the vote, he was prepared to vote with the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. MR. ELLIS thought his hon'ble friend had fully answered the objection taken by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, that this was a part of the compulsory clauses disallowed by the Secretary of State. For Mr. Egerton had told the Council that this clause was a modification, in the direction of liberality to land-owners, of the rules framed and in force in the Panjáb under the old Panjáb Irrigation Act of 1845. That being so, it was obvious that the objection of His Honour that this clause was a remnant of the compulsory clauses objected to by the Secretary of State could not hold good.

The second objection which the Lieutenant Governor took had not been referred to by other members. But MR. ELLIS thought that that objection also might be answered. His Honour had stated that it was unjust to allow the Government to impose a rate on land benefited by percolation, when we refused to compensate land-owners for losses caused to them from land being injured by percolation. But there was a difference in the two cases. We had a standard whereby to gauge the benefit derived by percolation, and we laid down that the rate should not be leviable unless the benefit amounted at least to the corresponding benefit derived from a direct water-supply. On the other hand, compensation for damage done by percolation was disallowed after careful consideration, because there were no means of ascertaining the amount of loss sustained, which, as suggested by Sir William Muir, must necessarily be of so uncertain and varying a character, that there could be no estimate of the amount and no reason for allowing compensation. The two cases were perfectly distinct; and as both the objections raised by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor were, in his opinion, untenable, he (MR. ELLIS) would vote against the amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE thought His Honour the Lieutenant Governor must not lay the flattering unction to his soul that this clause was comprised in the principle of those which were rejected by the Secretary of State, because the compulsory clauses objected to were for the assessment of rates on land which was irrigable but not irrigated; and the main objection to those clauses was, that you assessed people on a purely imaginary benefit, that was to say, on the benefit they might receive if they chose to take water. Here, you proposed to assess a rate on the basis of the real benefit they received from water coming out of the canal. At the same time, on comparing section 45 with section 8, MR. HOBHOUSE thought there was the injustice which His Honour pointed out. Section 8 said—

"No compensation shall be awarded for any damage caused by stoppage or diminution of percolation or floods, or for deterioration of climate or soil."

Therefore, if you diminished percolation, and so injured the land, the landlord got no compensation; if you increased percolation so much as to deteriorate the soil, again he got no compensation. But if your percolation was just of that amount which gave the landlord benefit, you made a charge for such benefit. When he first read the controversy between the Panjáb Government

and the authorities of the North-Western Provinces, he thought that there was an inequality in this mode of treating the matter, and he had never been able to see the matter in any other light. Therefore, he was constrained to support the amendment.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE thought this clause was of extremely small importance, and could not say that he had any pronounced opinion upon it. But he concurred in the arguments adduced by his hon'ble friend, Mr. Ellis. He believed that every word of that argument was correct. And in reply to what had just fallen from the hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, SIR RICHARD TEMPLE would say that there was a difference between a charge for percolation, and the refusal of compensation for damages. That damage was absolutely undefined. It might be more or less, though it never happened to such an extent as to destroy cultivation. His hon'ble friend seemed to have lost sight of the fact that the damage was so indefinite. But in these cases of benefit from percolation, there was a precise measure of the benefit to be derived, namely, that it must be equal to that which would have been derived from a full supply of canal-irrigation. It was not correct to say that there was one measure in this clause, and another measure in another clause. If it had happened that extensive lands were receiving benefit from percolation, then, certainly, he would, in concurrence with his hon'ble friend, Mr. Ellis, vote for retention of the clause. But it was the fact, as stated by the hon'ble Mr. Bayley, that there was a very limited area of land thus affected. Therefore, he could not say he had any pronounced opinion one way or the other, believing the clause to be of no practical importance. But as the clause was not objectionable in principle, he thought it was better to follow the advice of the member in charge of the Bill, who carried with him the weight of local authority; and to let the clause stand as it was.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT thought enough had been said to show that there was a good deal in this clause which was open to objection. There was, no doubt, a small modicum of compulsion in the clause, and HIS EXCELLENCY was satisfied that the Council were desirous fully to carry out the views of Her Majesty's Government against compulsory rating. There was also the question of equity stated by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and the hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, namely, that, as the Act debarred claims for compensation for loss caused by percolation, it was not fair that there should be a charge made in those cases in which the landholders received benefit from percolation. Therefore, HIS EXCELLENCY thought the Council would be disposed to decide the question by omitting this clause.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR observed that he hoped his hon'ble friend, Mr. Egerton, would not be so hard upon him as he seemed to be inclined to be. HIS HONOUR believed that his hon'ble friend had re-stated the conversation almost exactly in the same words as HIS HONOUR had used, although the deduction he drew from them was different.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that the rules provided that a Bill could not be passed on the same day on which it was amended. The motion that the Bill be passed would therefore stand over till the next meeting of the Council.

The Motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to consolidate the law relating to Oaths and Affirmations—The Hon'ble Messrs. Bayley and Chapman, His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis, the Hon'ble Rájá Ramánáth Thákur and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 11th February 1873.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th February 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TELEGRAPH.

RULES REGARDING THE PLANTING AND CUTTING OF TREES, AND THE CUTTING OF TREE-BRANCHES WHICH INTERFERE WITH THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.

Nos. 74—87T, dated the 4th February 1873.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, P. W. DEPT.

Read—

Letter from Rajpootana, No. 974 S, dated 30th March 1872.
" " Hyderabad, " 169 G—W, dated 1st April "
" " Bengal, " 1846, " 6th " "
" " Central Provinces, No. 1865, " 5th " "
" " Central India, " I 1856, " 23rd " "
" " North-Western Provinces, No. 1808, dated 1st May 1872.
" " British Burmah, No. 992, dated 20th April 1872.
" " Mysore, No. 133, dated 25th May 1872.
" " Madras, " 1571, " 28th June "
" " Oudh, " 1209, " 29th July "
" " Punjab, " 380 C, " 28th August "
" " Bombay, " 13 T—1634, dated 26th August 1872.
Public Works Department letter No. 385 T, to Agricultural Department, dated 11th October 1872.
Public Works Department letter No. 386 T, dated 11th October 1872, to Director General of Telegraphs.
Letter from Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, No. 1307, dated 25th October 1872.
Letter from Director General of Telegraphs, No. 321, dated 6th November 1872.

Read again :—

Foreign Department Proceedings for September 1869, No. 51.
Public Works Department Proceedings for February 1870, Nos. 1—13.
" " " for January 1871, No. 15.
" " " for October " Nos. 4—6.
" " " for January 1872, " 10, 12—15.
" " " for March " " 39—46.
" " " for April " " 16—19.

OBSERVATIONS.—Serious inconvenience has been experienced in consequence of trees being too close to telegraph wires, and thus interfering with the safe transmission of telegraphic messages, and frequent difficulties and delays have arisen regarding the removal of such obstructions; while on the other hand, the Civil and Public Works Officers have complained of irregular action on the part of Telegraph Officers in injuring trees without permission or consultation with the proper authorities. His Excellency the Governor General in Council considers it expedient that rules should be promulgated for future guidance, with a view to prevent the recurrence of similar difficulties.

2. The following are the rules which have been approved by the Governor General in Council :—

Draft Rules regarding the planting and cutting of trees, and the cutting of branches which interfere with telegraph wires.

Rules applicable more especially to new lines of telegraph.

In laying out a new line of telegraph, the Telegraph Officer charged with the erection of the line should take care that there is no unnecessary destruction of trees, especially those of old and fine growth, and should avoid, as much as possible, interference with existing avenues, groves and plantations, and even single trees, whether public or private property; he should consult the Civil Authorities and others and satisfy them on this point; and when a new line is to be constructed along a road, the Telegraph Officer should be careful not to place it so as to interfere with the future planting of avenues of trees.

2. Where, after such consultation, it is agreed that interference is unavoidable for the proper construction of the line, the Telegraph Officer will be careful further to consult the Civil Authorities and others concerned, and arrange with them that due compensation is paid to the owners in all cases where the trees are private property.

3. If the trees are the property of Government, they shall, on no account, be cut down or lopped without the permission of the officer in charge of the trees, and if this permission is refused, and the Telegraph Officer is not satisfied, the matter must be referred to the next superior officer in the Telegraph Department, who may then consult the higher Civil or Public Works Authorities, or refer to the head of his own department.

4. When new lines are being constructed in Native States, the Political Agent shall be referred to by the Telegraph Officers to make the necessary arrangements with the Native Durbar for cutting or removing trees, and for granting compensation.

5. Unless, under special sanction or agreement with the local officers concerned, no line of telegraph shall be erected parallel to an avenue or side of a grove of trees within 25 feet of the edge thereof. Civil and Public Works Officers are, however, requested to give all reasonable consideration to the requirements of the Telegraph Department, as exemplified in the following extract from a letter No. 321 of 6th November 1872, from the Officiating Director General of Telegraphs :—

"In many parts of India, and in many instances, the only portions of the country not under water in the rains are the main roads, along both sides of which avenues or groves of trees are not unfrequently planted for shade. To place the supports of a telegraph line at a distance not less than 25 feet outside of the boundary of the road, avenues of trees or groves would necessitate the telegraph line being erected well into the fields or jungle liable to inundation, at a distance so considerable as to preclude the possibility of inspection from the road, with, moreover, a deep ditch full of water between the road and the boundary thereof. I am, therefore, of opinion that this paragraph should be either cancelled or altered if future extensions of, or alterations to, telegraph lines are to be worked efficiently. If the avenues of trees is of any age and growth, the trees will be sufficiently high and thick to admit of the supports for the telegraph lines being planted within a few feet of their trunks, and of the wires being carried under their branches without, many of the latter having to be cut off from the one side, the trees being disfigured, or their shade reduced. The telegraph lines in India were at first constructed across the fields and away from the sides of the roads, the result being that at certain times of the year inspection was most difficult and shirked, and involved injury to the growing and standing crops. This system was abandoned when the lines were being reconstructed."

6. When new lines of telegraph must be taken over avenues, they should be carried across as nearly at right angles as possible. Long slants are objectionable, as they interfere with many trees.

7. The Civil or Public Works Officers are desired to inform the officers of the Telegraph Department immediately on becoming aware of any cases in which telegraph lines are being constructed within 25 feet of any grove or avenue, or so as to prevent the convenient planting of a road avenue in future, or generally when any arrangement of a line of telegraph is likely to cause

inconvenience or injury. In case of failure to arrange with the officer immediately concerned, the matter should be brought to the notice of the local head of the Telegraph Department, and also reported to higher authority in the Civil or Public Works Department.

Rules applicable more especially to existing lines of telegraph.

8. Where existing telegraph lines are within 25 feet of any avenue or grove of trees, the Telegraph Officer shall be primarily responsible that the wires are kept free of contact. To this end he may, without reference to the officers in charge, keep boughs up to 2 inches diameter clear for a distance of 3 feet from the line of telegraph wire. Likewise, twigs and small boughs easily moved by the wind may be cleared away for a distance of 6 feet from the telegraph line without reference to the officer in charge.

9. In cases where it is necessary that large boughs or tops of trees should be cut, permission to cut them should be asked in writing from the officer in whose charge they are. Should no answer be received within ten days of the date of despatch of the letter to the office of the officer concerned, the Telegraph Officer may intimate his intention to proceed to cut the branches, and one week thereafter shall be at liberty to cut the branches without further reference.

10. Telegraph Officers shall be held responsible that the cutting and lopping of trees is not more than is absolutely necessary for the proper working of the telegraph line.

11. Public Works Officers and other officers in charge of roads will be held responsible that trees are not planted in positions where they are likely to interfere with the telegraph wires, *viz.*, within 25 feet of them as laid down in Rule 5.

12. The officers of the Telegraph Department are required immediately to make a courteous remonstrance in any case where trees are being planted within 25 feet of, or so as to be likely to interfere with, a telegraph wire; and in case of their objection not being attended to, they should report at once to their immediate superiors. The Superintendent of the Division or the superior officer should represent the case to the local authority in charge of the planting, and endeavour to get the trees removed, failing which he should report to the head of his own department.

13. Wherever possible, trees that have been recently planted within the prescribed distance should be removed.

14. It may be necessary in some few cases to remove existing lines of telegraph, which interfere seriously, or are likely so to interfere, with groves or avenues of trees, but on account of the expense, no such removal is to take place without a special report to the Government of India of all the circumstances of the case. Such report must distinctly show whether the avenue was first planted, or the telegraph line first erected.

15. The foregoing rules are not applicable to lines of telegraph passing through forest and jungle tracts, but care should, nevertheless, be taken to avoid injury to large trees which are in every situation to be considered as valuable.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, and copy of the Rules embodied therein, be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and for communication to all officers concerned.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to the Government of India, in the Home Department, for publication in the *Gazette of India*, and to the Officiating Director General of Telegraphs in India for information and distribution.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the month of September 1872

Description.	Route. West. *Viâ* Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	*Viâ* Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	*Viâ* Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. *Viâ* Amur. No.	Indian Value.	*Viâ* Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Total. No.	Indian Share of Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
To and from Indian Stations—												
Sent	445	3,330 11	132	807 6	1,028	7,452 9	2	8 8	248	1,327 8	1,855	12,926 10
Received	340	2,502 12	97	496 14	1,160	8,324 8	...	...	305	1,791 10	1,902	13,115 12
Total ...	785	5,833 7	229	1,304 4	2,188	15,777 1	2	8 8	553	3,119 2	3,757	26,042 6
Transit—												
From East to West	5	23 6	2	10 10	1,365	8,385 4	...	...	...	...	1,372	8,419 4
„ West to East	64	340 0	103	493 0	1,040	6,191 3	...	...	...	...	1,207	7,024 3
Total ...	69	363 6	105	503 10	2,405	14,576 7	...	...	...	...	2,579	15,443 7
									GRAND TOTAL...		6,336	41,485 13

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea Lines for the month of September 1872.

Route.		Number of Messages by each route (exclusive of Transit).			Percentage of Number.		
		To India.	From India.	Total.	To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European ...	*Viâ* Teheran	340	445	785	21·29	27·73	24·52
	„ Turkey	97	132	229	6·07	8·22	7·15
Red Sea *viâ* Suez		1,160	1,028	2,188	72·64	64·05	68·33
Total ...		1,597	1,605	3,202	100·00	100·00	100·00

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the month of October 1872.

Description.	Route. West. *Viâ* Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	*Viâ* Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	*Viâ* Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. *Viâ* Amur. No.	Indian Value.	*Viâ* Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Total. No.	Indian Share of Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
To and from Indian Stations—												
Sent	509	4,448 4	122	835 8	1,024	7,368 7·28	...	...	280	1,736 1·52	1,935	14,388 4·8
Received	545	4,437 15	81	420 6	1,000	6,652 12	...	...	288	1,671 2	1,914	13,182 3
Total ..	1,054	8,886 3	203	1,255 14	2,024	14,021 3·28	...	...	568	3,407 3·52	3,849	27,570 7·8
Transit—												
From East to West	4	16 12	5	21 0	1,381	8,416 12	...	...	...	...	1,390	8,454 8
„ West to East	81	449 7	114	561 0	1,191	6,770 6	...	...	...	...	1,386	7,780 13
Total ...	85	466 3	119	582 0	2,572	15,187 2	...	...	...	...	2,776	16,235 5
									Grand Total...		6,625	43,805 12·8

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea Lines for the month of October 1872.

Route.		Number of Messages by each route (exclusive of Transit).			Percentage of Number.		
		To India.	From India.	Total.	To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European ...	*Viâ* Teheran	545	509	1,054	33·52	30·76	32·12
	„ Turkey	81	122	203	4·98	7·37	6·19
Red Sea *viâ* Suez		1,000	1,024	2,024	61·50	61·87	61·69
Tota ...		1,626	1,655	3,281	100·00	100·00	100·00

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL RUBBEE IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1872.

Canal Divisions		Water distributed during the month of December 1872. Depth in canal at regulating gauge. Full supply, feet.	Actual throughout, feet.	Gross consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full discharge.	Actual average throughout.
Ganges Canal	Northern ...	10·00	8·37	710	578
	Meerut ...	8·10	6·6	1,037	827
	Futtehgurh ...	6·80	4·71	667	379
	Boolundshuhur...	6·35	6·3	933	586
	Allygurh ...	5·60	4·9	1,053	635
	Etawah ...	4·80	2·6	771	670
	Cawnpore ...	6·20	3·6	958	746
	Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,129	4,421
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	...	...	...	1,076
	Doon Canals ...	...	...	...	89
	Bundelkhund Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...
	Rohilkhund Canals ...	...	...	...	382
	Grand Total...	...	...	...	5,968

Navigation Return, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. Nos.	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. Nos
Grains—						
Wheat ...	125	...	26,684	...	26,809	...
Gram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ...	545	...	...	...	545	...
Paddy or Dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajhur or mixed Grain ...	112	...	850	...	962	...
Oorud ...	237	...	...	...	237	
Moong ...	59	...	400	...	459	...
Urhur ...	...	...	10	...	10	...
Musree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jowar ...	389	...	...	...	389	...
Bajra ...	47	...	...	...	47	...
Maize or Indian Corn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,514	...	27,944	...	29,458	...
Cotton ...	10	...	17,680	...	17,690	...
Oil-seeds ...	28	...	100	...	128	...
Salts ...	77	...	200	...	277	...
Metals ...	1,289	...	765	...	2,054	...
Building Materials	11,030	...	65,060	...	76,090	...
Miscel. Goods ...	803	...	10,406	...	11,209	...
Firewood ...	600	...	23,754	...	24,354	...
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	39,260	...	39,260
Poles & unsquared Timber ...	...	90	...	600	...	690
Kurrees, squared Timber ...	...	...	...	17,690	...	17,690
Logs ...	...	6	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous ...	...	5	...	490	...	495
Live Stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	15,351	101	145909	58,040	161260	58,141
During the corresponding month of Fusl Rubbee, 1871-72.	14,148	196	57,330	91,830	71,478	92,026
Increase ...	1,203	...	88,679	...	89,782	...
Decrease ...	...	95	...	33,790	...	33,885

Land irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Total from 1st November to 31st December 1872.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saharunpore ...	20,264	·6	·4
Moozuffernuggur	33,618	·4	·3
Meerut ...	65,831	·5	·2
Boolundshuhur...	27,425	...	·3
Allygurh ...	29,832	·4	·2
Muttra ...	5,491	·4	·1
Agra ...	638	...	·1
Etah ...	5,678	·2	·1
Mynpoory ...	23,664	...	·4
Futtehgurh ...	7,071	...	·2
Etawah ...	32,787	...	·2
Cawnpore ...	56,313	...	·09
Dehra Doon ...	4,881	·3	·5
Bijnour ...	281	·4	·2
Terai ...	3,800	·1	·3
Bareilly ...	33,495	...	·2
Jhansie ...	549	...	·1
Humeerpore ..	691	...	·1
Total ...	352,307	...	...
Rubbee of 1871-72, to 31st December 1871 ...	395,045	...	...
Decrease ...	42,738	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct — c. ft. per sec. 4,776

Volumes discharged :— c. ft. per sec.

Etawah Branch Tail ...	25	
" " Escapes...	103	
Cawnpore " Tail ...	227	
" " Escapes		
		355
Balance expended ...		4,421

Demands for water appear to have been pretty steady.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Do. do.

Doon Canals.— Do. do.

Traffic.—On the whole, the traffic was greater than it was in the corresponding month of last year. The increase is principally in grains, firewood, and building materials. On the other hand, there is a falling off in the rafting of squared timber and in the quantity of cotton carried down the canal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. II of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 18th Jan. 1873.	For week ending 20th Jan. 1872.	Total from 1st January to 18th Jan. 1873.	Total from 1st January to 20th Jan. 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.†
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25th January 1873 ...	East Indian, Main	5,01,717	5,83,476	14,02,475	18,31,990	...	4,29,515
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	37,214	38,044	94,691	1,13,394	...	18,703
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	43,387	38,235	1,17,360	1,10,244	7,116	...
18th January 1873 ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	11,982	4,755	33,061	11,894	21,167	...
25th January 1873 ...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	90,000	1,05,493‡	2,29,300	2,48,749‡	...	19,449
18th January 1873 ...	Madras	1,28,068	95,875	3,38,813	3,17,668	21,145	...
25th January 1873 ...	Great Southern of India	14,159	11,108	39,916	43,326	...	3,410
Ditto ...	Carnatic	538	545	1,684	1,555	129	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula*	4,03,625	4,46,655	10,57,858	13,96,273	...	3,38,415
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	84,854	1,36,537	2,30,066	3,56,715	...	1,26,649
	TOTAL ...	13,15,544	14,60,723	35,45,224	44,31,808	...	8,86,584
	State.						
1st February 1873 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	2,244	1,938	4,778	4,615	163	...
25th January 1873 ...	Nulhattee	1,629	(No return)	4,351	(No return)	4,351	...
	TOTAL ...	3,873	1,938	9,129	4,615	4,514	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	13,19,417	14,62,661	35,54,353	44,36,423	...	8,82,070

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.

† Two days less than in the previous year.

‡ Exclusive of Steamer earnings.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Memorandum by Dr. Forbes Watson on the results of examinations made in England to ascertain the value of Indian Gums and Resins.

The gums and resins alluded to in letter No. 18, India, Revenue Forests Department (1872), have been received as follows:—

FROM THE N. W. PROVINCES ... { "Simli" gum of *zizyphus flexuosa*.
"Lac" from *ficus religiosa* and *ficus Indica*.

FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES { "Dhawa" gum.
"Dammar" of *Shorea robusta*.

FROM HAIDARABAD ... { Dowra gum of *Conocarpus latifolia*.
"Mohin" gum of *Oodina Wodier*.
Chironji gum of *Buchanania latifolia*.
"Karrai" gum of *Sterculia urens*.

FROM BRITISH BURMA ... { "Thingan" resin of *Hopea odorata*.
"Tingyoo" turpentine from *Pinus Khasyana* and *Pinus Massoniana*.

These have been submitted for valuation to two brokers and two gum merchants, the result of whose examinations are summarized below:—

SAMPLES.	BROKER—No. 1.	BROKER—No. 2.	MERCHANT—No. 3.	MERCHANT—No. 4.
"Simli." *Zizyphus flexuosa*, North-Western Provinces.	Low Arabic pickings; on value.	Arabic, dark, inferior, at 5 per cwt.	Very dark, dirty, and blockty, hardly pay freight and charges.	Black, dark, quite unsaleable.
"Dowra." *Conocarpus latifolia*, Haidarabad.	Inferior gum Arabic, drossy, weak, at 15 per cwt.	Arabic ghatty gum, at 22-6 to 25 per cwt.	Low Arabic kind, partially soluble, at 10 per cwt.	Macilaginous, weak, 50 per cent. insoluble of clean, at 15 per cwt.
"Karrai." *Sterculia urens*, Haidarabad.	Low Tragacanth or Hog, partly insoluble, at 30 per cwt.	Tragacanth, Hog, large, at 45 per cwt.	Hoggy, Tragacanth, at 30 per cwt.	Tragacanth kind, insoluble.
"Mohin." *Oodina Wodier*, Haidarabad.	Gum Arabic kind, too low for this market.	Arabic Hoggy, mixed, at 25 to 30 per cwt.	Similar to Chironji, but more pulpy, at 10 to 15 per cwt.	Macilaginous, with viscid insoluble matter, little or no value.
"Chironji." *Buchanania latifolia*, Haidarabad.	Inferior gum Arabic, part insoluble and foul, at 25 per cwt.	Tragacanth and Arabic mixed, dark, at 25 per cwt.	Inferior Acacia type, fairly soluble, at 15 to 20 per cwt.	Similar to Mohin, darker and with more bark.
"Dhawa." Central Provinces.	Too low for this market.	Arabic or ghatty, dark, inferior, at 15 per cwt.	Lower kind of "Dowra," at 5 per cwt.	Similar to "Dowra," but more dark unsaleable.
"Thingan." *Hopea odorata*, British Burma.	Low crusty copal; would not pay charges.	Dammar, middling, small, pale, at 25 to 30 per cwt.	Low soft copal, resembling common Manilla, at 20 per cwt.	Copal similar to Lisbon copal, at 30 to 40 per cwt.
"Sal." *Shorea robusta*, Central Provinces.	Low crusty copal; would not pay charges.	Copal, resinous, drossy, at 15 per cwt.	Weak firable resin, at 5 per cwt.	Copal similar to Manilla copal, at 18 per cwt.
"Lac." From *ficus religiosa* and *ficus Indica*.	Small dusty, at 40 per cwt.	Dusty, mixed, at 40 per cwt.	Fair colour, medium quality, at 70 per cwt.	Small, dusty, pale, at 70 to 80 per cwt.

By reference to these reports it will be noted that the Simli gum obtained from *Zizyphus flexuosa* is of such dark colour and inferior quality as not to be saleable in this market at a price

to pay freight and charges. The "Dhawa" gum from the Central Provinces obtained but a little better report, and it may be presumed that this quality would not pay for export.

The remaining gums, "Dowra" from *Conocarpus latifolia*, Mohin rom "*Oodina Wodier*," and Chironji from *Buchanania latifolia*, may all be accepted as representing a low class of Arabic gum, and as such may be compared in price with that gum in this market. Broker No. 2 rates these three above-named kinds at from 22-6 to 30 per cwt.; the market price of Turkey gum gedda at the same date being about 25*s*. per cwt. Hence it will be seen that the "Dowra," Mohin, and Chironji gums sent for report may be entered as equal in price and quality to Turkey gum gedda.

If the price quoted by the Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests at Haidarabad as that for Dowra gum, namely, £14 per ton, be accepted as the normal rate, then from £10 and upwards remains to pay freight and charges and secure a profit upon consignments to this country. This is the conclusion which the reports justify us in forming. It is worthy of notice that these samples of gums are not so good as they might have been, had more care been exercised in their collection. All the samples are more or less drossy and mixed with pieces of bark. The gum itself is subject also to selection, since the separation of the brown from the white pieces would raise the value of the latter. The market value, it may fairly be presumed, would be augmented considerably by the gum being cleaner picked, and the browner portion separated from the whiter, the latter only being exported.

The Karrai gum, obtained from *Sterculia urens*, belongs to a different class, namely, that a low Tragacanth, and the sample sent is valued at from 30 to 45 per cwt. This again would be increased in value if picked over, and the brown pieces excluded. The pale gum thus left would probably approximate more nearly to the price of Hoggy Tragacanth, of which the present value is about 70*s*. per cwt.

The two resins are of a very low quality, and that of the Sal *Shorea robusta* would scarcely pay to export to this country. The Thingan from *Hopea odorata* is small and valued at from 20 to 40 per cwt. Its nearest allies in the London market are common Manilla and Lisbon copal, the value of which respectively are about 28 and 37 per cwt. The market value of this resin in British Burma is stated (despatch No. 20 of 1872) to be about 4*d*. per lb. If so, it would be useless to send it to this country to compete with Manilla copal, 3*d*., and Lisbon copal at 4*d*. per lb.

"Lac" is so well known in the market as not to call for any special remarks, except that the present sample is valued by the brokers at 40, and the merchants at 70 per cwt. The principal objection urged against it is that of its being "small and dusty."

The crude turpentine from British Burma has been very favorably reported upon. It is the produce of *Pinus Khasyana* and *Pinus Massoniana*, the market rate being about 4*d*. per lb. in Burma. The reports of the two firms to which the sample was submitted for valuation are No. 5: "We have submitted the crude turpentine to the trade, and have their report to the effect that it appears to be of very fair quality. We estimate the market value would be from £12 to £14 per ton." No. 6 "have carefully examined the sample of rough or crude turpentine and found the quality to be fine and equal to any ever imported from the United States, where the distillation for this market and that of the continent (Bordeaux excepted) is carried on; crude has ceased to be an article of import. There was not any in 1872, 1871, 1870, or 1869, whereas twenty years ago it was a great trade; the nominal value of sample before us would be 13*s*.-6*d*. per cwt."

Manifestly, if the value in Burma of this turpentine is about 4*d*. per lb., or 37 per cwt., and its value here is only from 12*s*. to 14*s*. per cwt., it would be far better to rely upon home consumption.

The only gums, therefore, which could be sent to this country with any chance of profit or success (in so far as the present reports help us to an opinion) are gums of the Acacia kind, and probably also the Tragacanth. Resins of the copal kind, as shown by Mr. Broughton (No. 794, 30th June 1868), would have to compete in this market with the best copals, and therefore could hardly realise remunerative prices. It would be well if samples of other good soluble gums were sent over for report, taking into account what has already been suggested as to picking it more carefully, so as to exclude the fragments of bark, and sorting from it the darker pieces. The gums of *Acacia Arabica*, *Acacia catechu*, *Feronia Elephantum*, and *Azadirachta Indica*, if clean and pale, and can be had in quantity, should be valued, for which purpose 10 lbs. of each would suffice. Mixed gums containing pieces differing in solubility, or including bark and other foreign substances, should not be placed in competition with the cleaner and more homogenous gum Arabics of the London market.

The 16*th December* 1872. FORBES WATSON.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

EMIGRATION.

RETURN EMIGRANTS FROM TRINIDAD AND GRENADA.

PUBLIC.
No. 158.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, the 31*st December* 1872.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

I forward, for the information of your Excellency in Council, copy of two despatches* addressed by the Governor of Trinidad and the Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor of the Windward Islands, respectively, and which have been transmitted to this office by desire of the Earl of Kimberley, reporting the return to India, on board the vessel *Pandora*, of certain immigrants, the amount of savings deposited for remittance to them, and the sums carried back by them in specie and jewellery.

* 5th November 1872, and enclosure.
25th October 1872, and enclosure.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ARGYLL.

No. 231.

From Acting Governor Rennie, to the Earl of Kimberley.

TRINIDAD,
The 5*th November* 1872.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to report to your Lordships the departure of the ship *Pandora* from this colony yesterday with return coolies for Calcutta. She carries 508 souls equal to 448½ adults, of these 71 men, 23 women, 8 boys and 8 girls belong to Grenada, and the remaining 220 men, 97 women, 27 boys, 32 girls, and 22 infants are from here.

2. The *Pandora* measures under Sterling's rules 5,607 feet, less 190 feet deductions for masts, &c., giving accommodation for 451 adults. A copy of Dr. Winstone's certificate regarding the health of the passengers and the fittings and supplies of the ship is herein enclosed.

3. I have caused several of the children to be vaccinated, so that a supply of lymph may be obtained for carrying on the vaccinations during the voyage; and as the Trinidad coolies have been kept a considerable time in the depôt on one of the Five Islands previous to embarkation, I hope that no small-pox will break out.

4. The remittances by the coolies from here amount to $\$54,876^{64}$, of which $\$51,083^{46}$ have been paid into the Colonial Treasury, and $\$3,793^{18}$ in specie have been placed in charge of the Surgeon Superintendent of the ship. These large savings are divided amongst 181 of the coolies, as the children and 136 of the adults have made no deposits.

Six men have deposited amongst them sums giving a total of $13,066. One hundred and thirteen coolies have deposited sums varying from one hundred to a thousand dollars, and sixty-two, sums under one hundred dollars. Of course in addition to these deposits there is a certain amount of gold carried by the coolies themselves, and fully the usual amount of gold and silver in the shape of jewellery.

On a visit I made to the depôt, I noticed several women whose arms were covered with bangles.

5. A curious feature I have remarked, in looking over the return of wills made by the coolies, is that one woman (and that the largest female depositor) has willed her money to the Crown, and three men have made wills in favor of the Trinidad Cooly Orphanage.

6. I enclose a copy of a report made by the Agent General of Immigrants as to the state of the coolies in the depôt some days previous to embarkation, and would remark, with regard to that part of it relating to the vaccination of the Grenada coolies, that out of 88 coolies reported as vaccinated at Grenada prior to embarkation, only two turned out to have been successfully vaccinated.

7. A bill for £15,000 at 90 days' sight is being transmitted to the Crown Agents by this mail, so that it may arrive at maturity in time to meet the drafts from India on account of the coolies' deposits and the expenses of the vessel.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. W. RENNIE.

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT, TRINIDAD.

Surgeon Superintendent's Certificate.

I certify the undermentioned to be the number of return Indian immigrants delivered into my charge on board the ship *Pandora* bound to Calcutta, and that there is not apparent among them any sickness of consequence or any infectious disorder capable of proving dangerous to the passengers. I further certify that I have carefully examined the fitments of the ship, provisions, medicines and medical comforts, and that they are according to agreement.

(Signed) J. B. WINSTONE,
Surgeon Superintendent.

RETURN SHIP.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adults	220	97	317
Children between 1½ and 10 years	27	32	59
Do. under 1½ years	12	10	22
Souls embarked	259	139	398

From Dr. Mitchell, to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
The 25th October 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that all preparations for despatching the *Pandora* have been completed since the 22nd instant, but that the ship herself will not in all probability be ready to receive the return coolies till Monday, the 28th instant.

2. These coolies deposited money in the Treasury for transmission to India to the amount of more than fifty-one thousand dollars ($51,000), and a further sum in gold, rupees, &c., of $ 3,746 in the hands of the Sub-Agent, to be entrusted to the care of the Surgeon Superintendent. Gradually as their wills were made and their different receipts registered, they were transferred to the Island Depôt, where, on the 22nd instant, their numbers finally reached 203 men, 92 women, 29 boys, 32 girls and 22 infants.

3. To prevent any taint from the late epidemic, these people have been as carefully isolated as circumstances permitted.

At the depôt they enjoy sea-bathing under proper restraint. A daily bulletin of their health is transmitted by the officer in charge, and since the 10th instant they have been thrice visited by me professionally and once in company with the Surgeon General, when a careful enquiry was instituted, lest any symptoms of eruptive maladies might have declared themselves. To-morrow I propose visiting the depôt again accompanied by the Surgeon Superintendent. From the 20th instant till the embarkation of these immigrants, their feeding will be at the charge of the ship *Pandora*.

4. The return immigrants from Grenada arrived per Royal Mail Steamer *Tyne*, and were transferred to the *Pandora* on the morning of the 20th instant, where they have since remained under charge of Surgeon Superintendent Winstone.

As many of the children among the latter had not been vaccinated, the fact, in compliance with His Excellency's instructions, has been communicated to the Health Officer, with a request that he will take the steps he may deem most suitable to meet the emergency.

There still remain some people to be shipped from the House of Refuge and from the Hospital, who, with others not at depôt, may bring the number up to 450. Of these last, the particulars will be given when the ship leaves.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. MITCHELL,
Agent General of Immigrants.

From Lieutenant-Governor Freeling, to His Excellency Governor Rawson.

GRENADA.
No. 63.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
25th October 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the accompanying return* showing 71 males, 23 females, 8 boys and 8 girls, total 110 immigrants, who left this island on the 19th instant by the Royal Mail Steamer *Tyne* to join the ship *Pandora* at Trinidad, which vessel was chartered by the Emigration Commissioners for the conveyance of coolies from this island and Trinidad to India.

* In duplicate.

2. The usual returns have been transmitted to the Emigration Commissioners, London, and the Protector of Immigrants, Calcutta.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) S. FREELING,
Lieutenant-Governor.

GRENADA.

Abstract return of Indian immigrants who embarked at Grenada per Ship "Pandora," Robb, Master, for Calcutta, 19th October 1872.

Number of ship.	Name of ship.	Date of departure.	Tonnage.	Amount of passage money for adult.	Immigrants embarked. Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.	Passages paid.	Amount of contribution to Clothing Fund.	Amount of savings deposited for remittance to India.	Amount of passage money payable by colony.	Amount of gratuity to Surgeon Superintendent.
				£ s. d.							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
A															
A 1	*Pandora* ...	19th Oct. 1872	1,156	8 13 0	71	23	8	8	...	110	8 13 0	127 3 0	1,609 3 0	882 6 0	
					Equal to 102 Statute Adults.										

IMMIGRATION OFFICE, GRENADA,
The 24th October 1872.

(Signed) G. G. MUNRO,
Immigration Agent.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 13th FEBRUARY 1873.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Prospects continue much the same as last fortnight. An unseasonable rainfall seems to have done some damage in Nagapatam and Mysor. On the other hand, in Northern India rain for the rabi crops is more or less wanted from Bhagalpur westwards to Lahor. The Central Provinces have had seasonable rain, and thence, as also from Lower Bengal and Bombay generally, the accounts of the cold weather crops are favorable. In Gujrat and the Berars cotton-picking is still going on; in Wardha it has been completed. Prices in Bombay seem variable, some districts shewing a further fall, while in contiguous districts grain has slightly risen.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from Local Government or Administration.	State of Agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
MADRAS ...	Krishna ...	February 12 ...	...	February 13 ...	Slight rain; water-supply sufficient; later dry crops suffering from grub; prices falling in some places and rising in others; markets well supplied; health good.	General prospects satisfactory, except in Karnul.
	Karnul ...	" 12 ...	*Nil*	" 13 ...	Water-supply sufficient; dry crops partly destroyed; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; fever and dengue prevalent.	
	Nagapatam ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Rain heavy and unseasonable; slight freshes; tanks moderately supplied; crops generally good, but injured in some places; harvest fair; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; health good.	
	Trichinapali ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Considerable fall of rain; water-supply sufficient; crops good order; harvest fair; markets well supplied; prices rising in two taluks and falling in others; health good.	
	Calicut ...	" 11 ...	2·00 (in three days.)	" 13 ...	Second crop harvested; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; health good.	

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from Local Government or Administration.	State of Agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
	Sind.					
	Karachi ...	February 12 ...	...	February 13 ...	Rabi crops good; wheat 11·19, rice 7·46 sers.	
	Haidarabad ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Rabi crops suffered from frost, otherwise reports favorable; districts healthy; trade dull; grain low	
	Shikarpur ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	High winds from north-west and west on 7th and 8th, followed by cold. Crops want rain; wheat 13·9 sers.	
	Upper Frontier ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Weather continues mild; rabi prospects favorable; grain 13·9 sers.	
	Guirat.					
	Ahmadabad ...	February 12 ...	...	February 13 ...	Very slight rain on 13th; wheat 12·3, bajri 18·4.	
	Kaira ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Cotton-picking commenced; other crops middling; bajri 16·3, rice 8·3 kilogrammes.	
	Bharoch ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Standing crops good; bajri 18 sers.	
	Surat ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Cotton-picking commenced; other crops generally good; wheat 9 sers.	
	Khandesh and Nasik.					
	Khandesh ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Crops good; bajri 17·75 sers.	
BOMBAY ...	Nasik ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Late crops injured by cold; rice 9, bajri 18 sers.	
	Deccan.					
	Ahmadnagar ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Bajri 23·2 sers.	
	Puna ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Harvesting of rabi nearly finished; cotton middling; bajri 16·42 sers.	
	Sholapur ...	" 12 ...	0·75	" 13 ...	Late crops slightly damaged; jawari 33 sers.	
	Satara ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Sky cloudy; climate warm; cotton and rabi crops continue good; bajri 20 sers.	
	Southern Maratha Country.					
	Belgam ...	February 12 ...	...	February 13 ...	Weather fine; cotton crop moderately good; jawari 20 sers.	
	Kaladghi ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Cotton and rabi crops middling; jawari 32·7 sers.	
	Dharwar ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Cotton and wheat growing, and linseed healthy; other late crops progressing; jawari 18·6.	

	Kattiawar and Gaikawar Territory.						
	Rajkot ...	„	12 ...	...	„	13 ...	Cold weather crops and cotton good; bajri 18 sers.
	Wadwan ...	„	12 ...	...	„	13 ...	Weather cold; cotton suffered, but other crops good; bajri 16 and wheat 13.
	Baroda ...	„	12 ...	...	„	13 ...	Cotton and kharif crops will be less than anticipated; bajri 15 sers.
BENGAL ...	Bardwan ...	February	11 ...	*Nil*	February	12 ...	Weather cool and fair. Crops,—winter cereals being gathered; sugarcane good; grain market same as before.
	24-Parganas ...	„	11 ...	„	„	12 ...	Weather moderately cold with occasional fogs. Crops,—the late paddy harvest is nearly over; mustard is being gathered; other cold weather crops are progressing favorably.
	Dacca ...	„	11 ...	„	„	12 ...	Weather fair and dry, but there was slight rain in the north of the district during the first week. Crops,—prospects of crops favorable, but rain much wanted for early safflower, which is not likely to be good.
	Patna ...	„	11 ...	„	„	12 ...	Weather seasonable. Crops,—the rabi crops are doing well; mustard, masur and peas are being reaped in some places.
	Bhagalpur ...	„	11 ...	„	„	12 ...	Weather much warmer, and strong west winds. Crops,—rabi crops still very good, but rain wanted everywhere.
	Cuttack ...	„	4 ...	„	„	12 ...	Weather cool; crops flourishing.
	Kamrup (Gowhatee) ...	„	10 ...	„	„	12 ...	Weather much warmer, fogs not so dense as usual, and in the latter part of the week the days were occasionally cloudy. Crops,—mustard is being gathered, and sugarcane being cut; pulses promise well.
N. W. PROVINCES ...	... ...	February	13 ...	...	February	13 ...	Slight rainfall at Meerut and Allahabad, heavier at Bareli. Prospect of rabi fair in Meerut, Rohilkhand and Agra, poor in Allahabad and Jhansi,—generally below average through failure of winter rains. Arhar has suffered from frost. Scarcity in Jhansi; small relief operation commenced.
PANJAB ...	Delhi ...	.....		1·60	February	14 ...	Crops doing well.
	Ambala ...	February	12 ...	...	„	13 ...	Rain much wanted. Crops so far good.
	Jalandhar ...	„	12 ...	...	„	13 ...	No rain; crops good.
	Lahor ...	„	12 ...	...	„	13 ...	Rain much wanted. Crops so far good.
	Multan ...	„	12 ...	...	„	13 ...	A slight sprinkling of rain.
	Rawal-Pindi ...	„	12 ...	1·50	„	13 ...	Good.
	Peshawar ...	„	12 ...	...	„	13 ...	Harvest prospects favorable.

Public health.

Bardwan,—fever abating remarkably; 24-Parganas,—fever abating, but cholera still continues in many parts of the district; it is, however, abating in Basirhat and Baraset sub-divisions; Patna,—health of the district good; Bhagalpur,—general health good; fever died out in the north, but small-pox is bad in three or four places in the south; Kamrup,—public health good.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from Local Government or Administration.	State of Agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
OUDH ...	Lucknow ...	February 12 ...	0·10	February 13 ...	Pea and mustard crops are ready: prospects of other crops favorable.	
	Faizabad ...	" 12 ...	*Nil*	" 13 ...		
CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	Raipur ...	February 8 ...	...	February 13 ...	Agricultural prospects generally favorable; only pulses injured in places from severe cold.	
	Bilaspur and Sambalpur ...	... ...	...	... ...	Same.	
	Jabalpur ...	February 12 ...	0·49	February 13 ...	Rabi prospects good; prices of grain stationary.	
	Hushangabad ...	" 12 ...	0·50	" 13 ...	Prospects excellent; pulse and oil-seed slightly damaged.	
	Betul ...	" 12 ...	0·35	" 13 ...	Wheat favorable; pulse slightly damaged.	
	Narsinghpur ...	" 12 ...	1·00	" 13 ...	Crops promising; prices stationary.	
	Nimar ...	" 12 ...	0·62	" 13 ...	Prospects favorable; prices stationary.	
	Nagpur ...	" 12 ...	0·70	" 13 ...	Kharif crops mostly harvested; rabi good condition; prices easy.	
	Wardha ...	" 12 ...	0·40	" 13 ...	Cotton-picking completed; rabi promising.	
HAIDARABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	East Berar	February 13 ...	0·30	February 13 ...	Prospects generally favorable, as already reported; public health good.	
	West Berar	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Crops generally in fair condition; cotton-picking not yet completed.	
RAJPUTANA ...	Serohi ...	January 25 ...	...	February 13 ...	Drizzlings; fair supply of water; rabi prospects good; health very good.	
	Marwar ...	" 25 ...	...	" 13 ...	Drops; water abundant; prospects continue favorable.	
	Meywar ...	February 8 ...	...	" 13 ...	Water failing for irrigation; crops good, but absence of winter rain will affect outturn; small-pox prevalent.	
	Jaipur ...	" 13 ...	0·5	" 13 ...	Agricultural prospects continue excellent throughout Jaipur.	
	Ajmir and Mairwara ...	" 13 ...	0·5	" 13 ...	Health good; crops good; weather pleasant.	

CENTRAL INDIA ...	Indor ...	February 12 ...	0·51	February 13 ...	Health good; injury caused to opium crops by frost said to be insignificant; prospects good.	
	Gwalior ...	" 12 ...	0·30	" 13 ...	Weather fine; healthy crops promising; gram ripening.	
	Nimach ...	" 12 ...	*Nil*	" 13 ...	Public health good; rabi crops promising.	
	Ratlam ...	No report.				
	Baghalkand, Sutna	February 12 ...	0·30	" 13 ...		
MYSOR AND COORG ...	Bangalore ...	February 13 ...	0·43 (in cantonment)	February 13 ...	There were slight showers in some other parts of the district. Crops generally in good condition.	There has been an unusual fall of rain apparently almost all over the Mysor province during the last fortnight, owing to which ragi crops about being threshed have been damaged. A six and a quarter feet fresh in the Hemavati river at Gunne in the Narsipur taluk, Hassan district, on the 3rd instant.
	Mysor ...	" 11 ...	0·71	" 13 ...	Standing crops thriving; freshes two feet in Cauvery.	
	Coorg ...	" 13 ...	3·32	" 13 ...	Stacking of rice crops completed; threshing commenced; dry crops continue to thrive; budding of coffee trees very forward; more rain wanted to make prospects of crop favorable.	
BRITISH BURMA ...	No report.					

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

REDUCTION OF RATE FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PLANTS AND SHRUBS BY RAILWAY.

Nos. $\frac{1}{34 \text{ to } 44}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce,—dated Calcutta, the 10th February 1873.

[AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE.]

READ the undermentioned correspondence regarding the conveyance of plants and shrubs by railway :—

To Public Works Department, No. 2604, dated 29th May 1871.
From ditto, „ 971R, „ 5th June „
To Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 1, dated 16th June 1871.
From Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 1660A, dated 14th October 1871.
To Public Works Department, No. 176, dated 28th October 1871.

From	„	No. 2249R,	dated 8th November 1871.
To	„	„ 8,	„ 5th January 1872.
From	„	„ 64G-R,	„ 16th „ „
„	„	„ 270G-R,	„ 22nd February „
„	„	„ 447G-R,	„ 23rd March „
„	„	„ 703G-R,	„ 28th May „
„	Government of Bombay,	„ 2377,	„ 16th „ „
To	Public Works Department,	„ 234,	„ 15th June „
From	„	„ 894G-R,	„ 21st „ „
„	„	„ 1475G-R,	„ 13th September „
To	„	„ 414,	„ 26th „ „
From	„	„ 1734G-R,	„ 1st November „
„	„	„ 1775G-R,	„ 5th „ „
„	„	„ 139G-R,	„ 27th January 1873.

RESOLUTION.

It having been brought to notice that the distribution of plants and shrubs from the several Botanical Gardens was restricted by the high rate of freight (4th class) charged for their conveyance by railway, the possibility of lowering the rate was suggested to the various Companies. The Governor General in Council is now glad to observe that the Companies noted on the margin have agreed to reduce the rate to the 2nd class, and the Great Southern of India Railway Company even to the first class; all consignments being carried at the owner's risk.

Eastern Bengal Railway.
East India Railway.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway.

2. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company has agreed to carry plants and shrubs on the payment of—

(1).—A minimum charge at second class rate, as for three tons per truck used at owner's risk; or

(2).—Third class rate for actual weight, also at owner's risk; or

(3).—Fourth class rate on actual weight, at the Company's risk.

3. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company is prepared to adopt the same terms as have been accepted by the authorities of the other railways with which that Company books through.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to local Governments and Administrations* for communication to the several Botanical Gardens and Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in

Madras.	Oudh.
Bombay.	Central Provinces.
Bengal.	British Burma.
North-Western Provinces.	Mysore and Coorg.
Punjab.	Haidarabad.

, and that a copy be forwarded to the Public Works Department for the issue of any further orders that may be necessary.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

(True Extract.)
A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 11th February 1873.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman.
The Hon'ble R. Stewart.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble Rájá Ramánáth Thákur.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL took the oath of allegiance, and the oath that he would faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Rules for the Conduct of Business be taken into consideration. When he moved for that Committee he had explained that the reason for doing so was, not on account of there being any great defects in the Rules, but that, in some small particulars, it was found that the practice of the Council habitually differed from that laid down by the Rules. The Rules, in fact, were made not very long after the Indian Councils' Act was passed, and very good Rules they were. But the practical experience of ten years had thrown some light on them, and in some particulars it seemed that they might be advantageously altered. Hence the Committee. The Committee had sat on the question, and had made some alterations, all of a rather minute character.

He would just explain what were the principles upon which the amendments were made. The first was a mere re-arrangement. There were some Rules laid down for us by Statute which we could not alter, and there were others which were within our own competency to make, and which we could alter from time to time. These were, to some extent, mixed up in the former Rules. We had now separated them; and, for the convenience of the members, we had given, by way of introduction, the sections of the Act of Parliament which bore on the business of the Council. We then proceeded with those Rules which we could ourselves make and alter. Then the principal points in which the practice of the Council was found to vary from the Rules were thus dealt with. In some places the existing Rules laid down fixed times for the performance of various operations, and in other places they ordered fixed acts to be done, such as the publication of Bills and so forth. It was found that very often the fixed times and fixed acts were not observed. And therefore the Committee had framed the new Rules upon a somewhat different principle. He would take Rule 19 as an example. The new Rule 19 answered to the existing Rule 16. Rule 16 said that no Bill should be introduced until seven days after a copy of the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons had been furnished to each Member. Now that limit of time very often was not observed. And there were many Bills of a very simple character, in regard to which it was by no means necessary to observe that Rule. Take, for instance, the Bill which he had

next on the List of Business. Half-an-hour would enable any person to go through that Bill and its Statement of Objects and Reasons, and to make up his mind whether he required further time for consideration or not. Therefore, the Committee had altered the principle on which that Rule went, and what they had provided was this—that before any motion about a Bill was made, the Statement of Objects and Reasons and a copy of the Bill should be furnished to each member. Then they said that any member might object to the motion unless such copies had been furnished to him seven days previously, and such objection should prevail, unless the President, in exercise of his power to suspend any of these Rules, allowed the motion to be made. So that they did not lay down any positive Rule that a certain time should elapse between the day on which a copy of the Bill was furnished and the day on which the Bill was introduced or the motion was made. But if any particular injustice or inconvenience was likely to result from too little time being allowed, it was competent to any member to object to the motion, and that objection was to prevail, unless the Rules were entirely suspended; an operation which would not be performed by the President against the objection of any Member unless there was some very strong and substantial reason for doing so.

They had altered several other Rules in the same way. The new Rules 26, 28 and 31, which all related to time, were framed on the same principle. And with regard to publication, they had also relaxed the Rule which existed before. The new Rule 21, put it to the Council to make an order which was to prescribe the particular Gazettes in which publication was to be made, and the particular vernacular languages in which it was suitable for each Bill to be published. It was obvious that a Bill might affect different parts of the country, and it might be proper to translate it into one or two or more languages. But it would be a mere waste of time to translate it into all the other languages of the country.

Then there were some alterations made in respect to Select Committees, in regard to which the existing Rules were somewhat silent. They provided that the Law Member should always be *ex officio* a member of every Committee, and that he should also be *ex officio* chairman of the Committee and should have a casting vote. They also provided that the Select Committee should always, in their Report, state whether the Bill had been so altered as to require re-publication, and also whether the publication ordered by the Rules or by the Council had taken place. The rule was put in that form because the publication of Bills was not very infrequently neglected, and such neglect was not brought to the notice of the Council. It was proposed that it should always appear in the Report of the Select Committee what had been done in respect of the publication of Bills. And then it would be for the Council to judge, with regard to the nature and character of a Bill, whether they would proceed with the Bill or give further time for its publication.

There were several other small alterations made with the view of bringing the form of the Rules in accordance with that pra[illegible] ex-perience had shown to be most convenient. He need not [illegible]ain the Council further with any explanation of what had been done.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR felt hi[illegible]elf precluded from moving any formal amendment, because he had not direc[illegible]taken advantage of the opportunity that was afforded him of sitting [illegible]mber of the Select Committee. He did not sit on that Committee [illegible]aving said, as the hon'ble Member in charge of the Legislative Department ha[illegible]entioned, that he should not be able regularly to attend the meetings of the [illegible]mmittee. But if he had known that the proceedings of the Committee would [illegible]ave been so short, he would not have objected to serve. He had, however [illegible]offered to give the Committee any information they desired as to the work[illegible]g of the Rules of the Bengal Council, which were somewhat differently fr[illegible]ed from those of this Council. The Committee did not think it necessary to [illegible]ll upon him to fulfil his promise; and as the matter was disposed of by [illegible]e Committee, he was not prepared formally to propose any alteration. But [illegible]e was one somewhat radical question which went beyond the Rules embodi[illegible] the Report; and if

it should happen that any hon'ble members should think that there was anything in what he said, possibly, His Excellency the President might consent to adjourn the debate, with a view to the consideration of this matter. What he had to say was with regard to one important point only. The hon'ble member had told the Council that they had neglected, in some minor points, the Rules hitherto prescribed. His Honour was about to suggest that, in one radical point, the spirit of something more than the Rules—the law—in regard to the constitution of the Legislative Council had been, he thought, to some extent, neglected in the practice which had grown up during the last year or two. He alluded to the practice of legislating with regard to the general interests of the empire, at places and under circumstances in which a large portion of the Council had not an opportunity of expressing their views, when the Council was almost exclusively confined to Members of the Executive Government, and when the members, who were called Additional Members, had not the opportunity to attend. It seemed to His Honour that the spirit of the Act of Parliament on this subject did require that, when great laws affecting the empire in general were discussed and passed, an opportunity to attend on such occasions should be given to the Additional Members of the Council. His Honour was himself of opinion that, in this country, very large powers, he might say in some sense despotic powers, should be exercised by the Executive Government. But the British Parliament, for very good reasons no doubt, prescribed that the power of legislation should not be exercised in that way; that it should be exercised in a more deliberate manner and by a larger body; that there should be added to the Executive Council of His Excellency a certain number of members, called Additional Members taken from various classes of society. These classes might be briefly summed to consist of, first, Government servants of standing and experience from various parts of the empire; secondly, of independent European gentlemen engaged in the business of commerce and other pursuits, who lent the aid of their practical experience and advice; thirdly, of Native gentlemen who loyally gave their gratuitous services sitting in this Council. It seemed to His Honour that, when the Council met on the Himalayas, under circumstances which did not admit of these gentlemen attending the Council, the Council was incomplete. He wished to suggest for consideration whether, if it be possible, it might not be desirable that some Rule should be made by which great laws affecting the empire in general should not be passed under circumstances when the Council was cut down to one-half of its members and those all of one class. In order to meet emergent cases, power was given to the Viceroy to pass laws for a period of six months upon his own authority and responsibility. But laws of a more lasting character passed by the Council should be passed by the Council at large, and not by only a portion of that Council at places where the Additional Members, although summoned to meet at Simla, practically had not the opportunity to attend. Although summonses might be issued to the servants of the Government to attend, and although, perhaps, they would be glad to go there, in practice, the opportunity was not given to them, and they did not go. The Council were aware that the mercantile members, who had their own occupations and engagements, could not possibly go, and did not meet at Simla. It also happened that some of the Native members had not given their presence at Simla. One very valuable Native member was a resident of Calcutta, and whether he might or might not attend His Honour was not aware, although another hon'ble Native member might, probably, give his very valuable services there. Notwithstanding, he thought that, in the course of the last two years, some important Bills, affecting the empire in general, and affecting Bengal, a long way off from the place of meeting, had been passed when the Additional Members had not an opportunity of attending. It seemed to His Honour that this Council had twofold functions to perform. In his opinion, by a very unfortunate misconstruction of the Act of Parliament, it had been supposed that, in the various outlying provinces of the empire, nothing could be done without a law. His own opinion was different. When we succeeded to the Government of those provinces, we succeeded, as he thought, to the despotic powers of the

Governments before, and those powers were exercised by the Executive Government till they were limited by law, and so far as they were not limited. But another opinion had prevailed, namely, that, in *all* the provinces, since the passing of the Indian Councils' Act, nothing could be done without a law. The consequence was that, in regard to all those provinces which had not Legislative Councils of their own, it was necessary that all matters requiring legislation should be disposed of by this Council. Therefore, this Council had two-fold duties; one of making laws for the whole of the empire in general, which were beyond the competence and scope of the local legislatures; and the second was the passing of those particular measures required for the outlying provinces which had no legislatures of their own. As a matter of expedience and practice, the legislation necessary for such outlying provinces as the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces, British Burma, and other provinces, might very fairly and properly be conducted by the Council shorn of many of its members. But, on the other hand, legislation of a general character, which affected the whole empire, which affected those provinces which had legislatures of their own, should not be passed, he would not say by an emasculated Council, but by a Council cut of one-half of its members. General laws should be passed by a Council which really represented the whole of the elements of which the Council was composed. And therefore, if the remarks which His Honour had made were in any way worthy of consideration, it might be better to adjourn the discussion, in order that the question might be considered whether some Rule might not be passed which should ensure the claim of all sections of the Council to consider laws of general interest and importance. Some such Rule might be possible as a Rule providing that general laws affecting the empire, and laws affecting provinces which had legislatures of their own, should not be passed at places distant from the Presidency, unless at least five Additional Members were present. His Honour was not prepared to propose a Rule in any definite and formal shape. He submitted the matter in general terms, and hoped that, if the suggestion was thought worthy of consideration, the consideration of the Committee's Report might be adjourned with a view to the consideration of this particular point.

His Excellency the President :—"His Honour the Lieutenant Governor has, as I understand him, put the question to me, whether it is advisable that the Council should be adjourned in view of the propriety of passing some rule either in respect to the locality in which the Council shall assemble, or to the qualification of the members who constitute a quorum. I have received no notice of these questions, but I will endeavour to answer them to the best of my ability.

"In respect to the locality, I apprehend it is not competent to the Council to pass such a rule, because the section of the Act of Parliament under which we are now acting is in the following words :—'It shall be lawful for the Governor General to make rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council,' and 'such rules may be subsequently amended at meetings for the purpose of making laws and regulations.'

"These words seem to me to limit our power to the framing of rules for the conduct of business *at meetings of the Council*, and therefore, in my opinion, it would not be competent to the Council to pass any rule in respect to the locality in which the Council shall assemble.

"In regard to the other suggestion of His Honour, namely, that some rule might be passed in respect to the qualification of the Members who are to constitute a quorum, the section of the Act of Parliament is as follows :—'The power of making laws and regulations vested in the Governor General in Council shall be exercised at meetings of the said Council at which such Governor General or President, or some Ordinary Member of Council, and six or more Members of the said Council (including under the term Members of the Council such Additional Members as aforesaid) shall be present.'

"In accordance with this section, the quorum of the Council consists of seven Members, and I apprehend that it would be contrary to the spirit, if not to the

actual letter, of the Act to make any rule under which the general provision respecting the quorum of Members should be limited by any restriction as to the qualification of the Members who should compose the quorum; therefore, if I am to express an opinion on the matter, I should say that it would not be within the competence of the Council to make an alteration in the rules in the manner suggested by His Honour, and, accordingly, I do not think it advisable to entertain the discussion whether it is necessary to adjourn the consideration of the rules for the conduct of business for that purpose.

"I also wish to say—for as President I consider myself generally responsible for the course of business of the Legislative Council—that I do not consider that the proceedings of the Council of the past year in Simla are justly open to the criticisms which have been advanced by His Honour. I think it will be in the recollection of those Members of the Council who were present at the meetings held at Simla, that no measure of any great importance, touching the whole of India, was there passed. So far from my having any desire to pass measures of importance at Simla, I deliberately deferred the passing of two Bills—one affecting the Panjáb, and the other the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb and Oudh—namely, the Panjáb Municipalities Bill, and the Bill for the regulation of Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage in Northern India. Although those measures were discussed at considerable length at Simla, I thought it advisable that the Council at Calcutta should have an opportunity of considering them before they became law. I am glad that I took that course, because I think that the consideration of these Bills by the Council at Calcutta has enabled us to introduce some modifications, not of any great importance certainly, but still some modifications which, I believe, will be beneficial. So far, then, as my recollection serves me, the course which was taken by the Legislative Council at Simla in the past session is by no means open to the criticisms which His Honour has made in respect to legislating upon large and important subjects, affecting the whole of India, in a place where we are subject to the inconvenience of not having the presence of some of the Members of the Council whose assistance we are so fortunate as to receive in Calcutta.

"In respect to the Bills passed at Simla, there was one, namely, the Straits Settlements' Emigration Bill, which mainly affected the Presidency of Madras, but before passing it, the subject had been carefully considered in communication with the Madras Government.

"It will, I think, be obvious to all the Members of Council, that if we were to bind ourselves in respect to legislation by any rules of the nature suggested by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in regard to the locality in which the Council should sit, or in respect to the qualification of the Members of Council who constitute the quorum, the Government of India would, before long, find itself involved in much difficulty in the matter of legislation. Cases may undoubtedly occur in which it would be absolutely necessary to legislate at once, and without unnecessary delay; but unnecessary delay would, in my opinion, be incurred if any such rules were introduced, or if there had been in the Act of Parliament any provisions of the nature suggested by His Honour. I look upon the Act of Parliament as ruling this case, and I think the legislature of Great Britain exercised a wise discretion in not binding the Indian Council by any such rules.

"His Honour has alluded to the power which, by the Act of Parliament, is vested in the Governor General of acting without the Legislative Council in cases of emergency, by making and promulgating ordinances. For my own part, having the honour to fill that office, I must distinctly say that I should very much prefer to act with the advice and assistance of the Legislative Council rather than to exercise the extraordinary powers which are entrusted to me by the law; and I think that it would be far preferable that, in all cases, there should be a power to assemble the Legislative Council in any place in which the Government of India may for the time being be placed under the provisions of the present law with respect to the quorum of Members, rather than that obstacles should be placed to such meetings of the Council

and any difficulties which might consequently arise be met by the promulgation of ordinances by the Governor General."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR explained that he entirely concurred with His Excellency the President that it would not be lawful to limit the place of meeting of the Council by any rule. His observations had reference only to Rule 4 of the Rules now before the Council which was in these words:—

"4. The quorum shall be seven including the President."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Rules as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PANJÁB APPEALS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE asked the permission of His Excellency the President to postpone the next three items in the List of Business, namely—

That the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prolong the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb be taken into consideration:

That, in section 4, the following words be omitted:—

"with the modifications subject to which it was extended to the Panjáb, by notification of Government, dated the twelfth day of September 1866; and"

That the Bill as amended be passed.

A communication had been received from the learned Judges of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, which rendered it necessary to refer to the Local Government.

Leave was granted.

BURMA PORT-DUES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the levy of Port-dues in British Burma be taken into consideration. He said that the consideration of this Report would not take the Council long, because it only said that the Committee saw no reason to make any alterations in the draft Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill be passed. When he introduced this Bill, he had explained its object, which was very simple. It was merely for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of passing a separate Act of Council whenever a port in British Burma reached that stage at which it was desirable to bring it within the general Port-dues Act. As that Act was framed, after a port was brought within its compass, no dues could be levied, except such as were specified in that Act or some subsequent Act. British Burma was in that stage of growth that, every now and then, it was found desirable to bring some port within the provisions of the general Act. It was not convenient to pass a special Act in every case. Therefore, it was proposed to give power to the Local Government and the Governor General in Council, acting in conjunction, to fix the rate and conditions for the levy of port-dues by a declaration, which might be the same declaration which brought the port within the compass of the general Act, or a subsequent one. Their power was limited by fixing the maximum of dues and the character of the vessels upon which they might be levied. Those limits were such as had been already provided in two separate Acts passed for Burmese ports, which was thought a proper limit to fix for all the Burmese ports. Since the Bill passed through Committee, they had the advantage of the presence of

the Hon'ble Mr. Eden, the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, in Calcutta, and he had gone through the Bill and approved of it.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTHERN INDIA IRRIGATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON moved that the Bill to regulate Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage in Northern India, as amended, be passed. At the last meeting of the Council, when the Bill was taken into consideration, certain amendments were moved and carried which rendered necessary some verbal alterations in the Bill. These had been made, and the Bill was now complete, as amended after consideration in Council. He had no further remarks to make regarding it.

His Highness THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF VIZIANAGRAM said that, having estates in the province to which this Bill was particularly intended to apply, it appeared to him proper, not only to give his concurrence to it, but also to express his general approbation of its purpose and the scheme by which it proposed to effect such purpose. It was, THE MAHÁRÁJÁ believed, by its large irrigation-works that the benefits of British government were as intimately brought home to the body of the people as by any other works undertaken by the Government for the advancement of this country. The system was one which had of necessity been practised here for generations; but under no other Government in India had it been organized and developed in so extensive a way as it had been, and was at present being, under the British Rule. To the mass of the people, and to those living in parts remote from the immediate influence of educated thoughts, the advantage of the other works now so largely undertaken by Government was not so readily apparent; but the most ignorant ryot did not fail to see at once, and appreciate the inestimable benefit of a constant supply of water brought home to his fields. In time, too, as he became aware of the diminution of sickness and the lesser frequency of weak constitutions, he would understand and acknowledge the advantage of such drainage-works as this Bill contemplated, and, in expressing his hearty approval of it, he begged to state that he was also expressing the feeling and opinion of the Native community at large.

Major General the Hon'ble H. W. NORMAN had opposed certain clauses of the Panjáb Irrigation Bill which passed the Council at Simla in 1871. It was therefore satisfactory to him that that Act was never brought into operation. As the present Bill contained no clauses of a similar nature, or which compelled the ryots to take water whether they desired it or not, he was able entirely to support the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS did not propose to refer in any detail to the past history of this Bill, or to trouble the Council with a relation of the past proceedings by which we had arrived at the present stage. But he desired to say a few words, lest a silent vote might be misconstrued, and it might be supposed that he repented of the vote which he gave as a Member of the Council in 1871, when the previous Bill was under discussion. He believed that the provisions of that Bill were not sufficiently understood by the general public, and he was certain that a considerable amount of virtuous indignation had been unnecessarily expended, both inside and outside these walls, in denouncing the clauses of the Bill as it stood when passed by the Council in 1870-71. He had, indeed, an instance of that in the few words which had fallen from his hon'ble colleague, General Norman, who had told the Council that he rejoiced in the Bill passing in its present form, because it did not compel the owners or occupiers of land to take water against their will. MR. ELLIS hoped to make it clear that such a provision formed no part of the Bill of 1871. He believed that the worst that could be reasonably said of that Bill, was stated by those who referred to the clauses as likely to prove inoperative, because water was so valued that every one who could, would use it, and that the clauses were therefore not wanted, or if wanted,

they provided a procedure so fettered by conditions, that the Bill would not work. Worse than those objections he did not think any one could fairly and reasonably urge against the Act. He thought that the reason for the misapprehension was that the original scheme was very different. The promoters of the Bill desired, in the first instance, that a compulsory rating should be levied from the whole district whenever a work of irrigation failed to be remunerative. That provision was not embodied in the Bill as it stood before the Council. But the original scheme was referred to in great detail by those who supported that principle, and also by those who declaimed against it, and the debate consisted mainly of arguments *pro* and *con* on that original principle which was not to be found in the Bill then before Council. He thought his hon'ble colleague, Sir Richard Temple, would bear him out, that the greater portion of the speeches delivered in Council on that occasion were directed to the question whether a compulsory rating on the whole district was desirable or not, although that principle was not embodied in the former Bill. What was there, then, in the Bill which passed the Council, which we did not find in the present Bill? It was simply this. The Bill provided that, if, after a certain term of years, the Government found that a large irrigation scheme was not remunerative, enquiry should be made to ascertain the cause. If the cause was found to be, that the original estimate as to the rates assessable, the cost of construction, or the area irrigable was wrong, or that expenditure had been by negligence or otherwise incurred in excess of the estimate, then the imperial Government, having, as the representative of the people, made a mistake, the people generally would bear the loss. But if, on the other hand, it was found that, owing to the idleness or ignorance of those who could make use of the water, but failed to do so, the scheme was unremunerative, it was then made lawful to the Government, not as was popularly supposed, to compel the people to take the water, but to levy from those persons a small and fixed rate, the maximum being stated in the Bill, to go towards defraying the interest of the scheme undertaken for their benefit, and which they had not the sense to avail themselves of. The power of the Government was most strictly guarded by the provisions which rendered it necessary to prove that the persons declining to take the water could use it to their benefit. And that was in no sense, therefore, a compulsory rating, such as the original proposal was, and such as his hon'ble friend, General Norman, and MR. ELLIS with him, objected to before the Bill took the shape in which it passed. He thought the sole effect, therefore, of the Bill was this. It provided that, whenever a project proved unremunerative owing to no fault in the estimate or construction, then the general tax-paying public of India should not be compelled to pay, until those who might avail themselves of the water and failed to do so through ignorance, idleness or other causes had discharged their quota. He thought there was no hardship in that. It was, to quote an expression of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, "scrupulously just" that such persons should be called upon to pay, before we burdened the general tax-payer with the obligation to make up any deficiency caused by the ignorance and folly of these people.

For obvious reasons, MR. ELLIS did not ask now to insert any particular clauses representing the principle which he advocated; but he believed the Bill as now passed, owing to their omission, was less perfect than it would have been. Those clauses seemed to him to have given the Government an insurance against a risk, for which they might reasonably be allowed to provide. The omission of the clauses did not affect his readiness to pass the Bill, but he certainly thought it should affect our readiness to admit schemes for benefiting the people by irrigation, when we had no such insurance to fall back upon. That was, however, rather for discussion in the Executive Council; and he now merely said that the Bill was not so perfect as it would have been with those clauses.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE said as his hon'ble friend and colleague had referred to him, he thought it just to his hon'ble friend to afford full corroboration to what he had said. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE certainly thought that the rejected clauses were, if properly understood, perfectly just and ex-

pedient. And he feared their rejection would somewhat retard the progress of canal-irrigation. But as he had, at the time, said all he could on that behalf and vindicated at great length the course taken, and as that course was rejected by superior authority, it was of no use for him to say anything more, although he adhered to all the opinions he then expressed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell be added to the Select Committee on the following Bills:

To consolidate and amend the law relating to the local extent of the general Regulations and Acts, and to the local limits of the jurisdictions of the High Courts and the Chief Controlling Revenue Authorities.

To consolidate and amend the law relating to Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents.

To consolidate the law relating to Oaths and Affirmations.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Rent in the North-Western Provinces. Almost ever since Act X of 1859 became law, it had been evident that some of its provisions were unsuitable to the tenures of Upper India, and proposals for amending the law had been for some time past under the consideration of the Local Government. The Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land-revenue in the North-Western Provinces, which was now before the Council, dealt with the same questions. Consequently, it was absolutely necessary that the two Bills should be considered together, so that their provisions might be brought into accordance with each other. When he introduced the Bill, he would explain fully the changes proposed in the existing law.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR would only express his satisfaction at the introduction of the Bill at this time. The experience he had had in the Select Committee on the other Bill of the hon'ble member, had thoroughly convinced him and other members of the Committee, that it would be impossible to deal with one Bill without considering the other. The explanations the hon'ble member had given had shown that the provisions of the two Bills were woven together. They involved the most enormously important questions; they involved questions which were not only applicable to the North-Western Provinces, but also to other provinces of the empire. And therefore it would be in every way desirable that they should be considered together, and that a decision should not be precipitated.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS merely desired to say that he corroborated all that had fallen from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, both as to the desirability of considering this Bill in connection with the Bill relating to land-revenue, and as to the importance of both Bills, and the necessity for not hurrying them through the Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 18th February 1873.

CALCUTTA;
The 11th February 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Dept.

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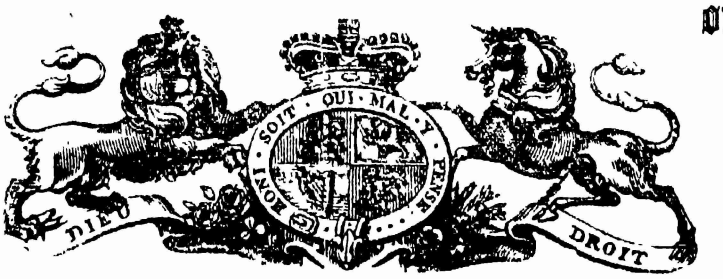

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 15th February 1873.

No. 616.—Privilege leave of absence for one month, under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. H. W. Wellesley, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

No. 617.—Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. Plowden received charge from Mr. Wellesley on the forenoon of this day.

The 18th February 1873.

No. 638.—The furlough for one year granted in Notification No. 5, dated the 3rd ultimo, to Mr. Nobin Chundra Banerjya, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, has been cancelled at his own request.

No. 641.—The under-mentioned Officers serving in the Central Provinces have passed the prescribed Departmental Examination :—

Higher Standard.

Mr. R. H. Pilcher, C. S., Assistant Commissioner.
" A. H. L. Fraser, C. S. " "
" F. C. Anderson, C. S. " "
" D. O. Meiklejohn, C. S. " "
" S. Jacob, C. S. " "
" A. M. Fanshawe, C. S. " "
" S. Ismay, C. S. " "
" H. C. Williams, C. S. " "
" Abdul Rahim, Extra " "
" Mohun Chunder Chattoorjee, Clerk of Court, Seoni.

Lower Standard.

Mr. H. F. Bartlett, C. S., Assistant Commissioner.
Pandit Chintaman Nand, Officiating Tahsildar.
Bamdeo Baidar, Naib Tahsildar.
Trimbak Moreshwar, District Inspector of Schools.
Rangrao Venketesh, Deputy Clerk of Court, Chandah.
Mamjid Husen, Naib Tahsildar, Chindwarra.
Damodhar Ganesh, Misl Khan, Judicial Commissioner's Court.
Vishnu Ramchandra, Naib Tahsildar, Ramtek.
Raghunath Sakaram, Treasury Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.
Sakharam Mahipat, Naib Tasildar, Katol.
Ramchandra Shiv Ram, Misl Khan, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

Police Standard.

Mr. W. Jephson, Inspector of Railway Police, Nagpúr.

The 19th February 1873.

No. 650.—Mr. J. Talboys Wheeler, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 651.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major H. T. Duncan, Inspector General of Police in British Burmah, to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of that Province during Mr. J. T. Wheeler's absence on leave, or until further orders.

The 20th February 1873.

No. 681.—The under-mentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names :—

Mr. M. D. E. S. Chalmers, B. A., six months (medical certificate).
" P. Hurley, three months (medical certificate).

No. 682.—The under-mentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 639.—Mr. Frederick Wilkinson, of Manchester in the County of Lancaster, Yarn Agent, for improvements in the treatment of cotton previously to its being spun into yarn.

No. 645.—Mr. John Alexander Cameron, of Madras in the East Indies, Merchant's Assistant, in the employ of Messrs. Dymes & Co. of the same place, Merchants and Agents; and Mr. John Frier, of Adoni in the District of Bellary in the Presidency of Madras, Mechanical Engineer, also in the employ of Messrs. Dymes & Co., for improvements in screw presses, for the compression of hay, cotton, wool, hemp, jute, and other fibres, by the use of "an accumulating differential screw and disconnecting nut."

No. 646.—Major General Henry Young Darracott Scott, C. B., of Ealing in the County of Middlesex, for improvements in the treatment of sewage for the purpose of obtaining therefrom useful products such as manure and cement.

No. 652.—Mr. Jean Methodios Joannides, of 24, New Bond Street in the City of London, Agricultural Engineer, for a new anti-mildew grain and seed protector.

No. 658.—Mr. William Henry Hughan, of Salford in the County of Lancaster, England, Manure Manufacturer, for certain improvements in the utilization of night soil, ashes and cements or limy matter, for the production of manure and other useful purposes.

No. 666.—Mr. Paul Philippe Francois Michea, of Jabulpore in Central Provinces, for the manufacture of a new dye stuff designated as "canocarpine."

No. 669.—Mr. Joseph Green Cooke, Locomotive Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, Lucknow, for a self-acting cooling and ventilating apparatus for Railway carriages, buildings, ships, &c.

No. 672.—Mr. Joseph Ellicott Holmes, Engineer, of Walworth in the County of Surrey, and Mr. Walter Payton, Engineer, of 21, Great George Street in the City of Westminster, England, for improvements in machinery for dressing stone.

No. 673.—Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Warden, Engineer, Bombay, Mody Street, for the combined horizontal screw and vertical hydraulic cotton press.

No. 675.—Mr. Thomas Henry Rushton and Mr. William Dobson, both of Bolton in the County of Lancaster, Machine-makers, for improvements in machinery for ginning cotton.

The 21st February 1873.

No. 700.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of Act XXXI of 1860 *(An Act relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases)*, as modified by Act VI of 1866 *(The Arms' Act Continuance Act)*, to be in force throughout the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

2. It is notified, for general information, that, with the exceptions below described, Act XXXI of 1860, as modified by Act VI of 1866, remains in force in Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, and Coorg.

3. The exceptions noted above are as follow:

(*a*) under the provisions of Section 50, Act XXXI of 1860, His Excellency has been pleased to exempt the Province of British Burmah from the operation of Sections 41, 42, 43, and 53, and the District of Nimar, in the Central Provinces, from the operation of Section 26 of the said Act, respectively;

(*b*) under the provisions of Clause 4 of Section 27, Act XXXI of 1860, as amended by Section 3, Act VI of 1866, His Excellency has been pleased to exempt, from the operations of Sections 25 and 26 of the former Act, the following classes of persons residing in the Province of Coorg:

(1) Europeans, Americans, and Eurasians;

(2) persons of the Coorg race;

(3) persons of other races who hold lands on jumma tenure, and are, consequently, liable to be called on to perform police duties; and

(4) members of the family of the late Chiefs of Coorg, permitted to reside in the Province, and their retainers;

(c) under the provisions of the clauses and sections above cited, and of clause 8, Section 32, Act XXXI of 1860, His Excellency has been pleased to exempt Europeans, Americans, Eurasians, Parsees, and Native Christians residing in the Province of Oudh from the operation of Sections 25, 26, and 32 of the last-named Act.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th February 1873.

No. 391.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 104, Section 7, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Ernest George Birch, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 20th February 1873.

No. 75.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the leave of absence for 12 months granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Mr. C. Sanderson, Registrar of the Diocese, with effect from the 17th proximo.

The Lord Bishop has nominated Mr. Robert Leycester Upton to officiate as Registrar.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Fort William, the 17th February 1873.

No. 121.—Lieutenant A. J. C. Scott, Bengal Staff Corps, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, is confirmed as an Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 17th January 1873.

The 21st February 1873.

No. 133.—Colonel G. H. Saxton, Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, Topographical Survey, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for two months, from the date on which he may avail himself of such leave.

EMIGRATION.

The 19th February 1873.

No. 30.—The following Rules relating to Emigration from the Port of Calcutta have been made by the Governor General in Council under the provisions of Section 56 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1871, and are hereby published for general information :—

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RULES RELATING TO EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF ACT VII OF 1871.

I.—OF PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS IN PORT.

Rules for the guidance of the Protector of Emigrants.

1. The attention of the Protector of Emigrants is directed to those sections of the Act which define his position and duties, the position and duties of others who are engaged under the Act, and to the following rules.

2. Besides the usual reports [under section 8 of the Act] on return emigrants, the treatment they have experienced on boardship and in the colony, the Protector will submit for the information of Government the under-noted periodical reports and returns :—

(*a*.) *Monthly.*—A return showing the number and description of emigrants who have embarked for the colonies during the month immediately preceding that on which the return is due.

(*b*.) *Annually.*—A report on the emigration of the preceding official year, giving particulars on any points of importance, and embracing detailed information on (*a*) the number and description of emigrants embarked for and returned from the several colonies; (*b*) the amount of savings brought back by return emigrants; (*c*) the detention of coolies in the depôts and their mortality in depôts; (*d*) the length of the voyages and the mortality during those voyages; and (*e*) the prevalence of cholera on board of emigrant ships for the period under review.

3. Fees under section 31 of the Indian Emigration Act must be levied on each emigrant as defined in section 3 of the Act.

4. In the event of any emigrant who is already registered for one colony desiring to emigrate to another, such emigrant may be re-registered for the colony elected; and the same fee authorized for the first registration must be paid for re-registration by the Agent or recruiter of the colony to which the emigrant is going.

5. A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent and countersigned by the Protector of Emigrants, to the effect that any emigrant has deserted prior to embarkation, shall be accepted as sufficient proof [under section 31 of the Act] on which the fee paid in respect of such emigrant may be refunded to the Agent or recruiter by whom it was paid.

6. Copies and translations of the Indian Emigration Act, and of the rules framed under its provisions, may be procured, at the authorized prices, from the office of the Protector of Emigrants, who will submit annual returns to Government of the number of copies of each which have been disposed of.

Rules for the guidance of the Medical Inspector of Emigrants.

7. The attention of the Medical Inspector is directed to sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 34, 42 and 49 of the Act, and to the following rules.

8. The Medical Inspector shall exercise a careful supervision over the sanitary state of the emigration depôts; and, when necessary, he should suggest to the Agent or officer in charge of the depôt any alteration which, in a sanitary point of view, may seem to him likely to benefit the coolies; and, so far as circumstances render it expedient, he should endeavour to introduce uniformity by assimilating the approved practices and arrangements in the several depôts each one to the other.

9. He is jointly responsible with the Protector of Emigrants for the eligibility, for emigration purposes, of vessels which take emigrants from this port, and is expected to be present with the Protector of Emigrants at the primary and final surveys of ships chartered for the conveyance of emigrants, of their ventilation, fittings, provisions, medical stores, and hospital arrangements. He shall also be present at the embarkation of emigrants, and shall see that everything is done to lessen the likelihood of disease and increase the comfort of the coolies.

10. No emigrant must be permitted to embark who is considered by the Medical Inspector to be physically unfit for the voyage, or who cannot do so without danger to his or her health or to that of others. It will not be for the Inspector to decide upon the fitness or otherwise of the coolies for labor in the colony to which they are bound; that is a question for the consideration of the Agent, who is guided in his selection of fit laborers by the advice of medical officers,* who are specially appointed to this duty by the colony to which the emigrants are going.

* (*a*) The Surgeon of the depôt and (*b*) the Surgeon of the ship in which the coolies are about to be conveyed.

Rules for the guidance of Emigration Agents.

11. Their attention is directed to those sections of the Act that define their duties, and to the following rules.

12. Correspondence with the local Government in connection with colonial emigration should be conducted through the Protector of Emigrants.

13. Ordinarily, the Agent will be guided by the Medical Inspector of Emigrants and the Surgeon of the depôt in all sanitary measures adopted in depôts, but the following points, briefly indicated below, should always be kept in view, *viz.*—

(*a*.) Cleanliness and ventilation, as affecting the persons of the coolies, their clothing, sleeping sheds, hospitals, depôt, compound, and privies

(*b.*) The purity of the drinking water-supply [*which must be distinct from that used fo washing and bathing*] and the efficiency of the means for preserving its purity.

(*c.*) *Food.*—That it is of good quality, sufficient in quantity, and well cooked. Where rations are issued in lieu of diet money, the Government dietary scale (No. 1, Schedule E) should be used as a guide.

(*d.*) *Clothing.*—A sufficient supply at all seasons, and of blankets during the cold months especially. Clothing which coolies bring into the depôt with them may be retained by them, provided that the articles are in good condition, are not suspected of infection [in which case they must be burnt], and are properly washed, especially on admission and previous to embarkation.

(*e.*) The immediate isolation of all cases of communicable disease (*e.g.*, cholera, small-pox), and the prompt and careful disposal of all excreta, particularly in cholera cases, the destruction by fire of all infected or suspected clothing or other articles, the vaccination of all emigrants admitted into depôt previous to embarkation, and the free use of disinfectants in sleeping sheds, hospitals, and privies.

(*f.*) Employment and recreation should be encouraged. Coolies should be engaged, as far as possible, in maintaining the good order and cleanliness of the depôt compound, garden, &c., for which service they ought to be fairly remunerated, and games or other amusements should be encouraged.

14. Whenever cholera makes its appearance, the matter should be immediately reported to the Protector of Emigrants, who will in severe outbreaks report for the information of Government.

15. There should always be two hospitals in every depôt,—one for ordinary cases, and the other for communicable disease (*e.g.*, cholera, &c); and a resident native or other doctor, subject to the approval of the Medical Inspector, shall be appointed to have charge of, and to live near the hospital and within the depôt compound.

16. The weekly hospital report, in such form as may be desired by the Medical Inspector, shall be furnished regularly.

17. Coolies should not be detained too long in depôt. Every effort should be made to despatch the coolies, if possible, within a month from the date of their arrival in depôt, so that the average detention in depôt may not, as a general rule, exceed one month. A return in Form No. 2 should be submitted for the information of Government at the close of each official year, with an explanation if the detention in depôt has been unusually long.

18. A qualified European or Native medical officer (who has a fair knowledge of English) shall, subject to the approval of the Protector of Emigrants, be appointed by the Emigration Agent to every ship engaged.

19. In cases in which the medical officer selected by the Agent has no diploma, he should not be employed without the approval of the Inspector General of the Medical Department.

A compounder or qualified Native doctor shall also be appointed to attend on the emigrants during the voyage.

20. The medical officer selected must be directed to the Protector's office for the purpose of having his testimonials examined and registered, and the Protector may, if he see reason for so doing, take the opinion of the Inspector General of the Medical Department as to the efficiency of such medical officer.

21. The Emigration Agent will be informed, by the Master of the vessel chartered by him, of the dates fixed for the official surveys, in order that the Agent may have an opportunity of being present. Any opinions or suggestions which the Agent may wish to express respecting the vessel, her stores, fittings, &c., on those occasions should be communicated there and then to the Protector and Medical Inspector of Emigrants. Unless of a trivial nature and disposed of at the time, the Agent should convey his views also in writing officially to the Protector, and without delay, before the vessel is passed as fit for the conveyance or reception of emigrants

22. Government having directed that a second medical officer shall accompany each ship to the Sandheads when epidemic disease is prevalent in Calcutta, any Agent not providing such an assistant will be required to obtain from the Surgeon of the depôt, on the day of the embarkation of the emigrants, a certificate to the effect that they have been generally healthy in depôt, and that no epidemic is prevalent among the coolies there. A copy of this certificate must be forwarded to the Protector's office.

23. Of the total number to be embarked, the proportion of adult females shall be 40 to every 100 adult males.

24. The Emigration Agent concerned should furnish the Master of the vessel chartered by him, when applying for a license, with a certified memorandum of the number and description of the emigrants likely to be embarked.

25. In a cases of emergency, when the proportion of females cannot be completed, an application should accompany the memorandum, reporting the deficiency for the information of Government, and submitting for approval the manner in which it is intended to be made good in subsequent shipments.

26. As a general rule, females in an advanced state of pregnancy, and infants who are too young to take ordinary food, and whose mothers cannot supply nourishment for them, should not be embarked

27. It shall be the duty of Emigration Agents to deliver to the Protector of Emigrants all property, wills, or other documents which may come into their possession, belonging to coolies who have died in depôt, on shipboard, or in the colonies, together with such descriptive

particulars of the deceased and their heirs as they may be in a position to furnish, in order that their relatives may be traced or identified and the property correctly disposed of.

28. The Emigration Agent shall, with as little delay as possible, inform the Protector of Emigrants, in writing, of any changes he may be authorized to make in the terms offered to intending emigrants, in order that the alteration may be communicated to Government as soon as possible.

29. The Emigration Agent should appoint a compounder (and an interpreter if necessary), and the sirdars, cooks, and (*unless found by the ship*) the topases, specified in Schedule E, scale No. 11. He should instruct them to be present at the time of embarkation, in order that they may assist the emigrants when embarking.

Topases for emigrant ships bound for places west of the Cape (West Indies, &c.), by whomsoever engaged, should be found by the ship, and placed on the articles under conditions to be prescribed by Government; but in all cases, whether engaged by Emigration Agents or ships, topases who are natives of India engaged for service on board emigrant ships, *must be ensured return passages*, and this condition shall be specified in their agreements.

30. Copies of all agreements entered into with medical subordinates, interpreters, and others, being natives of India, engaged to proceed with coolies to the West Indies or other colonies, should be forwarded to the Protector of Emigrants for submission to Government; and before the departure of each ship, a memorandum showing all natives of India (*other than emigrants and crew*) who may be engaged by the Emigration Agents for service on board of emigrant ships, should be furnished to the Protector of Emigrants. It will be the duty of the Protector to satisfy himself that advances of wages endorsed on such agreements have been actually paid to, and received by, the persons named in such agreements.

31. Between the first day of March and the fifteenth day of September, every emigrant proceeding to the west of the Cape shall be provided with an extra double blanket for use outside the tropics, in addition to the usual supply of clothing and blankets prescribed in scale No. 5 for the rest of the season.

32. In sufficient time previous to the day fixed for embarkation, the coolies should be arranged (relatives being kept together) in the numerical order in which their names will occur in the passes and the general register compiled from the passes, both of which must therefore correspond and be numbered accordingly.

33. Each emigrant must be provided with his pass, and may also be supplied with a tin ticket (to hang conveniently from the neck or arm where it may be easily seen), bearing the number, stamped in raised figures, corresponding with that affixed to his or her name in the pass and general register of emigrants about to be embarked.

34. When mustering the coolies on any occasion, and especially for inspection, prior to embarkation, they should be arranged and maintained in the order of their numbers to avoid confusion and ensure a correct muster

35. Emigration Agents should furnish the documents noted below, *viz.*—

To Masters.

(*a.*) A certified memorandum of the number and description of emigrants likely to be embarked, the proportion of adult females, and any explanation that the circumstances of the case may require.

(*b.*) Certificate under section 44 of the Act. (*See* Form No. 20.)

(*c.*) Two copies of the Indian Emigration Act and of all rules under section 56, and two copies of a translation of the Act and of such rules in such languages as the local Government may direct.

(*d.*) Passes or certificates to the emigrants under section 38 of the Act.

(*e.*) Four copies of the general register of emigrants compiled from their passes. (Form No. 23.) All four shall be signed by the Master; the Master shall then deliver two copies to the Emigration Agent, who after signing them shall retain one and return the other to the Master for the use of the emigration authorities at the port of debarkation. The Master shall also deliver two other copies to the Protector, who after signing them will retain one and return the other, in order that it may be duly filled up (as required by rule 104) and forwarded to the Government officer at the port of debarkation, who will ultimately return it with the Surgeon's medical records to the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta.

(*f.*) A copy of instructions for guidance in the care and management of emigrants.

To Surgeons.

(*g.*) A blank form for recording daily issue of stores for emigrants. (Form No. 24 or 25.)

(*h.*) Admission and discharge book (blank). (Form No. 26.)

(*i.*) Medical case book (blank). (Form No. 27.)

(*j.*) Register of births and deaths (blank). (Form No. 28.)

(*k*) Medical history of the voyage (blank). (Form No. 29.)

(*l.*) Instructions to Surgeons for guidance in the care and management of emigrants, and a copy of the rules under the Indian Emigration Act.

(*m.*) A copy of the charter party.

Rules for the guidance of Masters of Emigrant Ships.

36. In addition to the following rules, their attention is directed to sections 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55 of the Indian Emigration Act.

37. Every vessel for which a license is required shall be surveyed under instructions from the Protector of Emigrants, through whom written application for the license must be made by the Master in Form No. 3.

38. On receipt of the application for license, the Protector shall, in communication with the Master Attendant, cause the vessel to be surveyed by an officer of the Master Attendant's Department, with a view to ascertain her sea-worthiness, the extent and nature of her accommodation,* &c. (under the terms of section 41 of the Act), the state of her tackle, boats, &c., as prescribed in Schedule A, together with such other additional requisites as may be considered necessary by the Marine Surveyor to render the vessel in every respect sea-worthy and fit for the conveyance of emigrants.

* Under Government order No. 122 of 10th January 1872, Sterling's rule is adopted in measuring emigrant ships.

39. The Marine Surveyor shall report the results of his survey and measurements to the Protector of Emigrants, first in Form No. 4, and subsequently, when everything is provided to his satisfaction, in Form No. 16.

40. After the Marine Surveyor's report in Form No. 4 has been forwarded to the Protector's office, the Master should arrange with the Protector of Emigrants for an inspection of the vessel in order to decide on her eligibility in other respects, her ventilation and fittings as specified in Schedule B. The Master must at once inform the Emigration Agent of the day and hour fixed for this survey.

41. The Protector, if satisfied in all respects, will then grant a certificate (Form No. 6) to the Master, and will require the Master to execute in duplicate the bond (Schedule D) in consideration of his receiving a license.

42. Prior to taking in the stores enumerated in the list of provisions and miscellaneous articles (Form No. 8 or 9), the Master shall send for the examination of the Protector samples of each article enumerated in the dietary scales. If they are approved, the *instructions* in Form No. 7 will be forwarded for the guidance of the Commander, who must carefully attend to them, and see that the officer in charge of the stores, &c., abides by them also.

43. The prescribed quantity of water must be taken directly from the municipal hydrant (and not by means of tank boats) into the ship's tanks, which must be thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed; and if the vessel is beyond the point to which the hydrants extend, she must come within a convenient distance of the nearest hydrant for this purpose. All the water for the emigrants must be stored in clean iron tanks, and *not in casks*. In ships carrying an approved distilling apparatus, a reduction of one-third the prescribed quantity of water is allowed, and Masters should lose no time in getting the machine examined by the Government surveyor of distilling machines.

44. The provisions, miscellaneous articles, medicines, instruments, disinfectants, &c., (Form No. 8 or 9 and scale No. 4 or 9), and the *extra clothing, blankets*, &c. (scale No. 5 or 10), must be on board at least one day before that fixed for the final survey, in order that the Surgeon of the ship (with whom the Master must communicate) may have an opportunity of examining those stores properly *on board the ship* prior to the final survey, which will be held after the Surgeon is satisfied and certifies to their correctness under scale No. 4 or 9 and in Form No. 13.

The medical stores and extra clothing, &c., should then be locked up safely pending their inspection by the Medical Inspector and Protector of Emigrants at the final survey.

45. It is the duty of the Master to ascertain that all the fittings, stores and water are of the best quality and amply provided according to scale. If he is unable to attend to this duty himself, he must on his own responsibility depute an officer specially to this work. The examinations of the Protector and Medical Inspector do not in any degree lessen the responsibility of the Master, who, when everything is ready for final survey, should forward the certificate and application for final survey (Form No. 14) to the Protector's office. When the time for the final survey has been fixed by the Protector, the Master must at once inform the Emigration Agent of it, in order that he may be afforded an opportunity of being present also.

46. Emigrants will not be allowed to embark on any vessel on board of which there is not a third officer, whose duty it shall be to have charge of the emigrant stores, to issue the rations, water, &c., for the emigrants, and to assist the Surgeon generally in the care and management of the emigrants on board.

47. No gunpowder, inflammable oils, spirits, jute, hides, nor any commodity likely by reason of its quantity or quality to be detrimental to the safety or health of the emigrants, shall be taken as cargo or part of the cargo; nor shall any vicious dogs or wild animals be allowed on board of an emigrant ship.

48. Responsible officers must be appointed to have charge of the fire-engine and other precautionary measures against the risk of fire.

49. In ships for the West Indies, the Master must see that the full number of *topases* (prescribed in scale No. 11) are provided. It must be distinctly understood that they are engaged solely on account of the emigrants, that they are to be entirely under the orders and control of the Surgeon, and must be placed on the articles under conditions to be prescribed by Government. (*See* Rule 29.)

50. Besides the bond (under section 40 of the Act, Schedule D, Appendix, required from the Master, and which, duly stamped, must be executed in duplicate at the office of the Protector of Emigrants), the Master shall forward to the Protector's office, *at least one clear day before the day appointed for the final survey*, the under-noted certificates duly filled up, dated and signed according to the forms prescribed in the Appendix, *viz.*—

(*a.*) A certificate to the effect that the conditions of Rules 46 and 47 have been complied with.—Form No. 12.

(*b.*) Two copies of the provision list duly filled up and signed,—Form No. or ; the Surgeon's certificates to scale No. 4 or 9, and Form No. 13.

(*c.*) A certificate of the total quantity of water, its source, &c.—Form No. 10.

(*d.*) A certificate from the Master stating that an officer has been appointed to the special charge of the emigrants, stores, &c., and that the fittings, stores, are ready for survey.—Form No. 14.

N.B.—*The following certificates should be forwarded to the Protector's office at least one day prior to that of embarkation :—*

(*e.*) A certificate from the Government surveyor of distilling machines to the effect that the requirements of Schedule C are fully complied with.—Form No. 11.

(*f.*) A certificate from the Master Attendant's office to the effect that the requirements of Schedule A and of the Marine Surveyor have been fully complied with.—Form No. 16.

(*g.*) A certificate from the Shipping Master's office to the effect that the proper number and description of crew (and in ships for the West Indies of *topases*) as per Schedule A (*and scale No.* 11) have been duly shipped.—Form No. 17.

(*h.*) A certificate from the owner or managing agents of the ship to the effect that a competent first class steam-tug has been engaged to tow the vessel to sea within twenty-four hours after embarkation of the coolies, and that there is seven days' supply of coal on board.

N.B.—In case a first class tug is not available, the steamer which it is proposed to engage in lieu of a first class tug shall be subject to the approval of the Master Attendant, who will signify his consent by countersigning the certificate.—Form No. 18.

(*i.*) Commanders are also required to furnish crew and passenger lists in Form No. 19; and, excepting emigrants and European or Native cabin passengers and their servants, who must be duly entered in the form above referred to, no other Native passengers shall be received on board an emigrant ship.

51. The date of embarkation may be decided on after, *but not before,* the ship has passed her final survey of fittings and stores, and the Master is cautioned against positively fixing the date for the steam-tug prior to this.

52. In appointing the time of embarkation, a sufficient interval must be ensured for the ship to reach her moorings, for the emigrants' stores to be properly stowed away, and for the vessel to be in every respect clean, in good order, and thoroughly prepared for the reception of her emigrants.

53. When everything is completed to the satisfaction of the Protector and Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and the ship is ready for sea, the clearance certificate in Form No. 20 under section 44 of the Act will be granted by the Protector of Emigrants to the Master, who will also obtain from the Emigration Agent a similar certificate.

54. Moorings are especially laid down abreast of the coolie embarkation wharf at Garden Reach, where Masters are required to moor their vessels securely before the emigrants embark; but no emigrant vessel shall leave her moorings for the coolie embarkation wharf until the final survey is over, unless the permission of the Protector of Emigrants has been obtained, and there is no objection to it.

Rules for the guidance of Surgeons of Emigrant Ships

55. The Surgeon shall call at the office of the Protector of Emigrants as soon as possible after his nomination, in order that his qualifications, &c., may be registered. He will leave his address at the office, and should intimate any change of residence as soon as it is conveniently possible, in order that communications from the office may be correctly addressed to him.

56. When the medical officer has no diploma, he shall not be employed without the approval of the Inspector General of the Medical Department, and native medical officers must have a fair knowledge of English.

57. The Surgeon is required to attend frequently at the depôt before embarkation, in order that he may become thoroughly acquainted with the health and physical condition of the coolies of whom he is about to receive charge, and he should see that they are all properly vaccinated.

58. He must take an early opportunity before embarkation of comparing the coolies in depôt with their passes (under section 38 of the Act), and when satisfied of their correctness he will countersign them.

59. The Surgeon, if in Calcutta at the time, shall be present with the Protector and Medical Inspector of Emigrants at the *first* official inspection for deciding on the eligibility, fittings, ventilation, &c., of the ship tendered for the conveyance of the emigrants of whom he is going in medical charge. He should visit the ship occasionally in the interval between the first and final survey, to satisfy himself in good time that there is nothing to which he would object, and should arrange with the Protector to see the samples of stores intended for the coolies before the samples are approved of. He must be present with the Protector and Medical Inspector at the *final survey* of ship's fittings and stores. Any suggestions or objections he may desire to make at either or both of the surveys should be stated there and then to the Protector and Medical Inspector, who, if the representation is of a trivial character, may deal with it at once, but if of a more serious or difficult nature, the Surgeon must without delay forward a written statement of his views officially to the Protector of Emigrants, who will give it careful attention. Should the Surgeon have no objections to urge on either of those occasions, he shall furnish the Protector of Emigrants with a certificate in Form No. 5 after the *first* inspection, and with a certificate in Form No. 15 after the *final survey.*

60. Prior to the time fixed for the final survey of stores, &c., the Surgeon, in communication with the Master, must appoint a convenient time for the careful examination, *on board the ship,* of the provisions, miscellaneous articles, medicines, instruments, disinfectants, extra clothing, and blankets supplied for the emigrants. If satisfied of their good quality and correctness according to scale, the Surgeon shall receive charge of the medical stores and

have them put into a safe place pending their examination at the final official survey. When satisfied he shall sign duplicate copies of the certified scales No. 4 or 9 (at foot of scale of medicines) and certificate Form No. 13. A copy of each must be furnished by him to the Protector of Emigrants, and a duplicate copy of each to the Emigration Agent.

61. Before the time of embarkation the Surgeon should also satisfy himself that the ordinary clothing and blankets supplied at the depôt to the coolies for their use on the voyage are of good quality, clean and sufficient according to scale, and that the compounder, sirdars, cooks, topases, &c., have been duly appointed.

62. The Surgeon must obtain the following documents from the office of the Protector of Emigrants:—

(*a.*) Blank forms of scale No. 4 or 9, and also certificate Forms Nos. 5, 13, 15, and 22.

(*b.*) Instructions to Surgeons regarding contagious fever on board of emigrant ships.

(*c.*) A copy duly signed by the Master of the scale and list of provisions, &c. (Form No. 8 or 9), taken on board at Calcutta.

(*d.*) A memorandum of the quantity and description of fresh provisions and water to be taken in by the Master either at the Cape or at St. Helena.

N.B.—For a list of documents to be obtained from the Emigration Agent, see Rule 35.

II.—THE EMBARKATION.

Rules for the guidance of Emigration Agents.

63. The emigrants, with their clothing, baggage, &c., should be at the wharf in sufficient time to be correctly arranged for medical inspection and muster, according to their numerical order in the general register, No. 1 being placed nearest the embarkation jetty.

64. Before leaving the depôt, the coolies should be supplied with good drinking water in their tin mugs or other vessels, and they should be particularly cautioned against drinking the river water at the time of embarkation.

65. When once numerically arranged for inspection and embarkation, they should not be permitted to leave their places; it should be impressed on the sirdars to attend to this, and the writers or other servants present should also see that no confusion results.

66. The compounder and establishment of cooks, topases, &c., must be present punctually to help the coolies with their bundles, and to assist the Surgeon in berthing the coolies when on board.

Rules for the guidance of Masters.

67. Before the time fixed for embarkation, the 'tween decks should be thoroughly cleaned and cleared for the reception of the emigrants. The lanterns, trimmed all ready for lighting, should be hung in their places, and unless wet weather prevents it, all the ventilation of the 'tween decks must be opened up.

68. When the weather is wet, or rain is expected, the tarpaulins for spreading tent fashion over the hatches must be put up, and awnings must be spread so as to shelter the coolies as they embark, and keep the 'tween decks as dry as possible.

69. The scuttle butts should be filled with drinking water, and the wash deck-tubs, filled with water, placed near the water-closets for the convenience of the coolies.

70. The landing stage, with ladder and hand rails, must be securely and conveniently fastened.

71. *All the crew must be on board previous to embarkation*, and should be mustered and examined by the Surgeon in the presence of the Protector of Emigrants and Emigration Agent, in order to ascertain their efficiency; and the Master should at the same time make sure that there are no stowaways on board by directing the chief officer (who will be assisted by the officer of customs) to search the vessel.

72. The Master must be present at the embarkation to satisfy himself, by comparing the passes with the names of the emigrants as they are called one by one in their numerical order in the general register, that all is correct; and two of the ship's crew, one to *count*, and the other to *note*, shall keep a careful tally of the total number of souls received on board.

73. No packages or traffic can be allowed on the embarkation stage at the time of embarkation.

74. After embarkation it is often necessary to issue a supply of biscuits and sugar to the coolies, and milk for the children if the Surgeon orders it. These articles should therefore be kept ready at hand.

75. Immediately after embarkation, coolies are very apt to carry fire for smoking into the 'tween decks if they can procure it; this should be guarded against.

76. After embarkation the Master and Surgeon will receive charge of the documents relating to the coolies, which will be furnished to them by the Emigration Agent.

77. In addition to the copies of the Act and Rules, and the emigrant's certificates or passes, the Emigration Agent will supply the Master of every vessel with four copies of the general register of emigrants (Form No. 23), all of which the Master is required to sign. He shall then deliver two of them to the Agent, who after signing them will return one to the Master for the use of the emigration authorities at the port of debarkation. The Master will also deliver two other copies of the register to the Protector of Emigrants, who after signing them well return one copy to the Master, in order that it may be duly filled up (as required by Rule 104) and forwarded to the Protector of Immigrants at the port of debarkation for ultimate transmission (with the medical records) to the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta.

78. The heavy baggage (if any) of the coolies should be put down the hold.

79. The vessel must get under weigh and proceed down the river under steam within 24 hours from the time of embarkation.

Rules for the guidance of the Ship's Surgeon.

80. He should be at the embarkation wharf at least half an hour before the time appointed for the embarkation.

81. Prior to embarkation he shall examine the crew in the presence of the Protector of Emigrants and Emigration Agent, and if satisfied that they are in good health and fit for duty, he shall give a certificate in Form No. 22 to the Protector of Emigrants.

82. He shall, in conjunction with the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, examine the emigrants for the last time previous to their going on board, and reject any one considered unfit to go.

83. In berthing the coolies, the unmarried women should be placed furthest aft, the married couples next, and the single men forward.

84. The Surgeon should see that the compounder, sirdars, cooks, and topases are on board.

85. For every 100 adults four sirdars are appointed to act as head-men. The coolies must be divided into lots, and each sirdar should take charge of a company and also of a division of the lower deck, for the good order and cleanliness of which he is to be held responsible.

86. The Surgeon should instruct the sirdars and topases to see that no smoking or fire is allowed in the 'tween decks, and that the coolies do not drink the river water, but that which is supplied for them in the scuttle butts on deck. These points will require the Surgeon's personal attention.

III.—THE VOYAGE.

Rules for the guidance of the Commander.

87. After embarkation pilots and preventive officers are required to see that none but those entered in the list of passengers and crew (Form No. 19) remain on board, and that no other persons are received on board subsequently.

88. Commanders are required to afford to the pilots and preventive officers every assistance in their power in carrying out the separate instructions with which they are charged.

89. As the Surgeon will have the principal charge of the emigrants, every requisition made by him to the Commander, consistent with good order and discipline, (without inter fering with the routine duties of the ship, for which the Commander himself is always the responsible person,) must be promptly complied with, and the officers and crew are bound to render any reasonable assistance in their power when it is necessary for them to do so.

90. During the voyage Commanders should see that the 'tween decks are cleared three times every day, disinfected and *dry holystoned* daily by the coolies, and that, weather permitting, they are whitewashed throughout every alternate Saturday. No naked lights, loose hay or straw, shall be allowed between decks or in the hold at any time, nor on any account. At least six safety lanterns shall burn from dusk to daylight throughout the voyage for the use of the emigrants.

91. Wooden ships that do not make so much water as to require pumping out once a week, must twice a week have a sufficient quantity of water poured into their hold, and pumped out again for the purpose of keeping the bilges sweet.

92. The officers and crew of the ship must not be permitted to have any intercourse, or to interfere, with the emigrants; and no female emigrant is to be a servant to the Captain, Surgeon, cabin passengers, or officers of the ship.

93. The daily issue by the officer in charge of the rations and water for the coolies is to be carried out under instructions from the Surgeon before 6 A. M. every day, so that the first meal may be properly cooked and served out by 9 A.M., and the second by 3 P. M.; the issuing officer in charge of the stores must keep a correct account of the expenditure in Form No. 24 or 25, and have it initialed daily, as indicated therein. Medical stores and comforts shall be issued on the requisition of the Surgeon.

94. It must be clearly understood that the dietary scale is merely intended as *a guide, and not a hard and fast rule.* The provisions supplied according to that scale may be issued in such variety as to quantities and proportions as the Surgeon may consider necessary for the benefit of the coolies.

95. Meals must be taken on deck when practicable.

96. While proceeding down the river, the emigrants must be strictly prohibited from drinking the river water from alongside; but they should not be put on the allowance, till they are at sea, when the prescribed quantity should be issued twice daily, and must be pumped up through the flexible hose to the upper deck.

97. The wash deck-tubs should be filled regularly, and for the last time at 8 P. M., for the use of the coolies during the night. The tubs should be securely lashed near each block of water-closets.

98. Constant attention should be paid to the windsails and other sources of fresh air for the 'tween decks, but those which it would be dangerous to leave open must be closed in bad weather—side scuttles for example.

99. Awnings must be spread over the quarter and main decks when the weather permits, and coolies should be encouraged to keep as much in the open air as possible.

100. Tarpaulins for spreading "tent-fashion" over the hatchways when necessary to be kept at hand.

101. The 'tween decks must be kept perfectly free, clean, and as dry as possible, by means of hot sand and stoves, if necessary; and the upper deck is also to be kept clear of all unnecessary lumber.

102. The accommodation or space of the coolies must on no account be encroached upon the main quarter and poop decks must be given up to the coolies, at least to such extent as shall not interfere with the working of the ship.

103. The fire-buckets and life-buoys must be kept at all times in readiness, the regulations of the Board of Trade respecting lights and fog-signals shall be strictly observed throughout the voyage, and the times of hoisting and hauling down the lights shall be noted daily in the ship's log.

104. The Commander should retain in his possession the certificates and effects of those emigrants who die during the voyage, and should deliver them with an iventory of the articles to the Protector of Immigrants, or other proper authority, at the port of debarkation, together with the counterpart list and general register given to him by the Emigration Agent. Great care must be taken not to deface the lists or certificates. (*See* Rules 127 and 128.)

105. On arrival at the port of debarkation the state in which each emigrant is landed, and the deaths, should be entered in the column of remarks of the general register (signed by the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta), which should be countersigned by the Master and Surgeon, and then forwarded to the proper Government authority at the port of debarkation for transmission to the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta.

Rules for the guidance of the Surgeon.

106. As the health of those on board depends so materially on a strictly careful attention to all sanitary precautions and the early detection of disease, the Surgeon is specially charged with the duty of maintaining throughout the voyage a constant watchfulness over everything that may influence the health of those in his charge.

107. The Surgeon should, as far as possible, guard the coolies from harsh treatment; he should see that the space allotted to them on the upper and lower decks is not encroached upon, that there is no improper intercourse or interference on the part of the officers and crew with the emigrants, and if necessary he should report any infringements of this rule to the Master, who is bound to inquire into the matter and to adopt such measures as the case may require. No punishment shall be inflicted on any emigrant except with the consent of the Surgeon and Master of the ship, and the particulars of such cases must be duly entered in the ship's log.

108. It is the duty of the third officer (appointed for the purpose), and also of the sirdars, to assist the Surgeon in maintaining discipline, to see that his orders and daily instructions are carried out, to report any irregularities or cases of sudden sickness, to assist in distributing the rations, &c., and to superintend the cleanliness of the coolies, their accommodation, food and water.

109. The topasses must keep every part of the deck and hospital occupied by coolies constantly swept and clean, and must attend regularly to the thorough cleanliness of the water-closets by means of constant washing and the use of disinfectants.

110. They must also see that the tubs near the privies are securely fastened and kept regularly filled with water for the use of the coolies.

111. The cooks, assisted by the sirdars, will receive and cook the daily rations under the instructions of the Surgeon, and they must also take care of the galley fires and see that they are extinguished at 7 P. M. unless otherwise directed.

112. The coolies must be kept as much as possible in the open air; they should take their meals on deck whenever this is practicable, and at least one-half of their number should *always be on deck* when the weather permits it

113. Ventilation, and the means for promoting or modifying it, should be constantly attended to, and those openings which it would be dangerous to keep open, promptly closed on the approach of bad weather.

114. When possible, the coolies should bathe daily, a sail-screen being put up for the women; and they should wash their clothes at least twice a week. The decks should be *dry holystoned* by the male emigrants daily, when practicable, and disinfecting powder must be freely used where the decks have been soiled in any way.

115. The water-closets must be constantly inspected throughout the voyage.

116. The coolies' clothing and blankets should be aired thoroughly at least thrice a week. In damp weather the hanging stoves and hot sand may be cautiously used with advantage to hasten the drying of any parts of the deck, &c., that have been accidentally wetted.

117. At the outset of the voyage the Surgeon should take an account of, and hold in reserve, all the warm clothing in the possession of the emigrants, in order that they may be preserved and used as soon as a change of temperature renders it necessary. Each emigrant should be made responsible for the care of his or her own suit. There should be a general muster of all clothing and blankets once a week.

118. The provisions issued daily must be divided into two portions, so that they may be cooked for two meals; the first at 9 A. M., and the other at 3 P.M. The issues shall be recorded daily by the officer in charge, and attested by the initials of the Surgeon and officer. (*See* Form No. 24 or 25.)

119. It must be distinctly understood that the diet scale is merely intended as a fair *guide*, ensuring for the voyage a sufficient supply of provisions in those proportions which a consideration of their nutritive values renders necessary. The elements of a nutritious dietary are placed at the Surgeon's disposal, and it is intentionally left to his discretion to use and combine them to the best advantage for the emigrant's benefit under the varying circumstances of a long voyage. *All waste and excess must be strictly avoided.*

120. When cooking is prevented by bad weather, the *dry provisions* should be issued in lieu of cooked food.

121. Meals when ready must be reported to the Surgeon, who will see that the food is *well cooked* and fairly served out. The decks must be swept after each meal and dry holystoned or scraped after breakfast; the spaces under the platforms should be specially looked after, and all dirt thrown overboard.

122. Cooking utensils must be kept clean and inspected daily, and the boiling of rice or other articles in brackish water must be prohibited.

123. Coolies must not be allowed to retain or secrete in their clothes, &c., any food which they were unable to finish; the eating of stale food must be prevented. No smoking shall be allowed between decks.

124. Food for the sick, their medicines, &c., should be methodically arranged, so that they shall receive the prescribed quantities regularly every four hours, or at such other intervals as the Surgeon may decide on. The *night-nursing and feeding of the sick should be most particularly provided for.* It is between midnight and morning that the want of sufficient support is so severely felt, and is so likely to be neglected by a careless assistant.

125. Coolies must be encouraged to amuse themselves by harmless diversions, and should be allowed to play on their drums, &c., till eight bells.

126. It is the duty of the Surgeon to recommend to the Master such arrangements or expedients as may appear to the Surgeon likely to promote the health and comfort of the emigrants. It is the Surgeon's duty to keep a watchful eye over the health of the coolies; he should muster and inspect them twice daily, and by being constantly among them, he should be always in a position to detect the earliest symptoms of disease, such as scurvy, &c., communicable diseases (small-pox, cholera, &c.) must be isolated *at once;* the place vacated must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected; and any suspected or infected articles should be completely destroyed or thrown overboard.

127. In case of an epidemic the nearest port must be made for and the emigrants disembarked. Unless the cause of death be a contagious or infectious disease, the corpse of no emigrant shall be thrown into the sea until six hours after death; but when a quicker burial is necessary under any circumstances, it may be allowed after the death has been ascertained and certified to in the ship's log by the medical officer, commander, and chief officer.

128. Both the Surgeon and the Master must send from the first port touched at to the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta a report of all unusual occurrences affecting the health or welfare of the emigrants on board. The Surgeon and Master are mutually responsible for the care of the emigrants, and all the rules for the voyage (conveniently separated for the guidance of each) must be followed by both—each co-operating with the other for the good and safety of the emigrants entrusted to their care.

129. The Surgeon should make over the property of those emigrants who die on board, with a list of their effects, to the Master of the ship, who shall give him a receipt for them.

130. The Surgeon is required to keep the following records during the voyage, *viz.*—

(*a.*) A record of the patients admitted and discharged, in Form No. 26.

(*b.*) A medical case-book, in which *every* case must be entered, and not only those considered important, in Form No. 27.

(*c.*) A medical history of the voyage, in Form No. 29.

(*d.*) A register of births and deaths, in Form No. 28.

131. The above-named records, carefully kept and duly signed by the Surgeon, must be given in by him to the proper Government authority at the port of debarkation for transmission to the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta, and to ensure correctness and regularity in these returns, no payment of any description is to be made to the Surgeon until the general and mortality registers have been examined and their correctness certified to by the Health Officer and Protector of Immigrants, or other proper Government authority at the port of debarkation.

OF RETURNED EMIGRANTS.

132. Early notice of the arrival off the cooly moorings at Garden Reach of any ship with return emigrants should be sent to the Protector of Emigrants in order that the vessel and her emigrants may be inspected by him, to whom a nominal roll of the emigrants, and any other documents or necessary information relating to them, together with the wills and property of emigrants who have died on board, should be made over as soon as it is conveniently possible.

133. Return emigrants, immediately on their landing, shall be properly lodged and provided for by the agent of the colony whence the coolies have returned, and they should not be detained in Calcutta longer than is necessary to arrange everything for their return. The sick should be sent to hospital at once, and all who are paupers returned to their homes at the expense of the colony. In all cases care must be taken that those who are blind, lame, or otherwise helpless, are sufficiently provided with such additional assistance for the journey home as their condition of circumstances may render necessary.

134. Return emigrants should be cautioned against carrying loose cash on their persons, and assisted, if they desire it, to obtain money orders on the local treasuries of the districts to which they are going.

135. Emigrants should be landed only during daylight and not after dark.

APPENDIX EMBRACING SCHEDULES AND FORMS.

SCHEDULE (A.)

Anchors, Cables, and Hawsers, according to Lloyd's requirements, for classification.

Anchor, bower	3	Weight according to tonnage. 1,000 tons' vessel should have bower anchors 30 cwt. each, exclusive of stock, which is about 5 or 6 cwt.; the stream 12 cwt.; and kedges 6 cwt., and 3 cwt. including stock.
„ stream	1	
„ kedges	2	
Chain 1¾	300 fathoms.	
„ stream	90 „	

Hawsers 2 or 3 of 11 inch, 9 and 7 or 5 either Europe or coir, 90 fathoms each.

Boats of approved construction; one to be a life-boat with four life-buoys, and fitted when practicable with Clifford's Lowering Apparatus.

	Feet.			Ft.	In.		Ft.	In.	
No. 1,	26	length,	×	7	0	breadth,	3	0	depth.
„ 2,	25	„	×	6	6	„	2	6	„
„ 3,	25	„	×	6	6	„	2	6	„
„ 4,	23	„	×	6	0	„	2	4	„
„ 5,	23	„	×	6	0	„	2	4	„
„ 6,	22	„	×	5	6	„	2	2	„

If the reare less than 350 men, No. 5 boat can be dispensed with. The same number of boats of an equivalent capacity can be substituted. Each boat to be fitted with masts, sails, rowlocks or tholes, oars (complete set), breakers (one at least to each boat), rudder, plugs, and painter.

Admiralty Charts of all the seas the ship is to traverse, and of the Islands, Coasts, Ports and Harbours contiguous thereto.

For Mauritius and places east of the Cape.

Bay of Bengal.
Penang.
Trincomalee.
Port Blair.
Acheen.

For the West Indies.

Bay of Bengal.
Port Blair.
Penang, Acheen, Trincomalee.
Mauritius, Natal, Algoa Bay, Table Bay, False Bay, St. Helena.
Pernambuco, Rio from Cape St. Roque to Trinidad. All the West India Islands.
Those ships bound to Trinidad or Demerara are not required to have charts of the West India Islands.

Books.

1. The lastest Commercial Code List of Ships.
2. Commercial Code of Signals.
3. Nautical Almanac.
4. Law of Storms.

Instruments, &c.

(*a*)—*Chronometers*, 2.
(*b*)—*Barometer*, 1 at least.
(*c*)—*Compass*, steering and boat's.
(*d*)—*Axe*, 1 at least ready for immediate use while proceeding down the river.
(*e*)—*Lead and lines*, deep sea and hand lead, 2 of each.
(*f*)—*Lightning conductor*, 1 to main mast at least.
(*g*)—*Lights*, as per Admiralty regulations. Blue composition for signal purposes, a quantity; and signal rockets if procurable.
(*h*)—*Force pump or fire-engine*, 1 at least with 2 flexible hoses, complete.
(*i*)—1 *head pump*. 1 *hold pump*, with flexible hose, for issuing fresh water on upper deck.
(*j*)—*Sails*, 2 sets in good order, with proper storm sails.
(*k*)—*Signals*, Commercial Code.
(*l*)—*Masts, yards* and *rigging* to be in good order and condition, and a spare spar shall be provided.
(*m*)—*Fire buckets* (stropped) 3 to every 100 tons of ship's register up to 600 tons, and 2 additional buckets for every 100 tons above 600; provided that the total number shall not be required to exceed 50 in any vessel. One-half of such buckets shall be kept constantly hung up on the quarter deck or other convenient place.
(*n*)—Poop, quarter and main-deck awnings complete and in good order.

Crew, &c.

Crew according to tonnage, *viz.*—

For the 1st	500 tons	4 men	to every	100	tons.
From 500 to	1,000 „	3 „	„	100	„
„ 1,000 tons and upwards		2 „	„	100	„

Of the whole number the ship is required to carry, exclusive of boys, one-half must be able seamen.

The above includes three officers.

The Commander and two officers to have certificates of competency.

N.B.—There must be *three* officers to every emigrant ship; and in the case of vessels bound for places west of the Cape of Good Hope, they must all be Europeans; but in vessels conveying emigrants to Mauritius, Réunion, &c., the third mate may be an East Indian.

SCHEDULE (B.)

Specification of Ventilation and Fittings to be provided for Ships chartered to convey East Indian Emigrants from Calcutta.

1. *Ventilation of the between-decks.*—Besides hatches (and if any stern ports or side scuttles the latter to be glazed, well fitted, about 14 feet apart, and as close to the upper deck as possible), there must be air shafts and cowlheaded funnels or tubes, with such other additional means for affording light and ventilation to the space intended for the accommodation of the emigrants as the Protector and Medical Inspector of Emigrants may consider necessary.

2. All cowlhead funnels must be well made, of stout sheet iron (1-12th of an inch thick), each tube averaging at least a foot in diameter with well expanded movable and revolving cowls. The upper lip of the cowl must be sufficiently well projected to keep out rain. The cowls must be thoroughly secure in their hold on the funnels to which they belong; and the funnels or tubes, properly flanged at the deck end, must be well fitted and very securely bolted to the deck.

3. Every cowlheaded deck opening shall be provided with a suitable plug for use in bad weather.

4. The air-shafts and combings round the deck openings must be strongly put together, properly caulked, and of such form and size as may be decided on by the Protector and Medical Inspector of Emigrants. They must be well sheltered above against wind and wet weather with properly constructed lids, covered with tarred canvas, glazed if necessary, and whitewashed inside.

5. The lower apertures of all cowlheaded tubes or air-shafts opening into the between-decks may be fitted, under instructions from the Protector, with means for fastening horizontal screens a few inches from the mouth of each aperture so as to diffuse the down draft of cold air.

6. One windsail for every hatchway, and two extra for air-shafts.

7. *Ventilation of the hold.*—Except in vessels fitted with ventilating masts, in which case a proportionate reduction may be allowed, there should be 5 steam pipes solidly and strongly put together, of stout metal or wood and air-tight, each at least 9 inches in diameter, fitted with cowlheads, and leading from the hold to the open air on the upper deck. They should be conveniently placed and so arranged as to carry off the steam from the cargo quite clear of the 'tween-decks, the air of which must be kept as pure and free from sources of contamination as possible.

8. Prior to taking in cargo or stores the ship's limbers and bilges if foul should be thoroughly cleaned, and the latter purified if necessary by the free use of some disinfectant, such as carbolic acid, &c.

9. All air-holes in the between-decks must be securely stopped.

10. *Fittings of the between-decks.*—Platforms between 3 and 4 feet high, very strongly built and supported by stout stanchions and cross-pieces, must be put up on each side of the deck opposite the hatchways. They may be 24 feet long by 6 wide, or half that width, and extended continuously all round the sides of the ship at the option of the Surgeon appointed to the vessel.

11. The after-third of the deck space, as the space or compartment more especially allotted for the accommodation of women, should be indicated by erecting a couple of equidistant stout stanchions on a beam line between the after-third and forward two-thirds of the vessel. This will sufficiently divide off the space set apart for this purpose without interfering with ventilation.

12. If necessary, bright sheet tin reflectors, 2 to 4 feet square, may be fitted conveniently, and at such an angle as to reflect light from above into the 'tween-decks below. It is sufficient to arrange them at the vessel's stem or stern when they are unusually dark.

13 All exposed or dangerous places where children or others are likely to injure themselves should be properly protected or closed.

14. The space to be occupied by the emigrants must be cleared of every obstruction, thoroughly cleaned, dried, and whitewashed throughout, and nothing must be slung up or stowed away between the beams.

15. Previous to embarkation and after the decks are cleared, bamboos, ropes, or stout rails must be securely fastened fore and aft to the amidship stanchions, so that the coolies may have something on which to hang their clothes and bundles, and to depend for support when the ship rolls.

16. The lower deck hatches must be closed and covered with tarpaulins properly battened down, or secured with iron bars locked; and in ships for the West Indies canvas screens (of No. 6 canvas) shall be fitted to each upper deck hatchway, so that they may roll up when not in use.

17. Hooks for hanging the required number of lanterns must be fixed at convenient distances apart, and where necessary.

18. *Fittings of the upper deck.*—Water-closets must be firmly fitted inside the vessel in two blocks, divided into compartments, the forward one (usually opposite the fore-hatch) for the men, and the after block, as far aft as it is conveniently possible, for the women and children. The number of compartments and seats, according to scale in the Protector's office, will depend upon the number of statute adults to be conveyed. The closets must be well built, securely covered on their tops with tarred or painted canvas, and every compartment must be fitted with strongly hinged doors capable of being fastened on both sides; each compartment should not exceed 22 inches in breadth, nor should the seats in them be more than 22 inches square, though the *length* of the *compartment* should exceed its breadth by a few inches in front of each seat for convenience in entering the closet. The foot-boards on either side for the seats must be about 7 inches wide and 8 inches apart, so as to leave a central space of that size to communicate with the closet floor and shoot, which (lined with sheet iron) should be as far as possible free from all angles or projections likely to obstruct. The shoots must carry the soil well clear of the ship's side. If considered dangerously large for young children, the ports or scuttles through which the shoots lead must be guarded with horizontal iron or hard wood bars to prevent accidents. A strong short hand-rail must be fitted inside the closet, and in a convenient position to hold on by. Those parts of the wood-work and shoots exposed to any source of contamination must be thoroughly and continuously lined with stout sheet iron, to prevent the wood from absorbing impurities, otherwise the floor and shoots must be constructed entirely of sheet iron or zinc of sufficient thickness. If the water-closets are unavoidably high, convenient steps must be provided.

19. As represented by the model at the office of the Protector of Emigrants the closets should be fitted with a simple recess for the reception of a well-secured safety lantern, so that one light shall illuminate many compartments at the same time.

20. Cabooses or cooking-ranges must be placed so as to afford shelter to the cooks, and whenever it is practicable *athwart* ships and inside the deck-house. The cooking-range should be securely placed on a platform of fire-bricks firmly laid in mortar, and as a precaution against fire, a space of a few inches must intervene all round it and between the bottom of the range and the fire-bricks below. All exposed wood-work unavoidably near the cooking-range or caboose must be well protected with sheet lead or iron against sparks and hot cinders.

The vents for smoke must be sheltered against rain, &c., by cowl or ridge ventilators. The size of the caboose or cooking-range will depend on the number of boilers likely to be in use at one time; but there should always be accommodation for 6 boilers abreast and of the usual sizes.

21. The iron *chapatee* plates must be adapted to the size of the fire-places.

22. The hospital shall invariably be on the upper deck, and must be fitted either in the poop or deck-house. When one has to be built, it must be as strong and secure as any deck-house with a raised floor on strong movable platforms 4 inches high. The roof shall be caulked and covered with painted canvas. It shall be sufficiently large for 6 bunks, and must be well lighted and ventilated to the satisfaction of the Surgeon in charge, and subject to the approval of the Medical Inspector.

23. A dispensary or dispenser's room for the accommodation of the compounder and medical stores must be provided in a suitable place (*e.g.*, one of the forward poop cabins), and it should be fitted up with shelves, bottle-rack, folding-table, and other conveniences, according to the requirements of the Surgeon in charge, subject to the approval of the Medical Inspector.

24. The hatchways in all ships for the West Indies must be fitted with storm or booby hatches of the form illustrated on the model in the Protector's office. They must be very strongly built, dove-tailed, and strengthened at their covers with stout angle irons or clamps. Their lids or leaves that lift up must be very strongly hinged and lined with ¼ inch planking, and if inconveniently large, the lids must be constructed so as to fold back twice. They must be well covered with painted or tarred canvas so as to be thoroughly water-tight, and glazed, if necessary, with thick glass properly protected.

25. The ordinary hatches belonging to the hatchways must be secured where they may be readily available when wanted.

26. Strong ladders shall be provided for every hatchway; there shall be a pair for the main hatch They should be fitted with stout hand-rails, one on either side; and the sides of the ladder must be firmly held together by means of iron rods secured with nuts at the ends) passing under the last step at the bottom and top of the ladder respectively.

27. As additional means for women and children to hold on by, when using the ladders in rough weather, a knotted hand-rope, fastened to the side of the hatch, should hang conveniently near each of the ladders.

28. Every vessel must be provided with good tarpaulins for spreading "tent-fashion" over each hatchway; it should be large enough to spread well over on all sides of the hatch so as to exclude rain, &c., but admit air.

29. Platforms, if necessary, for the accommodation of the emigrants or their stores may be ordered at the discretion of the Protector, not only over the long boat, but between the skids supporting the other boats of the ship or elsewhere.

30. At least two sheep pens (one for the ship's sheep and the other for the emigrants' sheep) must be fitted as far forward as possible, and not on the quarter or poop deck. They shall afford sufficient accommodation for the prescribed number of the sheep, and shall be built so as to be easily cleaned and well ventilated. Their bottoms or floor may be lined with sheet iron.

31. Two scuttle butts (= 120 gallons each) properly charred inside, clean, and provided with locks and keys must be secured for drinking water in convenient positions on deck; and a wash deck-tub shall be placed near each block of water-closets for the convenience of the coolies.

32. Every vessel, unless especially exempted by the Protector, must be fitted with a distilling machine, and be prepared to comply with the conditions specified in Schedule C subject to the approval of the Government surveyor of distilling machines.

33. Every vessel must be provided with a hold pump and flexible hose for issuing the fresh water from the tanks below on the upper deck.

34. Excepting ship's fittings, which must be properly secured, no lumber of any kind can be allowed on deck, which shall be as clear as possible for the accommodation of the emigrants.

35. Life-buoys (6) must be slung so as to be readily available when wanted.

36. The fire-engine, flexible hose, fire buckets, and all other appliances needful in case of fire, should have a proper place, and must be kept in good order, *all ready for use on the shortest notice.* (*See* Schedule A.)

37. Strong suitable *screws* and *not nails* must be used throughout in fastening the fittings at those points where they are subject to any strain likely to drag their parts asunder. The Master's special attention is drawn to this, as all the fittings must be well put together, and all hinges, bolts, clamps, sheet iron pipings or coverings, cowlheads, and every other description of fittings in which metal is used, must be thoroughly strong, well made, and well fastened.

SCHEDULE (C.)

Rules to be observed by Ships in respect to Fresh Water Condensers when offering for Emigrant Conveyance Charter.

1. All condensers to have a separate engine for working the circulating cold water pump, and under no circumstances is this engine to do other work except feed the steam boiler.

2. All condensers to be fitted with a filter and an aërating valve

3. The arrangement for discharging the circulating water from the condenser must be such that it can be delivered into buckets or connected with a hose for the purpose of washing decks, or in the case of fire, as well as discharging over the ship's side. A suitable hose and connection must also be provided.

4. Boilers will be preferred of an upright construction, though horizontal boilers, if satisfactory to the surveyor, will be accepted.

5. Boilers to be furnished with a steam-gauge indexed to double the working pressure. A glass water-gauge and two separate gauge cocks, one safety valve, and two mud-hole doors for the purpose of cleaning.

6. The boilers and all machinery to be properly covered in, and any wooden bulkhead in the vicinity of the boiler will have to be covered with sheet lead 4½lb. to the square foot, and securely fastened therefore.

7. The tools named as per annexed list will be required with each condenser :—

1 hydrometer and thermometer.
1 chipping hammer and spare handle.
2 flat chissels.
2 cross-cut chissels.
1 ratchet brace.
4 drills—⅜, ½, ⅝, and ¾ inch.
1 set of taps and dies comprising at least the following dimensions :—¼, ⅜, ½, and ⅝ inch.
2 suitable spanners (say ½ and ⅝).
1 shifting spanner.
6 files and handles assorted.
1 soldering bolt (copper).
2 pairs gas tongs to fit piping.
1 small vice and bench.
1 smith's forage.
1 „ anvil.
3 fire-irons suitable for the boilers.
2 firing shovels.
½ set of spare fire bars.
4 dozens spare bolts and nuts of useful sizes.
2 ¾-inch pipe connections. } The dimensions of the piping in connection with the condenser are to be substituted, if not as noted.
2 1-inch ditto ditto.
2 ¾-inch ditto elbow.
2 1-inch ditto ditto.
1 spare length of piping for main suction of at least 12 feet in length.
1 length of smaller piping.
1 spare slide rod for engine
6 spare gauge glasses for boiler.
25 India-rubber rings for ditto.
6 spare gauge glasses for condenser. } When required.
25 India-rubber rings for.
7lb of hard solder.
7 „ of soft ditto.
7 „ of borax ditto.
7 „ of resin ditto.
56 „ of charcoal.
14 „ of red lead.
14 „ of white lead.
14 „ of spun-yarn, or patent packing to suit glands.
1 gallon linseed oil.
10 gallons oil for lubrication.
10lb cotton waste.
40 tons of English coal for a passage to West Indies, and a proportionate quantity for longer or shorter voyages.

8. All the piping in connection with the condenser, especially the main suction and the condensed water discharge pipe, to be led in positions secure from accident or otherwise securely encased.

9. That at the time of survey it will be necessary to have the condenser at work, the condensed water to be delivered into a tub placed where most convenient and large enough to contain at least the quantity furnished by the condenser during the space of half an hour. This quantity will be accurately measured by a stamped imperial gallon measure, to be furnished by the ship, and no allowance will be made for any waste occurring from defective arrangements, that is to say, once the time has been taken as commencing the experiment, the work done in the next half hour will determine the efficiency of the machine.

10. The whole of the tools will have to be shown to the Surveyor, and must be of that class to satisfy the requirements of the Surveyor.

11. That the vessel offering for charter must obtain the certificate of condenser efficiency before being accepted by the Protector of Emigrants as fit to convey emigrants; and with this object early notice of the day on which the condenser will be ready for survey, and the position of the ship in the river, must be sent by the Master or Agents of the ship to the Engineer Surveyor.

12. That a competent person, subject to the approval of the Surveyor, shall be appointed to have charge of the apparatus, &c., for the voyage.

13. That no certificate will be granted unless the machine can yield 500 gallons of distilled water in 24 hours, and the whole arrangements, as mentioned herein, are to the entire satisfaction of the Surveyor, who, when satisfied, will forward his certificate to the Master or Agents of the ship in question, who (on their part) are particularly requested to forward it without delay to the Protector of Emigrants.

14. It must be clearly understood that these rules are liable to alteration after due and proper notice, and are issued as a guidance for ship owners and masters.

SCHEDULE (D).

Know all Men by these presents that I
at present residing in the town of Calcutta in the province of Bengal Mariner and Master and Commander of the or vessel called the
of the burthen of
tons or thereabouts at present lying in the River Hooghly am myself for myself and for the owners or owner of the said firmly bound in to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the penal sum of rupees ten thousand of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State for India his certain attorney agents successors or assigns for which payment to be faithfully and truly made I for and on my own behalf and on behalf of the owners of the said
bind myself my heirs executors and administrators firmly by these presents sealed with my seal and dated this day of
in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy

WHEREAS an Act (No. VII of 1871) entitled the Indian Emigration Act of 1871 has been lately passed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council; and whereas in and by the said Act it is required that the Master of every ship destined to carry emigrants from India shall execute a bond binding himself and his owners in a penal some of rupees ten thousand to conform to the several conditions in the said Act provided; and whereas the said hath obtained the necessary license required by the said Act for carrying
emigrants to
and whereas the said
hath agreed to execute the bond required by the said Act for the due performance of the conditions provisos clauses and restrictions therein contained; and whereas the said hath also agreed on arrival
at to moor the said of
which he is Master in such secure place as the proper authority at any port at which he shall touch shall direct as soon as possible after the arrival of the said
at

Now the conditions of this bond or obligation are such that if the above bounden do and shall well and truly in all things abide by observe and keep all and singular the conditions provisos clauses and restrictions which on the part and behalf of the said
are or ought to be observed abided by and kept and which are comprised and mentioned in the said Act passed as aforesaid according to the true intent and meaning of the said Act. And if the said
do and shall immediately or as soon as possible after the arrival of the said at
moor the said or cause or procure her to be moored in such secure place as the Master Attendant or the Harbour Master or other officer duly authorized may direct or appoint. Then this obligation shall be void and of no effect otherwise shall remain in full force and virtue.

Signed sealed and delivered
at Calcutta in the presence
of

SCHEDULE E.—SCALES.

SCHEDULE E.

Embracing Scales of Dietary, Miscellaneous Articles, Medical Stores, Clothing, Utensils, and Attendant prescribed for Indian Emigrants proceeding to the West Indies, Mauritius, Réunion, &c.

No. 1.

Dietary Scale for Ships carrying Indian Emigrants to British and Foreign Colonies west of the Cape of Good Hope.

The length of voyage provided for (under section 83 of Act VII of 1871) is twenty weeks for sailing ships; fifteen weeks for those with auxilliary screw; and thirteen weeks for steamers.

Water, salt, and tobacco are to be provided for the entire voyage; dry provisions for bad weather, when cooking is impossible, for two weeks; and ordinary provisions that require cooking for the rest of the voyage.

OF ORDINARY PROVISIONS.

Daily allowances to each Statute Adult: Children above two and under ten years of age to receive half rations.

CLASS.	Articles.	lb	oz.	dr.	REMARKS.
Grain ...	Rice	0	20	0	For rice eaters.
	or Flour	0	16	0	For flour eaters.
	Dhall... For rice eaters ...	0	6	0	Urhur dhall, one-half ... Gram „ one-fourth ... Kullie „ one-eighth ... Moong „ one-eighth ... of the total quantity.
	Dhall... For flour eaters ...	0	4	0	
Oils ...	Ghee... For rice eaters ... or	0	1	0	Half an ounce extra allowance of ghee to each adult for every day that dried fish is supplied.
	Ghee... For flour eaters ...	0	or 1	8	
	Mustard oil	0	0	8	
Meats, &c. ...	Preserved mutton ...	0	2	8	In lieu of preserved mutton: To be supplied at scale rate dried fish for three weeks. Fresh mutton for about one week or eight days.
Vegetables ...	1 oz. pumkins or yams ... 2 „ potatoes ... ... 2 „ onions	0	5	0	In lieu of fresh potatoes there must be one month (thirty days) supply of dried preserved potatoes, and, as ¼ of a pound of preserved potato is reckoned equal to 1 pound of fresh potatoes, 15 ounces of preserved potatoes for each statute adult will be accepted as a substitute for 60 ounces (*i. e.*, a month's supply) of fresh potatoes. All the preserved potato must be on board at Calcutta.
Curry stuffs, &c...	Garlic	0	0	0½	
	Mustard seed	0	0	0½	
	Chillies	0	0	0½	
	Black pepper	0	0	1½	
	Coriander seed	0	0	2	
	Turmeric	0	0	4	
	Tamarind	0	0	8	
	Salt	0	0	8	
Narcotics ...	Prepared tobacco... ...	0	0	7	
	Leaf „	0	0	3	
	Water	1 gallon			To be taken originally direct from the municipal hydrant.
To every hundred statute adults...	Sheep* ... ... Averaging in weight 60lbs each	5 in number..			* As one sheep weighing 60lb yields about 25lb of available flesh, this number (5) is equal to eight days' supply of fresh mutton at scale rate.
		lb	oz.	dr.	
	Gram for 5 sheep ...	250	0	0	A fair daily allowance of gram and hay for each sheep is 3lb of each per diem.
	Hay for 5 „	250	0	0	

N. B.—Two-thirds of the allowance of fresh vegetables and half the allowance of fresh meat (*sheep*) must be taken in at Calcutta, and the balance at the Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena.

OF DRY PROVISIONS.

Total quantity to each Statute Adult for remaining two weeks, to be issued at discretion of Surgeon, the quantity being really sufficient for about eighteen days.

Articles.	lb	oz.	dr.	REMARKS.
Best coarse biscuit	36	0	0	
Choorah	4	8	0	
Gram	3	8	0	Is usually eaten with salt.
Sugar	2	8	0	Used with biscuits and choorah.

No. 2.

Scale of Medical Comforts for Ships conveying Emigrants to the West Indies for one hundred Adults.

(FOR 20 WEEKS.)

Articles.	Quantities in (pounds Avoird.)	REMARKS.
Liebig's extract of meat	5	A tea-spoonful (=150 grs.) dissolved in half a pint of warm water makes strong soup, which may be improved with flour, barley, finely ground dhall, &c., well cooked.
Mutton broth... ... ... 50 lb ..	100	In pound and half-pound tins.
Chicken broth ... ... 50 lb ...		
Preserved milk...	200	A pound tin of Anglo-Swiss milk, or one large (=10 oz.) bottle of Grimwade's, with ½ a gallon of warm water, makes good milk. *N. B.*—Every child under two years of age, whose mother is unable to nurse it, shall receive daily a pint of milk and from 3 to 6 oz. of sago or arrowroot, and every nursing mother may receive the same allowance at the discretion of the Surgeon.
Sago	80	
Arrowroot	50	
Soojee	30	
Flour	30	
Barley (pearl)	10	
Sugar	500	For sago, &c., or lime juice, when desired with it.
Tea	5	
Bael fruit (preserved)	30	A sufficient quantity of syrup or treacle should accompany, *separately*, to be added after inspection.
Lime juice	50 gallons	Sufficient for 80 days at 1 oz. a day to each adult.
Rum or brandy	20 gallons	
Port Wine	18 bottles	

For numbers above one hundred, the quantities must be proportionally increased according to above scale

No. 3.

Scale of Miscellaneous Articles required for Emigrant Ships proceeding to the West Indies.

Length of voyage=20 weeks.

Articles.	Weight.	Number.	REMARKS.
	lb		
Soap	400	.....	To every 100 statute adults.
Clothes lines	.....	1 set	
Sydney stones, hard brick, or dried cocoanuts	.....	25	
	Ton.		
Sand...	1	.....	
Swabs (or 4 squeezers and 4 swabs)	.....	8	
Brooms	.....	50	
Scrapers	.....	5	
	lb		
Chunam or lime for white-washing	400	.....	
White-wash brushes, large...	.....	5	
Hanging stoves	.....	4	To each ship.
Charcoal for ditto	200	.....	
	Tons.		
Firewood	14	.....	For 100 statute adults at about 2½ lb a day for 126 days for each adult. Or coal in proportion of *one-half*.
Fire buckets (stropped)	.....	.....	See schedule A.
Scuttle butts of 120 gallons each	.....	2	To each ship.
Tubs, moderate size	.....	4	Ditto.
Hold-pump with hose to issue allowance of fresh water on upper deck	.....	1	Ditto.
Copper pump	.....	1	Ditto.
Tarpaulins for spreading tent-fashion over main, fore, and aft hatchways	.....	3	For each ship.
Windsails	.....	.....	See schedule B.
Main, quarter, and poop deck awning, complete ...	.....	1	To each ship.
Life buoys	.....	6	Ditto.
Bull's eye lantern for Surgeon	.....	1	Ditto.
Price's hexagonal safety lanterns with spring sockets, three spare plates of glass, and one spare spring for each	.....	8	For the first 100 statute adults and 2 more for every 100 statute adults additional.
Price's candles in two sizes, No. 5 to burn five hours, and No. 7 to burn seven hours, for each lantern	.....	Of No. 5 ... 140 Of No. 7 ... 140	Total candles for each lantern =280, to burn 12 hours for 140 nights. Total number for the voyage depending on the total number of lanterns.
English iron boilers with covers and perforated false bottoms complete for rice, large size	.....	2	To every 100 statute adults.
Smaller iron boilers with covers complete for dhall, &c.	.....	2	
Sledges or trucks for the boilers	.....	2	To each ship.
Ladles for ... Rice	.....	2	To every 100 statute adults.
Ladles for ... Dhall	.....	2	
Hatchets for wood	.....	4	To each ship.
Knives...	.....	6	Ditto.
Lever knives for opening tins	.....	2	To every ship.
Spoons (iron, tinned)	.....	6	To each ship.
Block tin saucepans from 1 pint to ½ a gallon	.....	6	For each ship.
Iron *chappatee* plates of sizes sufficient to fit fire-places	.....	4	To every 100 statute adults.
Curry-stones and mullers	.....	2	Ditto.
Sieves for rice	.....	6	
Gallon measures	.....	2	To each ship.
½ ditto ditto	.....	2	
¼ ditto ditto	.....	2	
Scales and weights to weigh from ¼lb to 14lb	.....	1	
Steel yards	.....	2	
Tin funnels in a nest of four sizes, from ½ gallon to ½ a pint	.....	4	
Thermometers for Surgeon...	.....	3	
Mattresses	.....	6	
Pillows with cases	.....	6	
Water-proof sheets for mattresses	.....	6	
Commode	.....	1	
Towels	Dozens.	2	

No. 4.

Scale of Medical Stores for one hundred Adults proceeding to the West Indies.

Voyage=20 weeks.

(Weights and Measures of the British Pharmacopœia.)

Names of medicines, &c., &c.	Weights.			Measures.		
	lb	oz.	gr.	o.	oz.	dr.
Acacia gum pulv.	0	8	0	.....		
Acid, carbolic cryst.	1	0	0	.....		
„ Gallic	0	2	0	.....		
„ Hydrochloric dil.		.....		0	3	0
„ Hydrocyanic dil.		.....		0	0	4
„ Nitric dil.		.....		0	3	0
„ Sulphuric dil.		.....		0	6	0
„ Tartaric	1	0	0	.....		
Acetum scillæ		.....		0	8	0
Alum pulv.	0	8	0	.....		
Ammonia carb.	0	6	0	.....		
„ Hydrochloras ...	0	8	0	.....		
„ Liqr. fort.		.....		0	4	0
Antim. tart.	0	0	100	.....		
Argenti nitras	0	0	200	.....		
Arsenicalis liqr.		.....		0	4	0
Assafœtida	0	1	0	.....		
Belladona extr....	0	0	200	.....		
Bismuth alb.	0	1	0	.....		
Borax	0	1	0	.....		
Calomel	0	3	0	.....		
Calx recens.	0	4	0	.....		
Calumba pulv.	0	2	0	.....		
Camphor	0	4	0	.....		
„ Tinct. co.		.....		1	0	0
Canabis Indica, extr.	0	0	200	.....		
Cantharidis emplastrum... ...	0	4	0	.....		
„ Acetum		.....		0	4	0
Cardamom tinct. co.		.....		0	4	0
Catechu tinct.		.....		0	8	0
Chiretta	2	0	0	.....		
Chlorodyne		.....		0	4	0
Chloroform		.....		0	2	0
Colocynthidis, extr. co.	0	2	0	.....		
Copaiba		.....		0	8	0
Creasoton		.....		0	0	1
Creta præparata	1	0	0	.....		
„ Pulv. aromat. c. opio ...	0	4	0	.....		
Cupri sulphas	0	1	0	.....		
Ergota extr. liqr.		.....		0	1	0
Ferri sulphas	0	2	0	.....		

Names of medicines, &c., &c.	Weights.			Measures.		
	lb	oz.	gr.	o.	oz.	dr.
Ferri iodid syrup		.....		0	2	0
„ Perchlorid tinct.		.....		0	6	0
Gentian extr.	0	2	0	.....		
Glycerine		.....		0	4	0
Hæmatoxylum lign.	0	12	0	.....		
Hyoscyami extr.	0	0	200	.....		
Iodine tinct.		.....		0	4	0
Iodid potass	0	2	0	.....		
Ipecac. pulv.	0	12	0	.....		
„ pulvis c. opio.	0	6	0	.....		
„ Vinum		.....		1	0	0
Jalapæ pulv.	0	2	0	.....		
Kino pulv. c. opio.	0	4	0	.....		
Kino tinct.		.....		0	8	0
Lini farina	4	0	0	.....		
Magnesia carb.	0	2	0	.....		
„ Sulphas	1	0	0	.....		
Morpix acetas	0	0	30	.....		
Ol. menth pip.		.....		0	2	0
Ol. Morrhuæ	1	0	0	.....		
Ol. Crotonis		.....		0	0	1
Ol. Olivæ		.....		2	0	0
Ol. Teribinthinæ		.....		1	0	0
Ol. Ricini.		.....		6	0	0
Opium pulv.	0	4	0	.....		
„ Liniment		.....		0	10	0
„ Tinct.		.....		0	10	0
Plumbi acetas	0	2	0	.....		
Potassæ bicarb.	0	12	0	.....		
„ Choloras	0	2	0	.....		
„ Liquor		.....		0	2	0
Potassæ nitras...	0	8	0	.....		
„ Tartras acida.	0	4	0	.....		
Quinine	0	4	0	.....		
Rhæi pulvis	0	4	0	.....		
„ Pilula co. (*Mass.*) ...	0	3	0	.....		
Santonine	0	0	200	.....		
Sapo durus	0	1	0	.....		
Saponis linimentum		.....		1	0	0
Scammony	0	1	0	.....		
Sinapis pulv.	1	0	0	.....		
Soda carbonas	1	0	0	.....		

Names of medicines, &c., &c	Weight.	Measures.	NOTE.
	lb oz. gr.	o. oz. dr.	
Spiritus Ammonia Aromat. ...	.....	0 4 0	All the volatile medicines and acids must be in stoppered bottles. Chloroform and the syrup of the iodide of iron should be in blue glass or in bottles covered from light by dark paper, and the acids must be carefully packed in a small case with sand. All the drugs, &c., should be properly labelled, with the quantities marked on each. "Poisons" should be specially distinguished.
„ Æther Sulph. ...	.....	0 4 0	
„ Æther Nitrosi ...	.....	0 8 0	
„ Rectificat	.....	0 4 0	
Sulphur ungt.	1 0 0	.....	
Simple ointment	1 0 0	.....	
Vinegar	.....	4 0 0	
Zinc, oxide	0 2 0	.....	
„ Sulphas	0 1 0	.....	
„ Unguentum, B. P. ...	0 8 0	.....	
Zingiber pulv.	0 4 0	.....	
Miscellaneous Articles for 100 *Adults.*			
Adhesive plaster (*spread*) ...	4 yards.	.....	
Calico ...	10 „	.....	
Flannel	10 „	.....	
Lint	1 „	.....	
Spongio piline	¼ „	.....	
Oiled silk	¼ „	.....	
Bandages (*made up*)	One dozen.	.....	
Paper for powders, &c. ...	One quire.	.....	
Bed pans (metal)	Two	.....	*N. B.*—An uncertain number of Indian emigrants are confirmed opium-eaters or gunja-smokers. Before leaving Calcutta, the Surgeon in charge should carefully ascertain the quantities of those narcotics likely to be required for the voyage, and should provide himself with them by formal application to the Emigration Agent.
Syringe (urethra) male ...	Two	.....	
„ (glass) female ...	One	.....	
Matches, patent, safety ..	.....	.....	A packet for the voyage.

Table regulating the quantities of medicine, &c., to be supplied according to the above scale for more than 100 adults.

Number of adults.	Quantity.	
150 to 200	Half more than	The quantity prescribed according to scale per 100 adults, and so on.
250 to 300	Twice	
350 to 400	Thrice	
450 to 500	Four times	
550 to 600	Five times	

Of Instruments and Appliances, Hospital and Dispensary Requisites, Disinfectants, &c., required for each Ship to West Indies.

Case of instruments containing tourniquet, artery forceps, dissecting forceps, three amputating knives, three scalpels, one gum lancet, tooth instruments, (*viz.*, three pairs forceps, elevator, and key,) trephine, amputating saw, probang, bone forceps, needles, ligature silk, soft iron wire and horse hair, for stutures; and a tracheotomy tube, double	1 case.	*Memorandum.* If desired, any or all of the undermentioned additional articles, or others of equivalent value, must be supplied to the satisfaction of the Surgeon going in charge.
Midwifery forceps (long and short)	2	*For each ship.*
Enema syringe and stomach pump in case	1	
Pocket dressing case	1	
Catheters, metallic, 4, Nos. 4, 6, 8, 12		
„ gum elastic, 2, No. 8	six in case.	
Scales and weights (grain)	1 set.	
2-oz. measure glass	2	
Minim ditto	2	
Pint measure, pewter	1	
4-oz. pewter pots for administering medicines	6	
Infusion pots	2	
Pestle and mortar (Wedgewood)	1	
Tin funnels	2	
Glass ditto	1	
Spatulas	2	
Blood porringer (=16-oz.)	1	
Pins in paper	one packet.	
Scissors, common	1	
Slab for pills, *marked*	1	
Tape	one bundle.	
Common splints	2 sets.	
Long ditto	1	
Tow, fine	2 ℔	
Corks of sizes	4 dozens.	
Pill boxes (in nests)	2 dozens.	
Infant feeding bottles	2 dozens.	
Nipples for ditto	6 dozens.	
Disinfectants.		
Calvert's or MacDougal's powder	500 ℔	
Impure Carbolic Acid	2 gallons.	
Condy's Fluid	1 quart.	

Certified that we have supplied medicines, &c., for statute adults according to the above scale for the emigrant ship proceeding to

Dated *Druggists.*

Certified that I have carefully compared the above list with the medicines, &c., examined by me on board, and that I am satisfied they are all correct.

Surgeon,

Dated *Ship*

No. 5.

Scale of Clothing and Utensils for each Emigrant proceeding to West Indies.

Articles for the voyage (issued to the coolies at the depôt).	For Men.	For Boys.	REMARKS.
Of Ordinary Clothing.			
Stout grey shirting dhooties	3	3	Dhooties must be four yards each for men and three yards each for boys.
Drill jacket	1	1	
„ trousers	1	1	
Calico cap	1	1	
Best Patna blankets	2	1	*N. B.*—See memorandum of extra clothing.*
Of Warm Clothing to be set aside with care for Cold Weather.			
Woollen trousers	1	1	
„ chupkun or coat	1	1	
„ cap	1	1	

	For Women.	For Girls.	
Of Ordinary Clothing.			
Stout grey shirting sarries	3	[illegible]	Sarries must be six yards each for women, and three yards each for girls, and wide enough to [illegible] and from hip to ankle.
„ cotton gown or petticoat	1	[illegible]	
Best Patna blankets	2	1	See memorandum of extra clothing.*
Of Warm Clothing to be set aside with care for Cold Weather.			
Woollen petticoat	1	1	
„ koortah	1	1	

	For Infants.	
Stout grey shirting dhootie or sarrie	1	Dhootie or sarrie to be of two yards each.
„ cotton koortah or jacket	1	
Calico cap	1	
For Cold Weather.		
Flannel koortah or banian	1	
Woollen cap	1	

Utensils.

Each man, woman, boy, or girl must be provided with a tin plate and mug.

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* *Memorandum of Extra Clothing, Blankets, &c.*

(Extra clothing to be forwarded to the ship previous to final survey.)

1. To make good losses, wear and tear of the clothing enumerated above, five (5) extra articles of each kind must be provided to every 100 statute adults.

2. Eighteen (18) flannel bandages for the use of the sick for each ship.

3. Between the 1st of March and the 15th of September at least one double blanket must be provided for each emigrant in addition to the blankets ordinarily supplied according to scale for the rest of the year.

No. 6.

*Scale of Provisions for Ships carrying Indian Emigrants to Mauritius or Réunion.**

The length of a voyage for sailing ships to Mauritius or Réunion is reckoned to be ten weeks between the months of April and October inclusive, and eight weeks between November and March.

Water, salt, and tobacco for the whole voyage; dry provisions for 15 days; and ordinary provisions for the rest of the voyage.

OF ORDINARY PROVISIONS.

Daily allowance to each Statute Adult: Children above [illegible] and under ten years of age to receive half rations.

CLASS.	Articles.	lb	oz.	dr.	REMARKS.
Grain	Rice, ballam	0	20	0	
	Urhur dhall...				One-half.
	Gram "	0	6	0	One-four
	Moong "				One-eigh
	Muskullie "				Ditto.
Oil	Ghee	0	1	0	
	Mustard oil	0	0	8	
	Dried fish	0	2		In lieu of dried fish, fresh mutton at scale rate for eight days to be issued at discretion of Surgeon.
Vegetables ...	Pumpkins	0	1	2	
	Potatoes	0	2		
	Onions...	0	2	1	
Curry stuffs, &c.	Garlic	0	0		
	Chillies	0	0		
	Coriander seed	0	0	6	
	Turmeric	0	0		
	Tamarind	0	0	2	
	Salt	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	
	Tobacco, smoking	[illegible]	0	8	
	Water	1 [illegible]	0	8	
	Gram for each sheep...	[illegible]llon		...	To be taken directly from municipal hydrants.
	Hay for each sheep ...	[illegible] lb for the voyage		...	Daily allowance of gram and hay is 3lb of each for each sheep.
	Sheep for every [illegible] number ...	200 lb for the voyage			
		[illegible]ute adults 4 in ...			As each sheep weighing 60lbs yields 25lb of flesh, 4 sheep is equal to eight days' supply at scale rate.

OF DRY PROVISIONS.

Total quantity for each St[illegible]te Adult for fifteen days, to be issued at discretion of Surgeons.

Articles.	lb	oz.	dr.
Best coarse biscuit	9	0	0
Choorah	7	8	0
Gram	2	0	0
Sugar	1	0	0

No. 7.

*Scale of Medical Comforts for Ships conveying Emigrants to Mauritius or Réunion per 100 Statute Adults.**

(All the year round.)

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	REMARKS.
Fowls	12	
Paddy for fowls	80lb	
Preserved milk	12 gallons or 24 tins	[illegible]ilk, or one large(=10 oz.) [illegible]f a gallon of warm water, bottle of Grimwade's, with ha[illegible] makes good milk.
Sago	5lb ...	[illegible]ears of age, whose mother is *N. B.*—Every child under two [illegible]e daily a pint of milk and unable to nurse it, shall rece[illegible]rrowroot, and every nursing from 3 to 6 oz. of sago or [illegible] allowance at the discretion mother may receive the [illegible] of the Surgeon.
Arrowroot	5lb	
Soojee	5lb	
Sugar	10lb	
Bael fruit	50 in number.	
Lime juice	10 gallons ...	To be put up in bottles.
Brandy	1 dozen ...	[illegible] half the total quantity of brandy; In lieu of *not more* [illegible]bstituted at Surgeon's discretion. port wine may be [illegible]

[illegible]edical comforts, and medicines must

* For emigrants proceeding to Natal at any time of the year sufficient provisions, be provided at scale rate for 12 weeks, estimated length of voyage or sailing ships.

No. 8.

Scale of Miscellaneous Articles required for Emigrant Ships proceeding to Mauritius or Réunion.

(All the year round.)

Articles.	Weight.	Number.	REMARKS.
	lb		
Soap	225	.....	To every 100 statute adults.
Sydney stones, hard bricks, or dried cocoanuts ..	.....	20	
Sand	½ ton		
Fire-wood	6 tons, Apl. to Oct. 5 tons, Nov. to Mar.		
English iron boilers with covers and perforated false bottoms, complete; for rice, large size ..		2	Four for each 100 statute adults.
Smaller ditto for dhall, &c.		2	
Ladles for ... rice, 2 ... ... ; dhall, 2		4	
Clothes lines		1 set.	To each ship.
Swabs		6	
Brooms, country		50	
Scrapers		12	
Chunam or lime for white-washing	lb 500	.....	
Fire buckets, stropped		.....	*See* schedule A.
Scuttle butts of 120 gallons each		2	To each ship.
Tubs, moderate size		2	
Hold-pump with hose		1	
Copper pump		1	
Tarpaulins for spreading tent-fashion over main, fore, and aft hatchways		3	
Windsails		.....	*See* schedule B.
Main, deck, and poop awnings, complete		1	
Life buoys		6	
Safety lanterns for burning oil		6	
Cocoanut oil	lb 164	.....	
Curry stones and mullers		4	To each ship.
Sieves for rice		10	
Gallon measure		1 set.	
Scales and weights to weigh from ¼lb to 14lb ..		1 set.	
Steel yard		1	
Hatchets with handles for wood		4	
Knives		4	
Mattresses		2	
Pillows		2	
Water-proof sheet		2	
Towels		6	

N B.—For emigrants proceeding to Natal an extra supply, at scale rate, for two weeks more (=12 weeks), must be provided.

No. 9.

*Scale of Medical Stores for One Hundred Adults proceeding to Mauritius and Réunion.**

(For all the year round.)

(Weights and Measures of the British Pharmacopœia.)

Names of medicines, &c., &c.	Weights.	Measures.
	lb oz. gr.	o. oz. dr.
Acid, carbolic cryst.	½ 0 0	.....
„ nitro muriatic dil.	.....	0 2 0
„ sulphuric dil.	.....	0 2 0
„ tartaric	0 4 0	.....
Alum pulv.	0 4 0	.....
Ammonia carb.	0 3 0	.....
„ liqr.	.....	0 3 0
Antimonial powder	0 0 50	.....
Argenti nitras	0 0 50	.....
Arsenicalis liqr.	.....	0 1 0
Assafœtida	0 ½ 0	.....
Borax	0 ½ 0	.....
Calomel	0 1 0	.....
Cantharidis acetum	.....	0 1 0
Chiretta	2 0 0	.....
Chlorodyne	.....	0 2 0
Chloroform	.....	0 1 0
Copaiba	.....	0 2 0
Creta præparata	0 4 0	.....
Cupri sulphas	0 ½ 0	.....
Ferri „	0 2 0	.....
Iodine tinct.	.....	0 1 0
Iodide potass...	0 1 0	.....
Ipecac pulv.	0 4 0	.....
„ pulvis c. opio	0 2 0	.....
„ vinum	.....	½ 0 0
Jalapæ pulv. co.	0 2 0	.....
Kino tinct.	.....	0 4 0
Lini farina	2 0 0	.....
Magnesia carb.	0 ½ 0	.....
„ sulphas	0 2 0	.....
Ol. menth pip.	.....	0 0 2
Ol. teribinthinæ	.....	0 8 0
Ol. ricini	.....	3 0 0
Opium pulv.	0 2 0	.....
„ liniment	.....	0 8 0
„ tinct.	.....	0 4 0
Plumbi acetas	0 1 0	.....
Potassæ liquor	.....	0 1 0
„ nitras	0 2 0	.....
Quinine	0 1 0	.....
Rhæi pulvis	0 1 0	.....
Purgative pills	Fifty in number.	
Sinapis pulv.	½ 0 0	.....
Sodæ carbonas	0 2 0	.....
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi	.....	0 8 0
Sulphur ungt.	½ 0 0	.....
Simple ointment	½ 0 0	.....
Vinegar	.....	1 0 0
Zinci oxid	0 1 0	.....
„ sulphas	0 ½ 0	.....
Zingiberis pulv.	0 2 0	.....

NOTES.

Miscellaneous articles for one hundred adults.
Adhesive plaster (spread), one yard.
Calico, two yards.
Flannel, ditto.
Lint, half yard.
Bandages, made up, half a dozen.
Papers for powder, &c., one quire.
Bed pan (metal), two in number.
Syringe (urethra), male, one in number.
Ditto (glass), female, „
Note.—The preparations of ammonia, ethers, chloroform, iodine, and all acids should be in well-stoppered bottles. Chloroform should be in blue glass or covered from light by dark paper.
All the drugs, &c., must be properly labelled with the quantities marked on each.
"Poisons" should be specially distinguished.

Table showing the quantities of medicines, &c., to be supplied according to the above scale for more than 100 adults.

Number of adults.	Quantity.	
150 to 200	½ more than	The quantity prescribed according to scale per 100 adults, and so on.
250 to 300	Twice	
350 to 400	Thrice	
450 to 500	Four times	
550 to 600	Five times	

N. B.—An uncertain number of East Indian emigrants are confirmed opium eaters or gunja-smokers.
Before leaving Calcutta, the Surgeon in charge should carefully ascertain the quantities of those narcotics likely to be required for the voyage, and should provide himself with them by formal application to the Emigration Agent.

* For emigrants proceeding to Natal an extra supply, at scale rate, for two weeks more (=12 weeks) must be provided.

No. 9.—*(Continued.)*

Of Instruments aad Appliances, Hospitals and Dispensary Requisites, Disinfectants, &c., required for each Ship to Mauritius, Réunion, &c.

Enema syringe and stomach-pump in case	One.	
Pocket dressing case, complete, with tracheotomy tube, double	One.	
Catheters, metallic, 2, Nos 4 and 8	Two ...	Three in all.
„ gum elastic, 1, No. 8	One ...	
Scales and weights (grain)	1 set.	
2-ounce measure glass	One.	
Minim ditto	One.	*Memorandum.*
Infusion pots	One.	If desired, any or all of the undermentioned additional articles, or others of equivalent value, must be supplied to the satisfaction of the Surgeon going in charge.
Pestle and mortar (Wedgewood)	One.	*For each ship.*
Tin funnels	One.	
Glass ditto	One.	
Spatulas	One.	
Pins in paper	One packet.	
Penknife	One.	
Scissors, common	One.	
Tape	One bundle.	
Common splints	One set.	
Tow, fine	1 ℔.	
Corks, of sizes	1 dozen.	
Towels (coarse, country)	½ ditto.	
Iron spoons (tinned)	4 in number.	
Soap (country)	2 ℔.	
Disinfectants.		
Calvert's or MacDougal's powder	300 ℔.	
Impure Carbolic Acid	1 gallon.	

Certified that we have supplied medicines, &c., for statute adults according to the above scale for the emigrant ship proceeding to

Dated *Druggists.*

Certified that I have carefully compared the above list with the medicines, &c., examined by me on board the ship , and that I am satisfied they are all correct.

Dated *Surgeon,*
Ship

No. 10.

Scale of Clothing and Utensils for each Emigrant proceeding to Mauritius and Réunion.

Articles for the voyage issued to the coolies at the depôt.	For Men.	For Boys.	REMARKS.
Stout grey shirting dhooties	2	2	Dhooties must be four yards each for men, and three yards each for boys.
Drill jacket	1	1	
Flannel banian	1	1	
Calico cap	1	1	
Patna blanket	1	1	
	For Women.	For Girls.	
Stout grey shirting sarries	2	2	Sarries must be six yards each for women, and three yards each for girls, and wide enough to extend from hip to ankle.
Flannel banian	1	1	
Patna blanket	1	1	
	For Infants.		
Stout grey shirting dhootie or sarrie	1		Dhootie or sarrie to be of two yards each.

Utensils.

Each man, woman, boy or girl must be provided with a tin plate and mug.

Memorandum of Extra Clothing, &c.

(To be forwarded to the ship prior to the day fixed for final survey.)

1. To make good wear and tear and losses of the clothing enumerated above, two (2) extra articles of each kind must be provided to every 100 statute adults.
2. Six (6) flannel bandages must be supplied for the use of the sick for each ship.

No. 11.

Scale of Attendants to be appointed for every One Hundred Statute Adults on board of Emigrant Ships proceeding to places either east or west of the Cape of Good Hope.

Besides a Compounder and Interpreter, whose duty it is to assist the Surgeon Superintendent and officer appointed to have charge of the emigrant stores, there shall be the undermentioned attendants, who, whenever it is practicable, ought to be men who have made previous voyages:—

(*a*) Sirdars or headmen, 4 to every 100 statute adults.
(*b*) Bandaries or cooks } Two of each to the first hundred, and one additional *of each*
(*c*) Topazes or sweepers } for every additional hundred statute adults.

N. B.—To meet caste prejudices, it is necessary to arrange so that Hindoo cooks of good caste (Brahmins) should cook for Hindoos, and Mussulman cooks for Mahomedans. Hence it is often expedient to select and appoint the cooks from among the coolies themselves.

FORMS.

FORM No. 1.

Register to be kept by the *under Section* *of Act* *of* 187 .

Date of registry.	Registered number.	Name.	Father's name.	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Occupation.	Name of next-of-kin.	Zillah.	Pergunnah.	Village.	When and by whom recruited.	Depôt to which to proceed.	Period of service.	Rate of wages.	REMARKS.

I hereby certify that I have duly examined the above described emigrant, who has acknowledged in my presence his willingness to emigrate to the colony of

The *day of* 187 *Magistrate of*

FORM NO.

CERTIFICATE OF MARINE SURVEYOR AFTER PRELIMINARY SURVEY.

CERTIFIED that I have carefully surveyed the ship _____ of _____ tons, commanded by _____ lying off _____ and consider her in every respect thoroughly Sea-worthy and eligible for the conveyance of Indian Emigrants to the colony of _____. Certified also that I have carefully measured her passenger decks and find that she is capable, under section 41 of Act VII of 1871, of legally accommodating _____ statute adults. The crew necessary for the Ship to carry, under Schedule A of the rules regulating Emigration, is as follows :—

Number _____ Description _____

_____

N.B.—The final Survey report shall be forwarded on the Ship being fully provided for in accordance with the requirements of this Department.

_____

_____

Dated Calcutta, the 187 *Master Attendant's Office.*

FORM NO. 5.

SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE UNDER RULE 62.

I HEREBY certify that I was present with the Protector and Medical Inspector of Emigrants at their first official inspection of the ship tendered for the conveyance of emigrants to and have no objection to make respecting her eligibility for that purpose.

Surgeon,

Ship

DATED CALCUTTA,
The of 187 .

FORM NO. 6.

CERTIFICATE UNDER CLAUSE 5, SECTION 40 OF THE INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT NO. VII OF 1871.

PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANT'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA,
The 187 .

CERTIFIED that the
is a good and proper vessel for the conveyance of emigrants, and that in the space allotted, viz.—

she will accommodate statute adult emigrants under the provisions of section 41 of the Indian Emigration Act No. VII of 1871.

Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta.

To

Master, Ship

FORM No. 7.

To

CAPTAIN

Ship

Dated

SIR,

I BEG to inform you that I have examined and passed the samples of provisions, &c., for the use of the cooly emigrants about to proceed to in the ship under your command. In receiving the stores and arranging for their survey, I have to request your careful attention to the following :—

Instructions.

1. The bulk of the provisions will be examined, and may, if necessary, be compared with the samples; therefore the whole must be kept above hatches until the survey is over.

2. All stores received on board for emigrants must be carefully weighed, and the number of packages correctly counted and noted. Excepting the vegetables, which must be carefully slung up under shelter, but not out of sight, *all the stores must be arranged between decks according to the order in which they stand in the provision list, three copies of which are herewith supplied.*

3. Each package must be distinctly marked with its net contents, and to facilitate calculation, the bags, casks, tins, cases, &c., in which each separate kind of article is packed, must be of *uniform size, at least for that article.*

4. The weighing, &c., of these stores is the duty of the officer specially appointed to have charge of them. He must keep a correct account in his copy of the provision list of the quantity and number of stores shipped. *This is important, and must be carefully done.*

5. In weighing rice, dhall, choorah, gram, flour, sugar, lime, &c., the average weight of a few bags may be taken as a guide; but fish, hay, and all the vegetables, must be weighed carefully throughout, as the weight of the bags, baskets, &c., is not sufficiently uniform to give a correct average.

6. All articles of a kind should be kept together, in order that they may be easily examined and counted.

7. Preserved meats, soups, and milk in tins, candles, brandy, port wine, &c., if in *original cases*, may be exposed in their cases, but if *not in original cases*, they must be sorted in tens on the platforms; and bags of rice, &c., must be arranged in tiers, five deep, so that all may be easily counted.

8. Iron cooking pots and wash-deck tubs must be kept filled with water to ascertain whether they leak, and arranged on deck for inspection.

9. You should ascertain that the water tanks, *properly cleaned and white-washed inside*, as prescribed in Rule 43, continue in good order, and that none leak.

10. The blanks in the accompanying three copies of the provision list will have to be correctly and neatly filled up with the quantities according to scale; after which, when you are satisfied that the proper quantities and qualities of stores, including the sheep, &c., have all been carefully weighed, counted, and in good order on board, and that the fittings, ventilation, hospital arrangements, medical stores, &c., are thoroughly complete, and all ready for survey, two copies of the enclosed list, duly filled up, dated and signed by you and the officer in charge of the stores, must be returned to this office with your application for final survey, and such application, with the lists, must be forwarded *at least one day previous to that on which the survey is desired.*

11. During the final survey no other work is to be carried on in the between-decks, and the officer who weighed the stores, assisted by the carpenter, sail-maker, and one or two of the crew, should be in attendance, so that cases and bags may be opened, examined, and closed, in order that the survey may be methodically and speedily conducted.

12. In conclusion the most serious disorder, loss of time, and inconvenience, are occasioned when the officers of the Emigration Department are called upon to hold surveys on imperfect fittings, or insufficient or inferior stores. I desire therefore to draw your particular attention to this point, and to request that you will be so good as to see that everything is really as it should be, thoroughly ready for survey at the appointed time.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta.

FORM No. 8.

List of the entire quantity of Provisions, Water, Miscellaneous Articles, and Medical Comforts received for the use of statute Adult Emigrants on board the Ship Commanded by proceeding to the West Indian Colony of

Class.	Articles, &c.	Scale for 100 statute adults.			Total quantity shipped.			How to be packed.	Number of packages.	REMARKS.
		lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.			
Grains, &c.	Rice, Ballam or Flour							Bags.		
	„ as a medical comfort							Casks.		
	Dhall, Urhur							Bags.		
	„ Gram									
	„ Muskullie									
	„ Moong									
	Soojee							Tins and cases.		
	Barley									
	Sago									
	Arrowroot									
Oils.	Ghee									
	Oil, Mustard									
Fish and Meat.	Dried Fish							Bags.		
	Preserved Mutton							Tins and cases.		
	Mutton Broth									
	Chicken Broth									
	Liebeg's Extract of Meat									
	Preserved Milk									
	Sheep...							Pens.		
Vegetables.	Pumpkins or Yams							Slung and in.		
	Potatoes							Baskets.		
	„ preserved									
	Onions									
	Garlic									
Curry stuff, &c.	Mustard Seed							Bags.		
	Chillies									
	Black Pepper									
	Coriander Seed									
	Turmeric									
Anti-scorbutic.	Tamarind									
	Lime Juice							Bottles.		
	Bael fruit, or preserved							Tins.		
Salt	Salt							Casks.		
Stimulants and Narcotics.	Tobacco, smoking...									
	„ Leaf							Bales.		
	Brandy or Rum							Bottles.		
	Port Wine									
	Tea, best Assam							Tins.		
Dry stores.	Sugar ... As "dry provision" ...							Bags.		
	Sugar ... As medical comfort ...									
	Biscuit							Tanks or casks.		
	Choorah							Bags.		
	Gram ... For Emigrants... ...									
	Gram ... For Sheep									
	Hay for each Sheep							Bales.		
	Firewood or Coal									
	Water from Hydrants							Tanks.		

FORM No. 8.—(*Continued.*)

Class.	Miscellaneous articles.	For 100 statute adults.		Total quantity shipped.		How to be packed.	Number of packages.	REMARKS.
		Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.			
Miscellaneous articles.	Scuttle Butts with locks and keys ...							
	Wash-deck tubs							
	Buckets, wooden (stropped)							
	Hold pump with flexible hose							
	Copper pump							
	Soap, Dacca...					Cases.		
	Towels							
	Clothes lines							
	Sydney stones					Casks or Bags.		
	Dried cocoanuts, entire							
	Sand							
	Swabs, new							
	Squeezer							
	Brooms							
	Deck scrapers							
	Chunam or lime					Bags (double.)		
	Brushes for whitewash							
	Hanging stoves with grating and secure covers, complete							
	Charcoal for stoves					Bags.		
Lights.	Bull's eye lantern for Surgeon							
	Hexagonal safety candle lanterns with spring sockets							
	Three spare plates of glass for each lantern a d one spare spring ditto...							
	Price's patent stearine candles in two sizes—No. 5 to burn 5 hours, and No. 7 to burn 7 hours, for each lantern					Cases.		
Cooking utensils.	Iron boilers with covers and perforated and movable false bottoms ..							
	Sledges for boilers							
	Block tin saucepans from one pint to half a gallon							
	Iron chuppatee plates to fit fire-places 1-12th of an inch thick ...							
	Curry stones and mullers							
	Sieves for cleaning rice, &c.							

FORM No. 8.—(*Concluded.*)

Class.	Miscellaneous articles.	For 100 statute adults.		Total quantity shipped.		How to be packed.	Number of packages.	REMARKS.
		Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.			
Cooking utensils.—(*Contd.*)	Gallon measure							
	Half ditto							
	Quarter ditto							
	Tin funnels in a nest of four, size—from half a gallon to half a pint							
	Scale and weights							
	Steel yards							
	Hatchets for cutting wood							
	Knives							
	Lever knives for opening tins							
	Ladles ... Rice							
	Ladles ... Dhall							
	Spoons...							
Hospital, &c.	Mattress							
	Pillows							
	Sheeting covers							
	Thermometers							
	Commodes							
	Tarpaulins (tent fashion)							
	Windsails							
	Main, quarter, and poop deck awnings							
	Life buoys							
	The fire-engine with hose							

I hereby certify that the total quantity and numbers of articles enumerated above for the use of statute adult emigrants are actually on board the ship under my command. Everything above noted has been carefully weighed, marked, and arranged all ready for survey, and that the articles of diet are equal in quality to the musters forwarded by me to the office of the Protector of Emigrants.

I further certify that in addition to the above-named stores now on board for the exclusive use of the emigrants, there is also on board a sufficient and proper supply for months of wholesome provisions and water (the latter from the municipal hydrants) for the use of the officers and crew and for the live-stock on board the ship.

Officer in charge of the Stores.

CALCUTTA, *Master,*

The 187 . *Ship*

FORM No. 9.

List of entire quantity of Provisions, Water, Miscellaneous Articles, and Medical Comforts received for the use of Statute Adult Emigrants on board the ship commanded by proceeding to Mauritius, &c.

Length of voyage ... { From April to October inclusive ... 10 weeks.
„ November to March ... 8 „

Class.	Articles.	Scale for 100 statute adults for 10 weeks.			Scale for 100 statute adults for 8 weeks.			Total quantity shipped.			How to be packed.	Number of packages.	REMARKS.
		lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.			
Grains.	Rice, Ballam										Bags.		
	Dhall, Urhur												
	„ Gram												
	„ Moong												
	„ Muskullie												
Oils.	Ghee										Tins.		
	Oil, Mustard												
	Dried Fish										Bags.		
Vegetables.	Pumpkins										Slung.		
	Potatoes										Baskets.		
	Onions												
	Garlic												
Curry stuff.	Chillies										Bags.		
	Coriander Seed												
	Turmeric												
	Tamarind												
	Salt										Casks.		
	Tobacco, smoking												
	Firewood												
	Water from Hydrant ...										Tanks.		
Dry provisions.	Biscuit										Bags.		
	Choorah												
	Gram ... { For Emigrants ...												
	„ Sheep ...												
	Sugar												
	Fowls												
	Paddy for Fowls												
	Sheep												
	Hay for Sheep										Bales.		
Medical comforts.	Lime Juice										Bottles.		
	Brandy												
	Bael, fruit or preserved ...										Tins.		
	Preserved Milk												
	Sago												
	Arrowroot												
	Soojee												

FORM No. 9.—*(Continued.)*

Class.	Articles.	Scale for 100 statute adults for 10 weeks.		Scale for 100 statute adults for 8 weeks.		Total quantity shipped.		How to be packed.	Number of packages.	REMARKS.
		Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.			
Miscellaneous articles.	Dacca soap							Cases.		
	Chunam (double bags) ...							Bags.		
	English iron boilers with covers and perforated and movable false bottoms ...									
	Smaller ditto (for dhall) ...									
	Copper pump									
	Fire buckets, stropped ...									
	Swabs, new, full size ...									
	Knives									
	Iron ladles ... { For rice ... / For dhall									
	Curry stones with mullers ...									
	Hat-hets with handles ...									
	Lanterns with lamps for oil									
	Cocoanut oil							Tins.		
	Broom, country									
	English scales and weights complete									
	Steel yard									
	Gallon measures, copper or blocktin									
	Sieves for cleaning rice ...									
	Sledges for boilers									
	English life buoys									
	Clothes lines									
	Scrapers									
	Scuttle butts									
	Tubs, moderate size									
	Hold pump with hose ...									
	Tarpaulins for spreading, tentfashion, over main, fore, and aft hatchways									
	Wind-sails									
	Main, quarter, and poop deck awnings, complete... ...									
	Sand							Casks or Bags.		
	Sydney stones, hard bricks, or dried cocoanuts									
	Mattrass									
	Pillows									
	Waterproof sheet									
	Powels									
	Fire-engine with hose ...									

I hereby certify that the total quantity and numbers of articles enumerated above for the use of statute adult emigrants, are actually on board the ship under my command. Everything above noted has been carefully weighed, marked, and arranged all ready for survey, and that the articles of diet are equal in quality to the muster forwarded by me to the office of the Protector of Emigrants.

I further certify that in addition to the above-named stores now on board for the exclusive use of the emigrants, there is also on board a sufficient and proper supply for months of wholesome provisions and water (the latter from the municipal hydrants) for the use of the officers and crew and for the live-stock on board the ship.

CALCUTTA,

The 187 .

Master,

Officer in charge of the Stores.

Ship

FORM No. 10.

Certificate regarding Drinking Water provided for the use of the Emigrants and crew on board the Emigrant Ship *dated* 187 .

For whom supplied.	Source of supply.	QUANTITY SHIPPED IN GALLONS.					REMARKS.
		In tanks. Gallons.	Number of tanks.	In casks. Gallons.	Number of casks.	Total quantity.	
For use of emigrants ... (*In tanks.*)							
For use of ship ...							

CERTIFIED that the tanks and casks above noted were carefully examined by me before they were filled, that they are clean, sweet, sound, and of sufficient thickness, and that the casks, none exceeding 300 gallons, are of hard wood and properly charred inside. I have, moreover, examined the tanks and casks since they were filled, and found them perfectly tight and in good condition up to date.

Commander of Emigrant Ship.

CERTIFIED that gallons of water were supplied directly to the tanks of the ship from the municipal hydrants of Calcutta.

Calcutta, 187

Officer in charge of Hydrants.

FORM No. 11.

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE.

Dated Calcutta

CERTIFIED that at the request of
I surveyed a patent distilling condenser No.
on board the ship , and that the rules in schedule C
regulating the requirements of fresh water condensers have been fully complied with to my satisfaction.

Government Surveyor of Machinery.

FORM No. 12.

CERTIFICATE REQUIRED FROM MASTER UNDER RULES 46 AND 47.

I HEREBY certify that there are no vicious dogs or wild animals on board the ship under my command, and that no gunpowder or other inflammable substances, hides, or any other commodities likely to endanger the health or safety of the emigrants, have been received as cargo or part of the cargo on board that vessel. All combustible materials absolutely necessary for ship's use are stored in a place of perfect safety and under the special charge of Mr. officer of the ship, who, together with the carpenter and engineer, have been appointed by me to be jointly responsible for the good working order of the fire-engine, hose, buckets, and other precautions against the risk of fire, and for their being readily available when urgently wanted.

Master,

Ship

The Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta.

FORM No. 13.

CERTIFIED that I have seen the extra clothing and blankets provided, according to scale for the use of emigrants proceeding to in the ship and have approved of them. I have also compared the provisions and miscellaneous articles on board for the use of the coolies with the quantities entered in the list of stores (Form No.) and find them to be correct.

Surgeon,

Ship

FORM No. 14.

MASTER'S CERTIFICATE AND DEMAND FOR FINAL SURVEY OF SHIP'S FITTINGS AND STORES.

I HEREBY certify that in compliance with the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act (No. VII of 1871) and rules, I have appointed Mr. , 3rd officer of the ship to have charge of the emigrants' stores for the voyage, that the ship's fittings and arrangements for ventilation, &c., are complete, and that the emigrants' stores carefully weighed, noted, and arranged according to the instructions in your letter (No. of the) are perfectly ready for the official examination.

I have now to request that the final survey of fittings and stores may be held at on the , when I shall be careful to see that the proper persons are in attendance to facilitate the work. Two copies of the provision list (Form No.) duly filled up, dated and signed, are herewith returned, as desired, together with the Surgeon's certificates for the medical stores and extra clothing, &c., for the emigrants.

Master,

Ship

To

The Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta.

FORM No. 15.

SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE UNDER RULE 58.

CERTIFIED that I was present with the Protector and Medical Inspector of Emigrants at the final survey of emigrants' fittings, provisions, medical stores, and extra clothing on board the ship chartered for the conveyance of emigrants to and that, to the best of my judgment the fittings, general accommodation, and stores, &c., are and fully sufficient according to prescribed rules.

Surgeon,

Ship

CALCUTTA,

The *of* 187

FORM No. 17.

SHIPPING MASTER'S CERTIFICATE.

CERTIFIED that the ship
tons burthen, carries the full complement and description of officers and men according to the rules in schedule A (appendix) of the rules framed under the Indian Emigration Act (No. VII of 1871.)

First Deputy Shipping Master.

N.B.—If the vessel is bound for any port west of the Cape of Good Hope, state whether the full complement of *topases* (according to scale No. 11) has been engaged and put on the articles.

FORM No. 18.

CERTIFIED that I have engaged the 1st class steam tug
to tow the ship under my command to sea, and that there is a supply of seven days' coal on board the said tug. The ship will be ready to embark her coolies on the , and the tug is engaged to take her in tow within 24 hours after embarkation.

Master,

Ship

FORM No. 19.

ORIGINAL.

Statement of the Crew and Passengers (Natives of India) proceeding in the

bound to

Native Crew.	Number.
Serangs, lascars, &c....	
Commander and officers' servants	
Passengers' servants	

NATIVE PASSENGERS.

Names.	Age.	Caste.	Occupation.

Commander.

CALCUTTA,

The of *Protector of Emigrants.*

MEMORANDUM.

Under the orders of Government, the officer in pilotage charge of the is to receive this document from the Preventive Officer on the latter quitting the ship, and should any attempt be made to take on board natives of India not included in this statement, the vessel is to be stopped and the circumstance reported. Document is to be returned to

Protector of Emigrants.

FORM No. 20.

CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 44 OF ACT VII OF 1871.

CERTIFIED that I have on my part done all that is required under the Indian Emigration Act (VII of 1871) and rules for ensuring the health, comfort, and safety of the emigrants about to proceed to

CALCUTTA, *Protector of Emigrants.*

The *of* 187

N. B.—The Master will require a similar certificate from the Emigration Agent.

FORM No. 21.

License.

Whereas the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of Calcutta has certified to the Government of Bengal that according to the provisions of Act No. VII of 1871, providing regulations for the emigration of the native inhabitants of the territories under Her Majesty's Government to

the ship

burthen about tons

Master, belonging to

is capable of accommodating persons; and Whereas the aforesaid Protector of Emigrants has further certified that the said Master has conformed to the several provisions of the India Act No. VII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal hereby permits Master of the ship

to receive on board his ship and accommodate with a passage to not more than

natives of India as emigrant laborers for subject to the provisions of the aforementioned Act of the Government of India, VII of 1871.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

Registered in the Secretary's Office, Government of Bengal, FORT WILLIAM, THE 187

as No. *of* 187 .

Head Assistant. *Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

FORM No. 22.

CERTIFIED that I have examined the crew of the ship , and that I consider them in good health and fit for duty.

Dated

Surgeon,

Ship

FORM No. 23.

General Register *of Emigrants embarked on board the Ship* *for*

Ship No.	Name.	Father's name.	Sex.	Caste.	Age.	Occupation.	Name of next of kin.	Zillah.	Pergunnah.	Village.	State of health on embarkation.	State of health on debarkation.	REMARKS.

Head Assistant.

No. 24.

e to the West Indian

Coriander Seed.		Turmeric.		.	Grain.		Sugar.		Sheep.	Water.	Initials of Surgeon and Issuing Officer to be entered daily.		REMARKS.
											Surgeon.	Issuing Officer.	
lb	oz.	lb	oz.	z.	lb	oz	lb	oz.	No.	Gallons.			

	Firewood.		Milk.	Lime-juice.	Brandy.	Port Wine.	Water.	REMARKS.
z.	lb	oz.	Pints.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Gallons.	
								1.—The Issuer of Provisions and the Medical Officer to keep separate accounts of the provisions issued, on forms like this, which will be supplied to them by the Emigration Agent. 2.—The quantities issued to be carefully noted down. 3.—The totals to be made up at the end of every week. 4.—The accounts to be given over to the Protector of Immigrants on the arrival of the ship at Mauritius. 5.—During the voyage the victuals to be cooked twice every day, weather permitting. 6.—The payment of the Medical Officer's gratuity at Mauritius will depend on this list being correctly kept.

FORM No. 26.

Admission and Discharge Book.

Number of cases.	Number of folio for reference to case book.	Number in the nominal roll.	Names.	Age.	Sex.	Disease or cause of admission.	DATES OF			Number of days under treatment.	REMARKS. *N.B.*—The particulars of these cases should be briefly entered in the Case Book.
							Admission.	Discharge or recovery.	Death.		

Dated *Surgeon,*

Ship

FORM No. 27.

MEDICAL CASE BOOK.

Case No. *Folio.*
Patient's No. *in the nominal roll.* *Sex*
Name *Age*

Date.	Brief history of case, with notes on progress and results of treatment, &c.	Treatment, prescription, diet, &c.

Surgeon,

Ship

FORM No. 28.

Register of Births and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

Number in nominal roll.	Name of mother.	Age.	Time of Occurrence.		Sex of child.	Remarks.
			Date.	Hour.		

DEATHS.

Number in nominal roll.	Name.	Age.	Time of Occurrence.		Cause.	Remarks.
			Date.	Hour.		

Surgeon,

Ship

FORM No. 29.

The Medical History of the voyage, giving a classified summary of the principal events which occurred on board the ship , commanded by , and conveying Indian Emigrants under medical charge of , Surgeon Superintendent, from Calcutta to

MEMORANDA OF DATES.

N.B.—Columns 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, will not be required, or may be left blank in the case of ships going to places East of the Cape.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Embarkation.	Left pilot at Sandheads.	Crossed the equator.	Entered the tropic.	Arrived at or off the Cape of Good Hope.	Entered the tropic.	Arrived at St. Helena.	Crossed the equator.	Mention any ports that were put into during the voyage; the dates and reasons briefly.	Arrived at port.	Total number of days from date of embarkation to that of debarkation.	REMARKS.

Memoranda respecting the Number and Description of Emigrants.

Emigrants.	Of men.	Of women.	Of Children.		Of Infants.		Of total number of souls.	Of total number of statute adults.	REMARKS.—State briefly the general condition of the emigrants during the voyage and on arrival; when did sickness prevail; in what part of the ship; its nature and probable cause.
			Boys.	Girls.	Male.	Female.			
Embarked									
Born on the voyage									
Died, and cause of deaths: Cholera									
Diarrhœa									
Dysentery									
Chest affections ...									
Fever									
Accidents									
Other diseases ...									
Total number of deaths ...									
Landed ... In health									
Convalescent ...									
Sent to hospital ...									
Total number landed ...									
State in appropriate column—									
(*a*) The daily average strength of emigrants (souls).									
(*b*) The daily average number of sick.									
(*c*) The rate per cent. of daily average sick to daily average strength.									
(*d*) The rate per cent. of deaths to daily average strength.									

RULES.

(*a*) To find the daily average strength of emigrants.—Divide the sum of the total number of souls present daily by the total number of days.

(*b*) To find the daily average number of sick.—Add together the number of sick in hospital for each day of the voyage; and divide the total by the number of days.

(*c*) To find the rate per cent. of daily average sick to strength.—Take the daily average number of sick and multiply that number by 100, and divide the product by the daily average number of strength.

(*d*) To find the rate per cent. of deaths to daily average strength.—Multiply the total number of deaths by 100, and divide the product by the daily average strength.

Weekly Abstract of Admissions to the Sick List and of Deaths during the Voyage.

Diseases.	1st Week.		2nd Week.		3rd Week		4th Week.		5th Week.		6th Week.		7th Week.		8th Week.		9th Week.		10th Week		11th Week.		12th Week.		13th Week.		14th Week.		15th Week.		16th Week.		17th Week.		18th Week.		19th Week.		20th Week.	
	Ad.	D	Ad	D	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad.	D	Ad	D.	Ad.	D.	Ad	D.	Ad.	D.
Cholera ...																																								
Diarrhœa																																								
Dysentery ...																																								
Chest affections ...																																								
Fevers . ..																																								
Eye diseases ...																																								
Accidents... ...																																								
Other diseases ...																																								
Total																																								

Observations of Temperature in the Between-decks.

Date.	At 7 A. M.			Direction of wind aft or ahead.	Direction of cowl-heads to leeward or windward.	At 1 P. M.			Direction of wind aft or ahead.	Direction of cowl-heads to leeward or windward.	At 8 P. M.			Direction of wind aft or ahead.	Direction of cowl-heads to leeward or windward.	At noon.	
	Aft.	Midships.	Forward.			Aft.	Midships.	Forward.			Aft.	Midships.	Forward.			Latitude.	Longitude.

GENERAL REMARKS ON

1. The provisions and water.

2. The working of the distilling apparatus.

3. The medicines and medical comforts.

4. The ship and her ventilation.

5. The conduct of the officers.

6. The conduct of the interpreters, sirdars, topases, &c.

7. The clothing of the emigrants.

8. The means used for ensuring cleanliness.

9. The employment of disinfectants.

10. General observations and suggestions.

Surgeon.

Dated *Ship*_____

Number of previous voyages with European emigrants_____

Ditto ditto with coolies_____

FORM No. 30.

COLONIAL REPORT on the Immigrants by the Ship *which*

arrived at *from Calcutta.*

Master	
Surgeon	
Assistant-Surgeon	
Date of departure	
Length of voyage	
Registered tonnage	
Superficies of passengers' deck	
Space on upper deck for exercise	
Space on poop for exercise	
Space divided off for hospital	
Height between decks	
Number of statute adults admissible	
Number of such adults embarked	
When and where landed	
Number of crew	
Total measurement of apertures for light and air exclusive of side scuttles, stern ports, and hatchways	
Number and size of side scuttles	
Ditto life buoys	
State of privies	
State of cooking apparatus	
State of fire-engine	
Night and fog signal	
Description of cargo	
Ports at which the ship touched	

	No.	DESCRIPTION.	LENGTH.		BREADTH.		DEPTH.	
			Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.
Boat ...		Long boat ...						
		Life ditto ...						
		Gig ...						
		Pinnace ...						
		Cutter ...						

Weekly Admissions to the Sick List during the voyage.

From		To.		Fever.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Other diseases.	Total.	REMARKS.

Mortality during the Voyage.

No.	Name.	Sex.	AGE.		Disease.	Date of death.		DURATION OF ILLNESS.	Where recruited.	REMARKS.
			Years.	Months.				Days.		

Total number of deaths during the voyage.

Centesimal proportion of deaths to total number of passengers.

Passengers embarked and landed, and Births and Deaths on the Voyage.

	Embarked.		Died during the Voyage.		Landed.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Immigrants of ten, or above ten years of age							
Ditto under ten, down to two years of age inclusive							
Ditto under two years of age							
Born during the voyage ... Males							
Born during the voyage ... Females ...							
Total ...							

REMARKS.

Protector of Immigrants,

at _____

Port of debarkation.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 20th February 1873.

No. 362*P.*—The following Regulation for the peace and government of the pergunnah of Spiti having been proposed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has been considered and approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, and is now published for general information, as having the force of law under 33 Vic., Cap. 3, Sec. 1 :—

This Regulation may be called "The Spiti Regulation, 1873;" it extends to the pergunnah of Spiti, and shall come into force on the 1st day of April 1873.

2. When there is reason to believe that an offence has been committed in the pergunnah of Spiti, the Nono of Spiti shall cause the person accused or suspected of having committed such offence to be brought before him, and shall, in his presence, enquire into such offence.

3. The said Nono shall record, or cause to be recorded, at the time, and in the presence of the accused, the statements of the complainant, the witnesses, and the accused, and the record of such statements shall be signed or sealed by the said Nono.

4. If the offence be murder or culpable homicide, or causing death by negligence, or an attempt to commit murder, or culpable homicide, or the abetment of any of these offences, or the abetment of suicide, or if, in the opinion of the said Nono, it cannot properly be punished by fine, he shall report the case to the Assistant Commissioner of Kulu, and shall, till the receipt of orders from the said Assistant Commissioner, confine the accused person, keeping an account of any sums expended for the guard and keep of such accused person.

5. In the case of any other offence, if, in the opinion of the said Nono, it can be properly punished with a fine of Rs. 200, the said Nono may, if he consider the accused person guilty of the offence, inflict a fine of such amount as he thinks fit, not exceeding Rs. 200.

6. In every case in which the said Nono fines any person, he shall, if such person demand it, give him a copy of his order, and of all statements made in the case. Such copy should be certified to be a true copy by the Nono, and be signed or sealed by him.

7. Any person fined by the said Nono may appeal within a reasonable time to the said Assistant Commissioner. Such appeal need not be on stamped paper, and may be sent through the post. It must be in every instance accompanied by a certified copy of the Nono's order, and of all statements in the case.

8. If any fine inflicted by the said Nono is not paid within a month, he may order the amount to be realized by attachment and sale of the movable property of the person fined. If such movable property is not sufficient to defray the fine, the Nono may report the case to the said Assistant Commissioner of Kulu, and if the Assistant Commissioner of Kulu procures the sanction necessary for the sale of immovable property, and orders the immovable property of the person fined to be sold, the said Nono may sell so much of the said immovable property as is necessary to defray the fine or the unsatisfied balance thereof.

9. The Nono shall, when ordered by the Assistant Commissioner of Kulu, suspend any enquiry in which he may be engaged under this Regulation, and transfer the case and the witnesses to the Assistant Commissioner's Court.

10. The Nono shall not try any case in which he himself, his own servants or relatives, are concerned, but send a report of the complaint in such cases to the Tehsil in Kulu.

11. The Nono shall keep up two registers, to contain the following statements : the numbers in each register to correspond :—

Register No. I.—Name of prosecutor, with parentage.
Age, caste, and residence.
Name of accused, with parentage.
Age, caste, and residence.
Charge.
Final orders and date.

Register No. II.—Name of person fined, with parentage, age, caste, and residence.
Date of order.
Amount of fine ordered.
Amount of fine realized.

The statements are to be kept up to date, and the registers submitted twice in the year to the Assistant Commissioner at Kulu, together with the fines realized. They must first be sent in in the spring, as soon as the passes are open, and again, the second time in the autumn, before the passes are closed.

12. Fines may be inflicted by the said Nono under this Regulation for the following offences :—

Committing an assault, voluntarily causing hurt, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, wrongful restraint, robbery, theft, rape, unnatural offences, adultery, abduction of women or of children under the age of ten years, kidnapping minors or persons of unsound mind from lawful guardianship.

And such offences, when falling under the jurisdiction hereby conferred upon the Nono, shall not be subject to the jurisdiction or procedure established by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

13. No proceeding of the Nono under this Regulation shall preclude the said Assistant Commissioner from holding an enquiry into any offence committed in the pergunnah of Spiti, f he think it desirable to do so.

14. No law hereafter passed by the Governor-General in Council shall be deemed to extend to the pergunnah of Spiti, unless the same be specially named therein.

The 21st February 1873.

No. 364*P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to continue, as a personal distinction, to Ramdin, a zemindar in the Kheree District of Oude, the title of Rai Bahadoor, which was conferred upon his late father, Toolaram Khyratee, in consideration of services rendered during the mutiny of 1857-58.

No. 366*P.*—In recognition of the valuable services rendered to Government by Sadashiva Balal, Sub-Assistant Inam Commissioner, Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of Rao Bahadoor as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 18th February 1873.

No. 443*G.*—LEAVE.—Major J. D. Hall, 2nd Squadron Officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted subsidiary leave for thirty days from the 15th of February 1873, to enable him to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to taking furlough to Europe.

No. 452*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 14, dated 3rd ultimo, Captain A. W. Roberts will officiate as Political Agent for the Eastern States of Rajpootana till Captain Bradford takes charge.

No. 453*G.*—Major C. K. M. Walter made over, and Captain A. W. Roberts received, charge of the Political Agency, Eastern States of Rajpootana, on the forenoon of the 15th January 1873.

No. 455*G.*—Captain A. W. Roberts made over, and Major C. K. M. Walter received, charge of the Political Agency of Marwar and Jeysulmere on the forenoon of the 15th January 1873.

The 19th February 1873.

No. 458*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 23G, dated the 16th of January 1873, Lieutenant C. E. Wheeler, Officiating 2nd in Command of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, performed the duties of Adjutant, in addition to those of 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer of the Force, from the 1st of October to the 15th of December 1872.

No. 459*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant R. H. F. Rennick, Officiating Adjutant of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Station Staff Officer, Erinpoora, with effect from the 1st of January 1873, *vice* Lieutenant C. E. Wheeler.

The 20th February 1873.

No. 465*G.*—ADDENDUM.—In Foreign Department Notification No. 2380G, dated the 5th of November 1872, after the words "Captain C. Young, Officiating 2nd in Command, Meywar Bheel Corps," add "and Officiating 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar."

The 21st February 1873.

No. 474*G.*—The appointment to the Mysore Commission of Hemajee Rao, published in Notification No. 2672G, of the 31st December last, is cancelled at his own request.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 19th February 1873.

No. 1113.—Read the following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

FINANCIAL.
No. 4.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, the 7th January 1873.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

I have to acquaint you that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments for the year 1873-74 has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at one shilling and eleven pence (1*s.* 11*d.*) the rupee; and I have to request that you will give the necessary instructions for the due observance of this rate in respect of all transactions to which it is applicable.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ARGYLL.

ORDERED, that this Despatch be published in the *Gazette of India.*

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

The 20th February 1873.

No. 1252.—Mr. M. Percy, Post Master of Madras, is allowed privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 22nd January 1873.

Mr. T. Rhenius, Inspecting Post Master, 6th Division, is appointed to officiate as Post Master, Madras, during the absence of Mr. Percy.

The 21st February 1873.

No. 1269.—Subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, commencing from the 20th March 1873, is granted to Major W. M. Lane, Post Master General, Punjab, to enable him to proceed to the port of embarkation for the purpose of obtaining leave to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Colonel G. M. Battye, Post Master General of Bombay, will officiate as Post Master General of the Punjab, during the absence on leave of Major Lane, or until further orders.

Mr. J. MacFarlan, Bombay Civil Service, will officiate as Post Master General of Bombay *vice* Colonel Battye.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 15th February 1873.

No. 170 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Goodricke Armstrong Fisher, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England, embarking at Bombay.

The 18th February 1873.

No. 171 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, are admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, clause 5:—

Lieutenant General Arthur Mitford Becher, C. B.; Majors General Auchmuty Tucker, C. B.; George Palmer Whish; Lieutenants Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Ramsay, C. B.; (Brevet Colonel) William Henry Ryves; (Brevet Colonel) Frederic Dayot Atkinson; (Brevet Colonel) George Mytton Hill; (Brevet Colonel) Robert Napier Raikes; (Brevet Colonel) Peter William Luard; (Brevet Colonel) Goodricke Armstrong Fisher; (Brevet Colonel) Charles Harris; (Brevet Colonel) Septimus Harding Becher; (Brevet Colonel) George Verner; (Brevet Colonel) George Jackson; (Brevet Colonel) James Knox Spence; (Brevet Colonel) Henry Nicoll; (Brevet Colonel) Augustus Turner; (Brevet Colonel) Richard Charles Lawrence, C. B.; (Brevet Colonel) John Samuel Drury Tulloch; (Brevet Colonel) Alexander Boyd; and (Brevet Colonel) Charles Lionel Showers,—18th February 1873.

No. 172 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) F. D. Atkinson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having vacated his appointment as Controller of Military Accounts on succeeding to Colonel's allowance, in accordance with G. G. O. No. 711 of the 9th July 1867, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to re-appoint him to that office, and to sanction his retaining it till the 31st March 1874, subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

No. 173 *of* 1873.—The services of Lieutenant H. F. Smyth, of the Royal Artillery, Officiating 2nd Subaltern, Hazara Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for appointment to the Royal Horse Artillery.

No. 174 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate):—

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) John Baillie Ballantyne Dickson, General List, Cavalry, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 18th Bengal Cavalry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The 19th February 1873.

No. 175 *of* 1873.—The services of Assistant Surgeon F. C. Nicholson, M. B., of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 176 *of* 1873.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Department Public Works, No. 104, dated the 10th February 1873, the services of Lieutenant J. Hare, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 177 *of* 1873.—Native Medical Pupils Kewul Ram, No. 3, and Shaikh Ameer Ally, No. 21, who were admitted by G. G. O. No. 389, dated the 27th April 1871, are dismissed from the service.

No. 178 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the Officer passing an examination in drill :—

1st PUNJAB VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

To be Captain Commandant.

Mr. L. C. Probyn.

No. 179 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Montague Poyntz Ricketts, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, Nagpore, Officiating 2nd Class, Central Provinces,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Thomas Renny Cowie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Oudh,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 180 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate :—

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals George Saunders, of the Medical Department,—for twelve months under the Regulations of 1854.

The 21st February 1873.

No. 181 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. B. G. Bacon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to embark at Bombay, instead of at Calcutta, on the furlough granted him in G. G. O. No. 13, dated the 8th January 1873.

No. 182 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) S. J. Hire, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1269 of 1872,—per *Hindostan*, 6th January 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. Caulfeild, Bengal Infantry, G. G. O. No, 1232 of 1872,—per *Hindostan*, 6th January 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Longmore, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 92 of 1873,—per *Hindostan*, 6th January 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Campbell, Bengal Infantry, G. G. O. No. 1312 of 1872, —per *Mirzapore*, 13th January 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel C. Armstrong, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 139 of 1873,—per *Golconda*, 14th February 1873.

Surgeon Major A. Fleming, M. D., of the Medical Department (Retired), G. G. O. No. 52 of 1873,—per *China*, 27th January 1873.

Major H. T. Oldfield, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 93 of 1873,—per *Mirzapore*, 13th January 1873.

Major D. J. Welsh, of the Royal Artillery, G. G. O. No. 13 of 1873,—per *Behar*, 20th January 1873.

Major the Hon'ble J. H. Fraser, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 145 of 1873,—per *Golconda*, 14th February 1873.

Major T. N. Baker, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1311 of 1872,—per *Timor*. 13th February 1873.

Captain T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, of the General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 92 of 1873,—per *Mirzapore*, 13th January 1873.

Captain R. M. B. Thomas, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 156 of 1873, —per *China*, 27th January 1873.

No. 183 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

Sergeant John Hurst, late of the 24th Brigade, Royal Artillery,—rate of pension per diem, 2*s*. (two shillings), from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowances.

No. 184 *of* 1873.—The following promotion by Brevet is made, from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET—*To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Edward Taylor, Madras Infantry, 15th February 1873.

No. 185 *of* 1873.—ERRATUM.—In G. G. O. No. 2 of the 3rd January 1873, appointing Captain J. C. Stewart to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,

For	Read
"During the absence on furlough to Europe of Major E. P. W. Ripley, or until further orders,"	*During the time that Captain G. C. Bird may officiate as Commandant, or until the return from furlough of Captain J. R. B. Atkinson, or until further orders.*

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 186 *of* 1873.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentleman to be an Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the Service :—

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon Gopaul Chunder Roy, M. D.,—date of arrival at Bombay, 8th November 1872.

No. 187 *of* 1873.—The services of Assistant Surgeon G. C. Roy, M. D., of the Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the date he may have assumed charge of his duties under that Government.

No. 188 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the date specified :—

Lieutenants W. Peacocke and P. Haslett,—date of arrival at Bombay, 11th February 1873.

No. 189 *of* 1873.—First Class Apothecary Samuel Turvey, of the Subordinate Medical Department, having been declared by a Medical Committee to be unfit for further active service, is, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 550 of 1868, transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on a pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

No. 190 *of* 1873.—The G. G. O. No. 1063 of the 11th October 1872, appointing Captain F. E. Lewes, of the Royal Artillery, to be Commandant, No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, is cancelled at that Officer's own request.

No. 191 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 2 *Horse Light Field Battery.*

Lieutenant G. Swinley, 2nd Subaltern, Hazara Mountain Battery, and Officiating Commandant, No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery, to be Commandant, *vice* Major A. Gillespie, retired.

No. 3 *Horse Light Field Battery.*

Lieutenant R. H. W. Plunkett, Subaltern, No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain R. J. Abbott, or until further orders.

Peshawur Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant E. R. Elles, 2nd Subaltern, to be 1st Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant R. G. Fitzgerald, deceased.

No. 192 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 10th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Rhodes Morgan, Madras Staff Corps, 15th February 1873.

No. 193 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from the date specified under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Hector Mackenzie, 20th February 1873.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers, as specified in the Statement published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice:—

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's British Military Service from 14th to 20th February 1873.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of donation batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.		
												In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
	Commissioned Officers.													
19th Feb. 1873	Robert Alexander Cuthbertson (*a*).	Asst. Surgeon ...	65th Foot ...	...	22nd July 1872	Intestate	10 14 0	...	10 14 0					
19th " "	Francis Hoey Wade (*b*) ...	Lieutenant ...	55th Foot ...	...	9th Sept. 1872	Testate	1,336 8 3	...	1,336 8 3					
						TOTAL ...	1,347 6 3	...	1,347 6 3					

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*—Mother, Mrs. Cuthbertson.

(*b*) *Next-of-kin*—Father, Robert Wade, Esq., 31, Knede, Naples, Brussels; Brother and Executor, Craven H. Wade, Esq., 2, Elm Court, Temple, London, E. C.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 17th February 1873.

No. 116.—Banee Pershad, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, is removed from the Public Works Department.

The 18th February 1873.

No. 117.—Mr. R. Rippon is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Sub-Engineer of the 3rd Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 118.—Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Neemuch (State) Railway, has passed the examination in the Native languages according to the Departmental Standard.

No. 119.—Ramnauth Bhuttacharjee, Overseer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Indus Valley (State) Railway to Bengal Provincial Establishment.

No. 120.—The following is re-published for information and guidance in the Public Works Department :—

GENERAL ORDER.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 123.

Dated the 7th February 1873.

In supersession of G. G. O. No. 340 of the 28th March 1872, and under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that a Royal Engineer Officer of the Imperial List, on permanent staff employ under the Government, who had served eight years in India without proceeding to England at the conclusion of his regular tour of seven years, will be eligible for furlough to Europe under the Rules of 1868; but that during his residence out of India, he will only receive the English rate of pay of his rank, as laid down in paragraph 184 of the Royal Warrant of the 27th December 1870, Part I.

2. On his return to India for a second tour of service, the difference between the English rate of pay so drawn and "Furlough Pay" will be admitted to him.

3. If he should not return to India, he will be entitled to a refund of his passage-money to England.

The 19th February 1873.

No. 121.—Mr. T. C. Marshall is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Sub-Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 122.—Mr. J. S. Thorpe, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for one month, in extension of the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 666, dated 20th December 1872.

No. 123.—Mr. G. Bonny is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Sub-Engineer of the 3rd Grade, and posted to the Western Rajpootana Railway Survey.

No. 124.—Mr. J. Ramsay, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Holkar (State) Railway to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

The 20th February 1873.

No. 126.—Mr. T. L. Tanner is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

No. 127.—Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Peile, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, on special duty, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Indus Valley (State) Railway during the absence of Mr. Campbell, or until further orders.

No. 128.—Mr. G. A. Laval, Accountant, 4th Grade, and Mr. A. Calder, temporary Accountant, 4th Grade, Military Works Branch, are, as a special case, promoted to the 3rd Grade, with effect from the date on which they joined the office of the Controller of Accounts, Military Works. Mr. Calder is also confirmed in his appointment.

No. 129.—Mr. G. J. H. Glinn, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Rawul Pindee District of that Railway, with effect from the 26th November 1872.

No. 130.—Mr. H. Lambert, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Chenab Bridge Division, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is invested with the powers of a Superintendent of Works, and placed in charge of the Chenab Section of that Railway, with effect from 29th November 1872.

No. 131.—Mr. R. T. Mallet, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Ravee Bridge Division, Punjab Northern Railway, is invested with the powers of a Superintendent of Works, and placed in charge of the Ravee Section of that Railway, with effect from the date on which he has exercised those powers, which will be notified by the Chief Engineer of the line.

No. 132.—The following persons are appointed Accountants, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to the Military Works Branch, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names:—

Mr. J. A. Freitas, 1st November 1872.
Mr. W. Henry, 1st December 1872.
Mr. T. M. Lynch, 2nd December 1872.
Mr. A. A. Mackey, 19th December 1872.

TELEGRAPH.

The 20th February 1873.

No. 125.—Mr. T. R. M. Bence, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, leave for six months on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 73, dated 6th February 1872.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1872.

Commencing with the present number, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta every Saturday, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be addressed to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.* To all subscribers, therefore, who shall not have paid in advance for 1873 by the 31st December next, the *Gazette* will be discontinued.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	...	15	0	0
Postage	...	5	8	0

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Doon, the 12th February 1873.

No. 3.—Mr. John Hickie, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th February 1873.

No. 9.—Mr. E. LeLievre, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Nowgong Division, Military Works, passed the Departmental Standard Examination, in accordance with Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section IV, paragraph 22, on the 4th November last.

The 15th February 1873.

No. 10.—Mr. P. McGowan, Overseer, 3rd Grade, appointed to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 78, dated 31st January 1873, is posted to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 15th February 1873.

No. 2.—Mr. J. Robinson, C. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, officiated as Executive Engineer of the Bareilly Division from 21st to 30th November 1872.

L. RUSSELL, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., Military Works.

5th Circle.

Rawul Pindee, the 14th February 1873.

No. 8.—Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to this Circle by Inspector General, Military Works, Notification No. 4 of 12th October 1872, having reported his arrival this day, is posted to the Peshawur Division, Military Works, and directed to join.

J. HUME, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Military Works.

6th Circle.

Allahabad, the 17th February 1873.

No. 3.—Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to the 5th Circle, Military Works, in Notification No. 4 of 12th October 1872, by Inspector General of Military Works, reported his departure from Allahabad on the 11th of February 1873.

G. T. PLUNKETT, *Lieut., R. E.,*
for *Supdg. Engr., 6th Circle, Military Works.*

HOLKAR (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 15th February 1873.

No. 6.—Mr. S. DeVere H. Alexander, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, who was transferred to the Second Division, Holkar (State) Railway, by this Office Notification No. 4, dated 8th February 1873, received charge of the Division from Mr. James Ramsay on the forenoon of the 12th February 1873.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Supdg. Engr., Holkar (State) Railway.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 15th February 1873.

No. 18.—With reference to Notification No. 10, dated 25th January 1873, transferring Sergeant R. B. Teeling, Supervisor, 1st Grade, from the Chenab Section to the Rawul Pindee District, this subordinate left the former on the 31st January 1873 and joined the latter on the 1st February 1873. He is posted to the Jhelum Bridge Division.

A. GRANT,
Offg. Chief Engr., P. N. (S.) Railway.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 17th February 1873.

No. 129*E*.—Mr. Peter Bruff, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Jumna Bridge Division, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, passed the Lower Standard Examination on 3rd February 1873, as laid down in G. G. O., dated 9th September 1864, No. 734.

JOHN G. FURNIVALL,
Personal Assistant to
Superintending Engineer,
Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 10th February 1873.

No. 37.—Mr. J. F. Elder, appointed temporary Supervisor, 1st grade, and posted to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 57 of 24th January 1873, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the afternoon of the 4th February 1873, and is posted to the Mehur Division, Lower Scinde District.

No. 38.—Mr. J. T. Cumming, appointed temporary Supervisor, 2nd grade, and posted to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 80 of 31st January 1873, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 5th February 1873, and is posted to the Mehur Division, Lower Scinde District.

No. 39.—Sergeant MacCartney, Supervisor, 1st grade, is transferred from the Ghotkee Division, Upper Scinde District, to the Indus Bridge Survey Division.

No. 40.—Mr. Ewald Behrenaun is appointed a temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, and is posted to the Mehur Division, Lower Scinde District, which he joined on the forenoon of the 26th January 1873.

No. 41.—Mr. W. H. Duval, Store-keeper, 2nd grade, is transferred, as a temporary arrangement, from the Rehtee Division, Upper Scinde District, to the Indus Bridge Survey Division.

No. 42.—Mr. J. B. Chalmers, appointed Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, by Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 71, dated 29th January 1873, is attached temporarily to the Engineer-in-Chief's Office, Indus Valley (State) Railway.

The 12th February 1873.

No. 43.—Mr. D. Gough, appointed temporary Supervisor, 2nd grade, and posted to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No. 95, dated 6th February 1873, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 12th instant, and is posted to the Mehur Division of the Lower Scinde District.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1873.

Baboo Tincowry Mookerjee, 2nd Class Accountant, attached to the Office of Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, is allowed privilege leave for one month from such date as he may avail himself of it.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1873.

A Money Order Office has been re-opened at Ootacamund in the Madras Presidency; the Office at Devipatam in Madura under the same Presidency has been closed.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1873.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with Section XVII of the Charter Act IV of 1862, a meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect a Director in the room of John J. Guise, Esq., resigd

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th February 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...				2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...				15,03,917	8	9
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,68,66,358	2	6	3,57,95,412	4	9
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	1,89,29,054	2	3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,06,19,284	9	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.				3,65,908	7	7
Sundries				4,95,880	10	3
TOTAL ...				9,07,80,403	9	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...				1,42,91,744	6	7
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ...				62,88,442	8	6
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches				25,58,510	6	7
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...				1,44,68,122	7	7
Dead Stock				11,54,865	0	7
Stamps				15,165	8	0
Balances with other Banks ...				21,67,867	5	1
Sundries				3,56,375	12	7
Bullion				11,19,208	5	6
				4,24,20,301	13	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,09,32,860	9	2	4,83,60,101	12	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches...	3,74,27,241	2	10			
TOTAL ...				9,07,80,403	9	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 20th February 1873.

F. A. GILLAM,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the week ending 20th February 1873.

PROVINCE.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount.	WITHDRAWALS. No.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount, Principal.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount, Interest.	BALANCE.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	49	94	9,385 14 7	33	3,108 9 4	6 3 6	3,25,461 7 9
N.-W. Provinces ...	13	29	3,519 7 5	5	167 0 3	0 1 6	91,973 0 7
Punjab	15	11	1,610 2 9	1	50 0 0	...	84,701 5 9
Oude	12	16	3,928 13 0	2	85 0 0	...	58,858 2 10
Central Provinces ...	5	7	1,400 0 0	...	...	...	53,521 10 5
British Burmah ...	9	16	2,706 8 0	2	75 0 0	1 9 6	29,759 3 8
Berar	2	10	270 0 0	1	30 0 0	...	17,424 15 2
India	3	19	1,649 0 0	5	1,559 15 10	17 5 6	30,241 12 6
TOTAL ...	108	202	24,469 13 9	49	5,075 9 5	25 4 0	6,91,941 10 8

CALCUTTA,
The 20th February 1873.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION. Under Assay.	BALANCE OF BULLION. Assayed.	BALANCE OF BULLION. Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 10th, 1873 ...	...	...	143	51,985	34,41,487
„ 11th, „ ...	...	...	143	51,985	34,41,487
„ 12th, „ ...	...	...	143	51,985	34,41,487
„ 13th, „ ...	...	...	143	51,937	34,41,487
„ 14th, „ ...	...	...	143	58,553	34,41,487
„ 15th, „ ...	...	...	143	58,553	34,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 17th February 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Mint Master.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1384.—*Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first eight months of the year* 1872-73, *as compared with the corresponding period of* 1871-72.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	April to Nov. 1871.	April to Nov. 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	10,067,210	10,441,752	374,542	...
II.—Tributes and Contributions from Native States	465,117	476,468	11,351	...
III.—Forests	204,555	293,552	88,997	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	1,498,131	1,533,233	35,102	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	628,209	448,812	...	179,397
VI.—Customs	1,614,812	1,660,993	46,181	...
VII.—Salt	3,772,042	3,883,195	111,153	...
VIII.—Opium	6,390,104	5,823,175	...	566,929
IX.—Stamps	1,668,644	1,734,318	65,674	...
X.—Mint	11,410	47,684	36,274	...
XI.—Post Office	552,090	335,292	...	216,798
XII.—Telegraph	60,186*	100,863	40,677	...
XIII.—Law and Justice	249,321	255,909	6,588	...
XIV.—Marine	103,574	110,256	6,682	...
XV.—Interest	209,778	265,884	56,106	...
XVI.—Miscellaneous	341,880	280,379	...	61,501
	27,837,063	27,691,765	879,327	1,024,625
		From April to October only.		
Army	436,447	438,104	1,657	...
Public Works, Ordinary ...	56,868	29,430	...	27,438
Irrigation Receipts	289,482	245,116	...	44,366
TOTAL ...	28,619,860	28,404,415	880,984	1,096,429

EXPENDITURE.	April to Nov. 1871.	April to Nov. 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	1,913,740	1,585,977	...	327,763
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	425,969	316,333	...	109,636
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	201,427	188,745	...	12,682
4.—Land Revenue	1,497,842	1,508,282	10,440	...
5.—Forests	221,448	230,180	8,732	...
6.—Excise	70,797	80,053	9,256	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	20,691	9,513	...	11,178
8.—Customs	121,485	117,014	...	4,471
9.—Salt	304,818	304,494	...	324
10.—Opium	1,299,246	1,564,902	265,656	...
11.—Stamps	59,541	56,904	...	2,637
12.—Mint	49,778	52,213	2,435	...
13.—Post Office	397,598	406,062	8,464	...
14.—Telegraph	148,034*	163,016	14,982	...
15.—Administration	792,664	785,945	...	6,719
16.—Minor Departments	129,883	164,009	34,126	...
17.—Law and Justice	1,506,809	1,448,444	...	58,365
18.—Marine	223,844	221,664	...	2,180
19.—Ecclesiastical	104,111	98,041	...	6,070
20.—Medical	118,063	115,872	...	2,191
21.—Political Agencies	156,073	219,507	63,434	...
22.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	821,125	827,235	6,110	...
23.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	460,674	466,392	5,718	...
24.—Miscellaneous	529,379	518,310	...	11,069
25.—Allotments for Provincial Services ...	3,200,892	3,306,143	105,251	...
	14,775,931	14,755,250	534,604	555,285
		From April to October only.		
Army	6,684,703	6,723,096	38,393	...
Public Works, Ordinary } Irrigation " } ...	1,246,225	{ 713,902 / 371,631 }	...	160,692
Public Works, Extraordinary (excluding Railways)	395,810	513,752	117,942	...
TOTAL ...	23,102,669	23,077,631	690,939	715,977

* From April to September.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 20th February 1873.

G. FITZGERALD,
Offg. Depy. Comptroller General.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th February 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...				2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...				15,03,917	8	9
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,68,66,358	2	6	3,57,95,412	4	9
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	1,89,29,054	2	3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,06,19,284	9	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.				3,65,908	7	7
Sundries				4,95,880	10	3
TOTAL ...				9,07,80,403	9	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...				1,42,91,744	6	7
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ...				62,88,442	8	6
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches				25,58,510	6	7
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...				1,44,68,122	7	7
Dead Stock				11,54,865	0	7
Stamps				15,165	8	0
Balances with other Banks ...				21,67,867	5	1
Sundries				3,56,375	12	7
Bullion				11,19,208	5	6
				4,24,20,301	13	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,09,32,860	9	2	4,83,60,101	12	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches...	3,74,27,241	2	10			
TOTAL ...				9,07,80,403	9	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 20th February 1873.

F. A. GILLAM,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the week ending 20th February 1873.

PROVINCE.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount.	WITHDRAWALS. No.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount, Principal.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount, Interest.	BALANCE.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	49	94	9,385 14 7	33	3,108 9 4	6 3 6	3,25,461 7 9
N.-W. Provinces ...	13	29	3,519 7 5	5	167 0 3	0 1 6	91,973 0 7
Punjab	15	11	1,610 2 9	1	50 0 0	...	84,701 5 9
Oude	12	16	3,928 13 0	2	85 0 0	...	58,858 2 10
Central Provinces ...	5	7	1,400 0 0	...	...	...	53,521 10 5
British Burmah ...	9	16	2,706 8 0	2	75 0 0	1 9 6	29,759 3 8
Berar	2	10	270 0 0	1	30 0 0	...	17,424 15 2
India	3	19	1,649 0 0	5	1,559 15 10	17 5 6	30,241 12 6
TOTAL ...	108	202	24,469 13 9	49	5,075 9 5	25 4 0	6,91,941 10 8

CALCUTTA,
The 20th February 1873.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION: Under Assay.	BALANCE OF BULLION: Assayed.	BALANCE OF BULLION: Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 10th, 1873 ...	...	...	143	51,985	34,41,487
„ 11th, „ ...	...	...	143	51,985	34,41,487
„ 12th, „ ...	...	...	143	51,985	34,41,487
„ 13th, „ ...	...	...	143	51,937	34,41,487
„ 14th, „ ...	...	...	143	58,553	34,41,487
„ 15th, „ ...	...	...	143	58,553	34,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 17th February 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Mint Master.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1384.—*Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first eight months of the year* 1872-73, *as compared with the corresponding period of* 1871-72.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	April to Nov. 1871.	April to Nov. 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
I.—Land Revenue	10,067,210	10,441,752	374,542	...
II.—Tributes and Contributions from Native States	465,117	476,468	11,351	...
III.—Forests	204,555	293,552	88,997	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	1,498,131	1,533,233	35,102	...
V.—Assessed Taxes	628,209	448,812	...	179,397
VI.—Customs	1,614,812	1,660,993	46,181	...
VII.—Salt	3,772,042	3,883,195	111,153	...
VIII.—Opium	6,390,104	5,823,175	...	566,929
IX.—Stamps	1,668,644	1,734,318	65,674	...
X.—Mint	11,410	47,684	36,274	...
XI.—Post Office	552,090	335,292	...	216,798
XII.—Telegraph	60,186*	100,863	40,677	...
XIII.—Law and Justice	249,321	255,909	6,588	...
XIV.—Marine	103,574	110,256	6,682	...
XV.—Interest	209,778	265,884	56,106	...
XVI.—Miscellaneous	341,880	280,379	...	61,501
	27,837,063	27,691,765	879,327	1,024,625
	From April to October only.			
Army	436,447	438,104	1,657	...
Public Works, Ordinary ...	56,868	29,430	...	27,438
Irrigation Receipts	289,482	245,116	...	44,366
TOTAL ...	28,619,860	28,404,415	880,984	1,096,429

EXPENDITURE.	April to Nov. 1871.	April to Nov. 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	1,913,740	1,585,977	...	327,763
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	425,969	316,333	...	109,636
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	201,427	188,745	...	12,682
4.—Land Revenue	1,497,842	1,508,282	10,440	...
5.—Forests	221,448	230,180	8,732	...
6.—Excise	70,797	80,053	9,256	...
7.—Assessed Taxes	20,691	9,513	...	11,178
8.—Customs	121,485	117,014	...	4,471
9.—Salt	304,818	304,494	...	324
10.—Opium	1,299,246	1,564,902	265,656	...
11.—Stamps	59,541	56,904	...	2,637
12.—Mint	49,778	52,213	2,435	...
13.—Post Office	397,598	406,062	8,464	...
14.—Telegraph	148,034*	163,016	14,982	...
15.—Administration	792,664	785,945	...	6,719
16.—Minor Departments	129,883	164,009	34,126	...
17.—Law and Justice	1,506,809	1,448,444	...	58,365
18.—Marine	223,844	221,664	...	2,180
19.—Ecclesiastical	104,111	98,041	...	6,070
20.—Medical	118,063	115,872	...	2,191
21.—Political Agencies	156,073	219,507	63,434	...
22.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	821,125	827,235	6,110	...
23.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	460,674	466,392	5,718	...
24.—Miscellaneous	529,379	518,310	...	11,069
25.—Allotments for Provincial Services ...	3,200,892	3,306,143	105,251	...
	14,775,931	14,755,250	534,604	555,285
	From April to October only.			
Army	6,684,703	6,723,096	38,393	...
Public Works, Ordinary } Irrigation " } ...	1,246,225	713,902 / 371,631	...	160,692
Public Works, Extraordinary (excluding Railways)	395,810	513,752	117,942	...
TOTAL ...	23,102,669	23,077,631	690,939	715,977

* From April to September.

FORT WILLIAM, }

G. FITZGERALD,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Harihar Nath	...	Patna College.
2	Ramgopal Chakravarti	...	Kishnaghur College.
3	Kalinath Mukhopadhyay	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	F. Currie	...	Presidency College.
2	Parvaticharan Masanta	...	Ditto.
3	Upendranarayan Majumdar	...	Ditto.
4	Sivpratap Narayan	...	Patna College.
5	Golapchandra Sarkar	...	Presidency College.
6	Birajkrishna Ghosh	...	Ditto.
7	Sirischandra Chaudhuri	...	Ditto.
8	Jadunath Sahay	...	Ditto.
9	Avinaschandra Mukhopadhyay	...	Ditto.
10	Kantichandra Bandyopadhyay	...	Ditto.
	Upendranath Basu	...	Ditto.
12	Gopalchandra Gupta	...	Ditto.
13	Chandrakumar Ray	...	Berhampore College.
14	Syamacharan Bandyopadhyay	...	Patna College.
15	Iswarchandra Ghosh	...	Dacca College.
	Chandramohan Majumdar	...	Presidency College.
	Binadvihari Bandyopadhyay	...	Ditto.
	Gopalchandra Bandyopadhyay No. 2	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Jogeschandra Chattopadhyay	...	Ditto.
20	Durgaram Basu	...	Presidency College.
21	Dinanath Sen	...	Gowhatty High School.
	Surendranath Sarkar	...	Presidency College.
23	Lalgopal Sen	...	[illegible]hur College.
	Akshaykumar Sen	...	Hoogh[illegible] College.
25	Gaurcharan De	...	Dacca C[illegible]ge.
	Ramdhan [illegible]ukhopadhyay	...	Presidency [illegible]ollege.
	[illegible]umar Basu	...	Kishnagh[illegible] College.
27	Ke[illegible] Ramanchandra Nandy	...	Presidency [illegible]ollege.
29	Lalitmadhav Mallik	...	Dit[illegible]
30	Rajkumar Sarvadhikari	...	Canning [illegible]llege, Lucknow.
	Jogendrachandra Maulik	...	Kishnagh[illegible] College.
	Bhuvanmohan Bandyopadhyay	...	Presiden[illegible] College.
33	Girischandra Basu	...	[illegible]tto.
	Amritalal Ghosh	...	[illegible]tto.
35	Haricharan Sen	...	[illegible]tto.
	Bipinvihari Mitra	...	[illegible]
37	Purnachandra Mitra	...	Ditto.
38	Serajal Islam	...	Dacca College.
	Atulchandra Chattopadhyay	...	Presidency College.
40	Durgacharan Sen	...	Ditto.
	Baidyanath Datta	...	Ditto.
42	Maheschandra Bandyopadhyay	...	Patna College.
43	Bhairavchandra Das	...	Presidency College.
44	Priyanath Datta	...	Ditto.
45	Kshetramohan Mukhopadhyay	...	Ditto.
	Dinanath Sarkar	...	Kishnaghur College.
47	Saradacharan Mitra	...	Presidency College.
48	Akshaykumar Chattopadhyay	...	Patna College.
	Pratapchandra Basu	...	Presidency College.
50	Bhuvanmohun Sanyal	...	Ditto.
	Sasibhushan Mukhopadhyay	...	Ditto.
	Isanchandra Datta	...	Ditto.
53	Janakinath Datta	...	Ditto.
54	Mahendranath Nág	...	Ditto.
	Bhuvanmohan Mitra	...	Ditto.
56	Jogendrachandra Basu	...	Ditto.
57	Priyanath Mukhopadhyay	...	Ditto.

58	Jogeschandra De	...	Presidency College.
	Jasadanandan Pramanik	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Govindachandra De	...	Presidency College.
61	Kirtichandra Chattopadhyay	...	Patna College.
62	Bharatchandra Datta	...	Presidency College.
63	Umeschandra Chattopadhyay	...	Hooghly College.
64	Jagatvandhu Nág	...	Dacca College.
65	Tarinicharan Ghosh	...	Presidency College.
66	Purnachandra Ray	...	Kishnaghur College.
67	Nolininath Mitra	...	Hooghly College.
68	Asminikumar Guha	...	Presidency College.
69	Surendra Krishna Datta	...	Ditto.
	Apurvakrishna Chaudhuri	...	Ditto.
71	Bamacharan Ray	...	Ditto.
	Devendra Kumár Ray Chaudhuri	...	Ditto.

The under-mentioned Candidates have passed the Examination for a Licence in Law:—

In Alphabetical order.

Abdulla Fyaz	...	Presidency College.
Bagchi, Baradaprasad	...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Gopalchandra, No. 1	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jadunath	...	Presidency College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.
„ Panchkari	...	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
Basak, Syamlal	...	Ditto.
Basu, Jagadischandra	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Rasvihari	...	Dacca College.
Bhattacharyya, Jnanchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kunjavihari	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Napharchandra	...	Hooghly College.
„ Nilkanta	...	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Hooghly College.
„ Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Annadaprasad	...	Berhampore College.
„ Prasannanath	...	Presidency College.
Das, Harakumar	...	Ditto.
„ Rameswar	...	Ditto.
Datta, Govindachandra	...	Ditto.
„ Harisankar	...	Ditto.
„ Sambhunath	...	Dacca College.
De, Dhankrishna	...	Presidency College.
„ Krishnakisar	...	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	Hooghly College.
„ Nilmadhav	...	Presidency College.
Dhar, Asutosh	...	Ditto.
Fazlul Kadeer	...	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Bhuvanmohan	...	Berhampore College.
„ Binadvihari	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Becharam	...	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	Ditto.
„ Mahendralal	...	Patna College.
Golam Asdaq	...	Hooghly College.
Guha, Tarakchandra	...	Dacca College.
Gupta, Bansidhar	...	Patna College.
Hamiduddin Ahmed	...	Presidency College.
Kundu, Jadunath	...	Berhampore College.
Maitra, Bhuvanmohan	...	Ditto.
„ Haricharan	...	Presidency College.
„ Harivallabh	...	Cuttack High School.
Majila, Sastidas	...	Hooghly College.
Majumdar, Mahimachandra	...	Queen's College, Benares.
„ Ramdayal	...	Hooghly College.
Mitra, Bankavihari	...	Presidency College,
„ Bhavanicharan	...	Hooghly College.
„ Bisvambhar	...	Presidency College.
„ Kántichandra	...	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Kishnaghur College
Moses, C. O.	...	Presidency College.

Mukhopadhyay Chandrabhushan	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Chandrakumar	...	Presidency College.
„ Govindadev	...	Hooghly College.
„ Hemchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Kanailal	..	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad, No. 2	...	Ditto.
Nandi, Loknath	...	Patna College.
Páin, Nandadulal	...	Presidency College.
Patranavis, Baneswar	...	Dacca College.
Prannath, Pandit	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Rakshit, Govindakisar	...	Dacca College.
Ray, Brajanath	...	Presidency College.
„ Pratapchundra	...	Ditto.
Rebello, P. T.	...	Ditto.
Samanta, Joharilal	...	Ditto.
Sanwal, Sinha	...	Queen's College, Benares.
Sarkar, Jogendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Taraknath	...	Ditto.
Sen, Gurudas	...	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Ditto.
„ Kalicharan	...	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	Dacca College.
Sinha, Khirodnath	...	Presidency College.

The 8th February 1873.

The under-mentioned Candidates have passed the Examination for Honors in Arts :—

ENGLISH.

2ND CLASS.

In order of Merit.

Narayanchandra Bhattacharyya	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Sasibhusan Chaudhuri	...	Hooghly College.
Madangopul	...	Delhi College.

3RD CLASS.

In order of Merit.

Bipinvihari Dás	...	Presidency College.
Gopendrakrishna Deo	...	Ditto.
Tarapada Ghoshal	...	Ditto.
Haridás Mukhopádhyáy	...	Ditto.
Lalvihari De	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
{ Saradaprasanna Ray	...	Ditto.
{ Girischandra Kar	...	Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

1ST CLASS.

Biharilal Bandyopádhyáy	...	Presidency College.

3RD CLASS.

Rajaninath Ray	...	Presidency College.

PHILOSOPHY.

1ST CLASS.

Sasibhusan Datta	...	Presidency College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

2ND CLASS.

In order of Merit.

{ Batekrishna Sen	...	Presidency College.
{ Amvika Charan Sen	...	Ditto.

The under-mentioned Candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts :—

In Alphabetical order.

Hanumanprasad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Jogendra Chandra Basu	...	Presidency College.
Madhusudan Das	...	Free Church Institution, Calcutta.
Purna Chandra De	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Saratkumar Ghoshal	...	Presidency College.

J. SUTCLIFFE,

Registrar.

The 13th February 1873.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

LAHORE CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
	E/4 29071 ...	50 ...	E. P. Hinderson, Esq., Officer in charge of Treasury, Umballa.
	,, 29075 ...	50 ...	
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
20 ...	E/6 38897 ...	10 ...	Madho Ram, care of Messrs. Jamsetjee and Co., Lahore.
22 ...	E/6 04017 ...	10 ...	Goorsahai, Contractor of Roads, Lahore.
17 ...	D/6 35143* wrongly joined E/6 15797†	10 ...	Baboo Kamakha Nath Mookerjee, Money Order Agent, Nowgong.
23 ...	A/26 40493 ,, 40484 ditto...	20 ...	Messrs. Nasurwanjee and Framjee, Merchants, Lahore.

* Allahabad Circle.
† Lahore Circle.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
LAHORE,
The 15*th February* 1873.

E. SIMPSON BYRNE,
Deputy Accountant General.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
1872-73.		Rs.	
101 ...	C/88 22765 ...	10 ...	Geo. H. Burn, Esq., Accountant General's Office, Bombay.
115 ...	C/88 89022 ...	20 ...	F. W. Latimer, Esq., Government House, Calcutta.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
BOMBAY,
The 12*th February* 1873.

E. W. S. LOGIN,
Assistant to Commissioner.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
476 ...	B/38 06186 wrongly joined ,, 06198	50 ...	M. Abdool Ali, No. 244, Ungapen Naick Street, Madras.

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 10*th February* 1873.

H. BIGGS,
Offg. Asst. to the Accountant General.

NAGPUR CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note mismatched.		
	F 29633 ... „ 29696 ...	Rs. 10 ...	Dayabhoy Rungildass of Bombay.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; NAGPUR, *The 17th February* 1873.

G. BAGLEY,
Asst. to Depy. Accountant General, Central Provinces.

Notice.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act, 1866, and in the matter of the Tirhoot Indigo Company, "Limited." } By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the above matter, dated the fifteenth day of February instant, on the petition of the above-named Company, it was ordered that the said Tirhoot Indigo Company, "Limited," be wound up by this Court under the provisions of the Indian Company's Act, 1866.

GRAY & SEN.
Attorneys for the said Company.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th February 1873.

Information having been received that the American Mail Steamer timed to leave Hong-Kong for San Francisco on or about the 27th of April next will not perform the voyage in question, it is hereby notified that the despatch of mails for America *viâ* Hong-Kong, entered under date the 25th March in the Calendar of Mail Steamer departures from Bombay published in the Gazette of the 25th January 1873, will not be made.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

OVERLAND PARCEL POST.

The 15th February 1873.

Under arrangements made with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, parcels will be received, on or after the 15th March 1873, at any Post Office in India for transmission to the United Kingdom under the following conditions, *viz.* :—

(1). Every parcel should be securely packed in a closed cover, and should bear the *name and address of the person in the United Kingdom* for whom it is intended.

(2). Every parcel should be accompanied by a separate paper headed with the address of the parcel, and containing a *declaration of its contents and value* under the signature of the sender. Below the signature the address of the sender should be given.

(3). The parcel so addressed and the separate paper above referred to should then be enclosed in a *substantial outer cover.* This outer cover should be superscribed and addressed as follows :—

> *Overland Parcel Post.*
>
> To
>
> THE POSTMASTER,
>
> BOMBAY.

It must be *fully prepaid by means of postage stamps at the rate of* 3 *annas for every* 10 *tolas or fraction of* 10 *tolas in weight,* care being taken that the stamps adhere firmly to the cover. The parcel so made up must not exceed 25 seers in weight, or two feet in length by one foot in breadth or depth ; it will be received at any Post Office at the hours fixed for the receipt of ordinary banghy parcels, the usual receipt being given to the sender.

(4). On arrival at Bombay, the Postmaster will take off the outer covering and forward the inside parcel and accompanying declaration through the Bombay Agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

(5). The pre-payment above described will carry the parcel to London, any additional charge which may become due on account of British custom duty or carriage beyond London being realised from the addressee by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company or their local Agents.

(6). No parcel will be forwarded containing opium, jewellery, precious stones, and such like, or liquids, oils, spirits, or any explosive, dangerous, or offensive substance, such as gunpowder, matches, percussion caps, assafœtida, &c.

Arrangements having already been made for the booking of parcels in the United Kingdom by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and their Agents for transmission to destination in India, persons in this country desirous of obtaining parcels may advise their friends or agents at home to send them by the "India Overland Parcel Post," either prepaid or unpaid.

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 21st February 1873.

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, China and Japan, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 22nd February, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Sandoway, for transmission per Steamer *Penang*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 23rd February, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca and Singapore, for transmission per Steamer *Ethiopia*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 23rd February, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bagdad and Bussorah, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 24th February, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Arabia*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 26th February, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Pekin*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 26th February, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Scotia*, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 28th February, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 28th February 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 27th.

N. B.—The Letter-box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

E. A. ROUSSAC,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 15th February 1873.

Alcock, T.
Ashoo Tosh Mokerjee.
Bharotchunder Mojoomdar.
Black, J.
Brame, A. J.
Campbell, Mrs.
Cohen, L.
Connors, Miss.
Davison, Lieut. T.
Denneen, P.
Ebrahim, Khaw.
Fernandes, —
Fashman, T. C.
Forbes, Capt. W.
George, Mrs.
Gris Chunder Sett.
Hamen, D.
Harison, Mrs. M. A.
Horniman, Mrs. F.
Haughton, H. L.
Ismail, Lippe Marker.
James, L.
Leslie, G. T.
Lymer, J. F.
Martin, Mrs. R. S.
Martin, W.
Miller, Mrs.
Mukerji, Rev. P.
Nobin Chunder Ghose.
O'Donnell, Miss.
Peer Bux.
Porter, W.
Prettjohn, N.
Rosenstein, Monsieur N.
Sarkies, Mrs. J. A.
Shenie, H.
Sinclair, E. D.
Soupin, E.
Tate, J.
Wallace, E.
Whitman, J.
Wright, Mrs. G.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office to be kept till called for."

Anthony, R. G.
Bradshaw, Capt. O. M.
Johnson, T. M.
Oakes, Major.
Pieten.
Robertson, W.
Shepherd, R.
Shuldham, Mrs.
Smith, Mrs. E. F.
St. John, Mrs.
Stretton, Capt. W. G.
Swan, R.
Thompson, E.

E. A. ROUSSAC,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At a Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 29th January 1873—

PRESENT:—S. Wauchope, Esq., C. B.; The Hon'ble V. H. Schalch; A. Money, Esq., C. B.; C. T. Buckland, Esq.; H. D. Sandeman, Esq.; H. L. Dampier, Esq.; The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton; R. B. Chapman, Esq.; H. A. Cockerell, Esq.; W. S. Halsey, Esq.; C. U. Aitchison, Esq.; F. R. Hogg, Esq.; James Monro, Esq.; J. Geoghegan, Esq.; C. A. Kelly, Esq.; A. Mackenzie, Esq.; T. W. Gribble, Esq.; D. M. Barbour, Esq.; W. M. Souttar, Esq.; C. F. Magrath, Esq.; W. H. Verner, Esq.; H. Luttman Johnson, Esq.; T. J. C. Plowden, Esq.; and C. E. Buckland, Esq.

C. T. Buckland, Esq., in the Chair.

Read the following report submitted by the Managers:—

"The Managers submit their Proceedings for the past half-year for the consideration and sanction of the Meeting."

I. "Subject to the approval of the Subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the widow and two daughters of the late Mr. H. C. Hamilton (an annuitant of 1865), who died on the 26th October last."

Mrs. Hamilton	... £ 300
Two daughters	... „ 200
	£ 500

II. "The Managers beg to submit, for the consideration of the Meeting, the application of Mr. Walker, asking remission of the fine of Rs. 50 incurred under Article V of the Rules of the Fund. Mr. Walker reported on the 30th June last to the Agents of the Fund, Messrs. Coutts & Co., the birth of his daughter on the 22nd May 1872, and was informed that a fine of Rs. 50 had been incurred under Article V of the Rules, as the event had not been reported within a month of the occurrence. Mr. Walker states that the delay was due to serious illness and consequent inability to attend to business of any sort."

III. "The Managers also submit to this Meeting the following statement in connection with the application of Mrs. Offord, formerly Mrs. Neave, for admission to Fund benefits."

"Mr. Neave was a Subscriber to the Fund under the Old Rules, and at the time of his decease (24th December 1848) had subscribed the sum of Rs. 15,924. He possessed considerable property over which he had full control, and he was bound under Article XXVI of the Old Rules to make a proper testamentary provision for his family. That article contains the following provisions:"—

"In case it shall be proved to the conviction of a General Meeting of Subscribers that a deceased member of this Fund has, during his life-time, whether in immediate anticipation of his death or otherwise, made such a disposition of any part of his property, real or personal, as but for this rule would throw the entire or partial support of his widow or offspring upon the Fund, who would not have been so supported by the Fund had such part of his property not been so disposed of, with the intention thereby of benefiting any party at the expense of the Fund, then the widow or offspring of such a member or both shall forfeit all right to any part of the support which would have been claimable if no such disposition had been made.

"It is hereby declared that a General Meeting of the latter, (*i. e.*, Subscribers), duly held according to the rules of the institution, shall have full power to reject the application for aid from the Fund in any instance in which it may appear that a Subscriber having property at his death, and having the power to dispose of it, has made no due provision for his family."

"The Managers, when acting under these provisions, have invariably decided that the whole of the private income left by the deceased Subscriber, whether from real or other property, must be taken in reduction of Fund Allowances."

"Mr. Neave not only omitted to make any will which would have secured his widow's maintenance, but by an indenture, executed with a view to destroy and entail some years before his death, expressly barred her from dower. This indenture was not examined till the year 1867, and thus Mrs. Neave drew from 1848 to 1867 dower from the estate, and no application for admission to Fund benefits was made on her behalf. In 1867, when her son put up the family property for sale, a careful examination of the title-deeds became necessary, and this showed that Mrs. Neave had all along been drawing dower illegally. Her son, Mr. Spencer Neave, however settled upon her £200 a year from the estate. He has since lost all his remaining property in unfortunate speculations, and Mrs. Offord now finds that only this sum of £200 a year is left to herself and her son out of the entire estate of the late Mr. Neave."

"Mrs. Offord has now applied for a pension from the Fund on the ground that, had it been known at the time of Mr. Neave's death that she was not entitled to dower, she would have received an annuity. But the Managers consider that, had this claim been made on the death of Mr. Robert Neave in 1848, it would have been rejected under the provisions of Rule 26 above quoted, and they are of opinion that the original fault is in no degree removed by the subsequent events. The Managers have therefore disallowed Mrs. Offord's claim, and they now submit the case for the decision of the General Meeting under the following provision of Article XX of the Old Rules:"—

"The Managers, after calling for any further information or evidence which may appear to them requisite, are to submit the application with the whole of the papers received by them, and the decision they may have come to thereupon, for the determination of the Subscribers at the next General Meeting."

IV. "The Managers have before them a note recorded in the Financial Department on the examination of the Bengal Civil Fund, which discusses and determines many questions of great importance. Mr. Monteath in a letter to the Managers has drawn special attention to one of its most prominent features, namely, the necessity, in view of the constantly increasing surplus, of either decreasing the rates of subscription or increasing benefits. The Managers have asked Mr. Monteath for an expression of his views on this question, and, on receipt thereof, the Managers will circulate them to the Service along with their proposals on this and other important points raised in the note of the Financial Department."

V. "The Managers have had before them letter No. 12, dated the 4th January 1873, from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, on the subject of the eligibility of three newly appointed Native Members of the Civil Service to subscribe to the Bengal Civil Fund. The Government of India considers that, as the clause providing for subscriptions to the Fund was not struck out of those gentlemen's covenants, the privilege of becoming Subscribers cannot be refused to them, and they request the Managers"—

"*1st*, to draw up a rule placing, as far as possible, the benefits of the Fund as regards the widow and children of a Native Member of the Civil Service* on the same footing as the benefits secured by it to any other Member;"

* *i. e.*, one who has been admitted as a Subscriber to the Fund.

"*2nd*, to convey an expression of their opinion as to the rule to be adopted as to the future admission of Native Members of the Bengal Civil Service to subscribe to the Fund."

"The Managers are thus required to frame rules to meet the cases of those Native Civilians who have already been admitted as Subscribers to the Fund; and to give their opinion as to the *future* admission of Native Members of the Civil Service as Subscribers to the Fund."

"As regards the first of these points the Managers have drafted the following rules:"—

I.—That in the case of a Native Member of the Civil Service, who has but one wife at one time, the ordinary rules of the Fund shall apply.

II.—That in the case of a polygamous marriage where there are two or more wives living, only the one first married and her children can be on the Fund.

III.—That in any such marriage, in the event of the death of the wife first married, the wife married next in order of time may be brought upon the Fund from the date of the death of the first wife. Provided that it shall be incumbent on the husband to give special notice on or after the decease of his first wife of his wish to bring such second wife upon the Fund. On receipt of this notice, the case will, for the purposes of the Fund, be treated, as regards fines and all other matters, as if the husband had contracted a second marriage on the day of his first wife's decease.

IV.—Provided that in the event of a second wife married during the life of the first coming upon the Fund, her children shall be admissible to the benefits of the Fund, only if born not less than one year after the death of the first wife.

"As regards the second point, namely, the question of the future admission of Native Covenanted Civilians as Subscribers to the Fund, the Managers have informed the Government of India that in their opinion Native Civilians may in future be admitted under the rules given above or such others as may from time to time be framed to meet the circumstances."

"The Managers have at the same time informed the Government of India that they can in no way pledge the Service, to the opinions or the rules above noted, and also that they do not relinquish the right to make any such future rules, with reference to the conditions under which Native Members of the Civil Service are to subscribe to the Fund, as may be required, either by the changed constitution of the Service, or for actuarial or other reasons."

"The accounts of the past year (1871-72) are submitted."

Abstract of the Accounts of the Bengal Civil Fund for 1871-72.

UNAPPROPRIATED FUNDS.	Bearing interest at 8 per cent. Rs.	A.	P.	Bearing interest at 5 per cent. Rs.	A.	P.
By Balance, 1st April 1871	34,48,197	0	4	11,17,570	5	9
„ Interest	3,03,677	3	3	60,217	0	8
„ Subscriptions during the year	2,40,825	4	11	1,87,731	3	2
„ Payments by 2 Annuitants in India to complete subscription balance to Rs. 25,000	19,193	2	8	0	0	0
„ Composition payment by 6 Annuitants in India	7,927	10	7	5,324	3	7
„ Ditto by 6 ditto in England	3,304	12	9	2,203	3	3
„ Contributions by Annuitants in India	13,189	12	6	11,604	3	8
„ Ditto paid in England and by absentees on furlough ...	13,766	5	7	3,642	6	5
„ Fine from 10 subscribers under Rules 5 & 6, including 5 for unequal age at marriage	1,984	5	11	1,322	14	6
„ Fine from 2 in England	878	5	1	522	9	7
„ Transfer from Appropriated Funds of deductions of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7	12,596	3	11	8,397	7	11
„ Amount granted by Government for the payment of pensions of families of those subscribers who were killed in the mutiny ...	26,362	4	0	17,574	13	4
„ Transfer from Annuity Fund	1,080	0	0	720	0	0
„ Donation from the Government paid in England	25,000	0	0	0	0	0
	41,17,982	7	6	14,16,830	7	10
DEDUCT—						
To Transfer to Appropriated Funds-						
„ Value of pensions of Mrs. G. F. Brown and one daughter ...	5,932	12	10	5,245	3	2
„ Value of pensions of a posthumous daughter of H. C. B. C. Raban	3,972	9	7	3,878	15	4
„ Value of pensions of Mrs. B. Hardinge, one daughter and two sons	30,875	15	1	27,585	10	11
„ Value of pensions of Lady H. B. Harington, widow of Sir H. B. Harington (Annuitant)	14,439	9	7	11,694	0	0
„ Value of pensions of Mrs. W. T. Taylor, widow and four daughters of W. T. Taylor (Annuitant)	35,131	12	10	29,659	3	9
„ Value of pensions of Mrs. A. C. Bidwell, widow of A. C. Bidwell (Annuitant)	18,349	3	2	16,419	9	7
„ Value of pensions of Mr. R. F. Hodgson, widow and one daughter of R. F. Hodgson (Annuitant)	21,468	0	0	18,134	0	0
„ Value of pensions of two daughters and two sons of G. A. C. Plowden (Annuitant)	13,722	14	4	11,087	0	1
„ Value of pensions of Mrs. H. T. Owen, widow and five daughters of H. T. Owen (Annuitant) under old rules... ...	53,990	4	5	0	0	0
„ Value of pensions of Mrs. C. Horne, widow, three daughters and two sons of C. Horne (Annuitant)	40,591	1	3	34,637	3	3
„ Value of pensions of Mr. Manson Craigie	6,118	12	10	5,576	12	10
„ Value of pension of Mrs. H. H. Beamish, formerly Mrs. J. C. Dick under old rules	25,476	0	0	0	0	0
„ Interest thereon	7,056	9	7	3,270	13	8
„ Transfer to appropriated funds on account of pensions payable by Government	26,362	4	0	17,574	13	4
„ Refund of overpaid subscriptions	3,995	7	2	3,282	9	1
„ Ditto of half composition payments under the resolution of the General Meeting of 27th July 1870	23,023	8	0	15,349	0	0
„ Establishment, &c.	2,843	1	5	1,895	6	10
„ Printing Charges	392	5	3	261	9	3
	3,33,742	3	4	2,05,551	15	1
Balance, 31st March 1872, Rs. ...	37,84,240	4	2	12,11,278	8	9

APPROPRIATED FUNDS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
By Balance, 1st April 1871	31,19,777	10	9	23,58,141	8	5
„ Interest	2,37,701	8	3	1,17,700	12	8
„ Transfer from Unappropriated Funds, values of pensions granted to the above twelve families within the year	2,70,068	15	11	1,63,917	10	11
„ Interest thereon...	7,056	9	7	3,270	13	8
„ Transfer from Unappropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government	26,362	4	0	17,574	13	4
	36,60,967	0	6	26,60,605	11	0
DEDUCT—						
To Pensions paid in England under old rules	1,68,597	2	8	0	0	0
„ Ditto ditto under new rules	2,67,328	12	9	1,78,219	3	3
„ Ditto in India under new rules	15,268	7	6	10,178	15	7
„ Transfer to Unappropriated Funds of the deduction of one-sixth from pensions under rule 7	12,596	3	11	8,397	7	11
	4,63,790	10	10	1,96,795	10	9
Balance, 31st March 1872, Rs. ...	31,97,176	5	8	24,63,810	0	3
TOTAL BALANCE, 31ST MARCH 1872, Rs. ...	69,81,416	9	10	36,75,088	9	0

INVESTMENT OF THE ABOVE BALANCE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Invested in Treasury Notes at 8 per cent.	60,03,422	11	1
Uninvested at 8 per cent. (since invested)	9,77,993	14	9
Uninvested at 5 per cent. ...	36,75,088	9	0
Rs.	1,06,56,505	2	10

COMPARISON OF THE BALANCE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance, 31st March 1871 ...	1,00,43,686	9	3
Balance, 31st March 1872 ...	1,06,56,505	2	10
INCREASE, Rs. ...	6,12,818	9	7

E. E.

W. H. VERNER,

Offg. Secretary and Accountant.

Proposed by *Mr. Geoghegan*, seconded by *Mr. Plowden*, that the proceedings of the Managers in admitting to the benefits of the Fund, to the extent reported, the family of the late Mr. H. C. Hamilton, be confirmed. Carried unanimously.

Proposed by *Mr. Mackenzie*, seconded by *Mr. Money*, that Mr. Walker be informed, that the rule as to fine for failure to report birth being absolute, the fine imposed upon him cannot be remitted. Carried unanimously.

Proposed by *Mr. Barbour*, seconded by *Mr. C. E. Buckland*, that the Managers' proceedings in the case of Mrs. Offord be confirmed. Carried unanimously.

The Officiating Secretary drew attention to the part of the Managers' Report regarding the examination of the position of the Civil Fund by the Financial Department, and congratulated the meeting on the satisfactory conclusion there drawn as to the solvency of the Fund. It appeared that, after all adjustments which could be demanded by the Government had been made, there would still be a surplus of assets amounting to 18 lakhs of Rupees. Mr. Monteath had not yet found time to favor the Managers with his promised memorandum on the best mode of utilising this surplus, but the matter was under consideration.

Mr. Mackenzie said there was one very important point brought out in the Financial note, *viz.*, the necessity of revising the tables by which subscriptions were at present valued. This matter had pressed itself on the attention of those interested in the Fund very much of late years. Average salaries were decreasing and likely to decrease, and the Managers should make sure of their ground before they calculated on a surplus of this amount. No change should be made save under the best professional advice.

Mr. Barbour remarked that the question raised by Mr. Mackenzie was of very great importance. There was no doubt that salaries had decreased very considerably of late years, especially in the lower ranks of the service. In valuing the assets of the Fund, the amount of probable future subscriptions was a most important item. The actuary had founded his tables on the average income drawn by the members of the Service at the different ages from 20 upwards. The valuation of future subscriptions by these tables involved therefore the assumption that the average salaries for the future would be as high for the same ages as they had been in 1863. It was hardly necessary to point out that this assumption was not correct. Average salaries in the lower ranks of the Service had decreased every year since 1863, and there was no probability of matters returning to their normal state for 15 or 16 years from the present time. He had calculated for the year 1872 the average amount, for one year, of ordinary subscription of married members from age 21 to age 39. The actuary in constructing his tables had taken salaries as they stood on 1st April 1863, and his (Mr. Barbour's) calculation was founded on salaries as they stood on 1st April 1872, 9 years after :—

Married Members.

AGE.	ANNUAL AVERAGE SUBSCRIPTION BEING 2½ PER CENT. ON SALARY.		AGE.	ANNUAL AVERAGE SUBSCRIPTION BEING 2½ PER CENT. ON SALARY.	
	1872.	1863.		1872.	1863.
21 ...	120	90	31 ...	277	421
22 ...	135	86	32 ...	267	327
23 ...	145	94	33 ...	318	394
24 ...	170	185	34 ...	447	451
25 ...	171	203	35 ...	456	508
26 ...	169	235	36 ...	385	424
27 ...	205	285	37 ...	441	512
28 ...	203	288	38 ...	510	569
29 ...	257	275	39 ...	633	722
30 ...	287	311			

The decrease was very considerable and, although there might be other circumstances tending to lessen the loss to the Fund arising from diminution of salaries, still the figures he had given were sufficient to show the necessity for having the tables re-calculated and the assets and liabilities of the Fund very carefully valued before they sanctioned any increase of benefits or diminution of subscription.

It was then proposed by *Mr. Egerton* and seconded by *Mr. Aitchison*, "that the proposals of the Managers in regard to the Native gentlemen who have already been admitted to the Service and whose covenants contain a stipulation that they shall subscribe to the Civil Fund should be adopted."

Mr. Mackenzie rose to move an amendment. He said this question of admitting Native subscribers was one surrounded by practical difficulties. It was a question which he was sure would be met and discussed without any feelings of race prejudice, but it was one that affected very closely the interests of the Fund. He regretted much that it had been thought necessary to raise the issue in all its broadness at the present time. True, there were now three Native gentlemen in the Service in whose covenants there had been inserted, through an error in the India Office, a stipulation that they would become subscribers to the Civil Fund. These Native gentlemen were desirous of availing themselves of that stipulation, and he for one was ready to admit them to the Fund upon conditions. He would first, however, read to the meeting the distinct pledge given by the Secretary of State in 1864 when the first Native Civilian

was appointed to Bombay, as contained in Sir C. Wood's letter 108, dated 30th November 1864, to the Governor in Council, Bombay. "I have considered in Council your public letter dated "the 23rd July last, No. 24, which forwarded a letter from the Secretary of the Bombay Civil "(Provident) Fund, submitting certain questions with a view to the determination of the "position of Native gentlemen entering the Civil Service in relation to the Service Funds.

2. "So far as relates to subscriptions to the Civil Service Annuity Fund, there does not "appear to Her Majesty's Government to be any ground for making a distinction between "different members of the Covenanted Civil Service whether Europeans or Natives.

3. "With reference to the Provident Fund, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion "that, both as respects their domestic institutions and their personal requirements during "absence on leave, Natives of India differ so materially from Europeans that the Civil Fund "is not adapted to them: and it *does not appear to me that such alterations could be made in "the rules as would render that Fund a suitable institution for making provision for their widows "and families.*

4. "Arrangements will therefore be made for cancelling so far as relate to Natives of "India the rule, which requires that all persons entering the Covenanted Service shall subscribe "to the Widows' or Orphans' Funds."

Satyendra Nath Tagore, the Bombay Civilian, was therefore to have the option of withdrawing from the Fund, or of being bound by any rules that could be devised to meet his special case. He put an end to all difficulty however by voluntarily accepting monogamy as his rule of life. In the covenants of the Native gentlemen who had lately come to Bengal, the condition of subscription was unfortunately by oversight included. But the present Secretary of State had again reiterated Sir C. Wood's pledge in the following words:—

"A separate form of covenant will be prepared for future Native members of the Civil "Service, so that the mistake which has been committed may not occur again.

"I desire that Your Excellency in Council will make such arrangements as you may "deem right on the question of subscription to the Widows and Orphans' Fund, with respect "to the three gentlemen who have already joined the Bengal Civil Service."

It would be clear to the meeting therefore that the very radical change proposed by the Managers in the rules and constitution of the Fund had its origin in India and not in Westminster. He believed that there would be so many practical difficulties in the way of admitting Natives generally to the Fund, that he would advise the meeting to fall back absolutely upon the Secretary of State's pledges, after dealing with the particular cases now before them. He did not think the rules proposed by the Managers met the point. Many positions might be imagined which those rules did not cover, and the only condition which he thought could be accepted as qualifying for the privileges of the Fund, was the acceptance by the Bengali Civilians of the rules of monogamy. They must put themselves on the same footing as the other subscribers as far as that was possible. *The three gentlemen in question had voluntarily offered to give pledges of the kind required* and had agreed to accept monogamy as their rule of life. His amendment therefore precisely met their case without any change in the rules or constitution of the Fund. The amendment would run as follows:—

"That the Native gentlemen now in the Civil Service in whose covenants the condition of subscribing to the Fund has been inserted be admitted as subscribers on condition of their adopting monogamy as their rule of life, and giving similar pledges to those given by Mr. S. N. Tagore to the Bombay Fund, and provided that they and their families shall forfeit all interest in the Fund and in their subscriptions thereto if they marry a second wife in the life-time of the first."

Mr. Verner observed that the case of Satyendra Nath Tagore, on which the mover of the amendment relied, would not serve as a precedent in the sense intended by Mr. Mackenzie, for Mr. Tagore had not accepted monogamy as his rule of life. The Proceedings of the Bombay Fund showed that he abandoned the right to marry a second wife during the life-time of the first, only so far as the Fund was concerned, and the despatch of the Secretary of State No. 73, dated the 22nd September 1865, made this still more explicit, for it stated that Mr. Tagore had renounced not polygamy but all claim to any advantages which might accrue through an infringement of the rule of monogamy, and that it was on this understanding that he had been allowed to subscribe to the Fund.

Mr. Monro in seconding the amendment referred to the many cases which might arise in which the rules of the Fund would fail to cover the conditions of Native life. The Fund was a social institution intended for men bound by the same social rules. It must be remembered too that, when the time came for applying the rules, we should not have to deal with the educated Native Civilians themselves, but with their relatives and families living under Hindoo or Mahomedan law. We should infallibly get involved in perplexing litigation sooner or later.

A discussion ensued in which Messrs. *Money, Barbour, Egerton, Aitchison, Magrath* and others took part, generally supporting the views above enunciated on the general question, but supporting in some instances the rules proposed by the Managers. *Mr. Mackenzie* remarked in reply that the pledges offered by the Bengali Civilians were quite sufficient for the purposes of the Fund.

The amendment being put to the vote was not carried, the votes being 12 for and 12 against it.

The original motion was then put but was not carried, the votes being 10 for and 12 against it.

It was then proposed by *Mr. Egerton* and seconded by *Mr. Aitchison*, "that this Meeting" express their concurrence in the views recorded by the Secretary of State in the despatch No. 108, dated 30th November 1864, to the Bombay Government, and No. 46, dated 15th May 1872, to the Government of India, as to the inapplicability of the conditions of the Civil Fund to Native Covenanted Civilians and the expediency of expunging from their covenants the engagements relating to the Civil Fund."

Mr. Chapman said that he wished to propose an amendment.

He was anxious not to make it appear that any present who might think differently from himself were actuated by any abstract opposition to the admission to the Fund of members of the Covenanted Civil Service who were Natives of India; at the same time he thought that it was only proper that the Service should now affirm distinctly that it would recognise no distinction on account of race or colour. Mr. Chapman did not anticipate that in practice any of the difficulties that were suggested in the way of admitting Natives of India to the Fund would arise. It was not improbable that the Fund would rather benefit than otherwise by such admission, and he thought any fraud on the part of the families of Natives of India who were members of the Covenanted Civil Service in every respect as unlikely if not as impracticable as it would be in the case of Europeans. Then again as to polygamy; in practice it was highly unlikely that gentlemen, Natives of India, who became members of the Covenanted Civil Service, would ever contract polygamous marriages. But if the benefits to the family of a Native officer depended upon his abstaining from such a connection, it was easy to see that the penalty by which a rule against polygamy must be enforced would fall not upon the offender but often with much weight upon the innocent widow and children. All that it behoved the Service to consider was whether Natives of India could be admitted to the Fund without risk of injury thereto. It was not the duty of the Service to enforce its own views of social morality, however undeniably true they might be. Mr. Chapman therefore considered that the Service in disposing of this question should confine itself to the one point whether Natives of India could be enrolled as members of the Fund without endangering its stability. He had himself no doubt upon the point, but it would of course be proper that it should be settled deliberately and after professional investigation.

The following amendment was then proposed by *Mr. Chapman* and seconded by *Mr. Hogg*, "that this Meeting would affirm the principle that Natives of India, who are members of the Covenanted Civil Service, should be allowed to subscribe to the Civil Fund under any special rules or restriction that may be found necessary to protect the interest of the Fund."

Not carried, the votes being for 8 against 14.

The original proposition was then put and carried—the votes being for 14 against 8.

The accounts of the past year were approved.

The following gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year, Hon'ble V. H. Schalch, James Monro, Esq., W. L. Heeley, Esq., W. M. Souttar, Esq., and H. Luttman Johnson, Esq.

A Vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Chairman.

CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 29th January 1873.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The undersigned having lost a Bill of Exchange No. 922, dated 2nd December 1872, for Five Thousand Rupees, drawn at Dacca by Messrs. Field, Wilson & Co. upon Messrs. Shaw, Jameson & Co., at Calcutta, and payable to the undersigned or his order at fifteen days after date thereof. Warns the public against purchasing it.

ANUND MOHUN DOSS.

Lost or Mislaid.

On the 28th ultimo, on the way to Bhooleswere to the E[illegible] 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{016583}{15095}$ of Elphinstone Circle at Bombay, the thereof has been given to the Public Debt Office, and all per[illegible]2-43 for Rs. 500. Due notice negotiating this Note in any way. [illegible]ns are hereby cautioned against

Whoever brings the same to the undersigned, or gives such [illegible] information as shall lead to its recovery, will be rewarded.

PRAN[illegible]HUNKER MAHESHWER,
Care of MESSRS. GREAVES, COTTON & CO.

BOMBAY;
The 6th December 1872.

Notice.

Mr. George Udny Yule is authorised to sign our firm from this date.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st February 1873.

PEARCE, MACRAE & Co.

Notice.

I hereby give notice that the partnership hitherto existing between myself and Mokundo-loll Khettry has been dissolved, and that no business connection exists between us either as Banians or Brokers after this date.

CALCUTTA;
The 11th February 1873.

KHATOO MULL KHATRY.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

আমি সাধারনের জ্ঞাত কারন জানাইতেছি, যে আমার ও মকুন্দ লাল খেত্রীর সহিত বকরায় যে মুচ্ছদ্দী গিরি ও দালালি কর্ম্ম এতাবত ছিল, তাহা অদ্যকার তারিখ হইতে উঠিয়া গিয়া স্থগিদ হইল, এবং বিশয় কর্ম্ম সম্বন্ধে তাহার সহিত আমার কোন এলাকা মুচ্ছদ্দী গিরি বা দালালি সংক্রান্ত অদ্যকার তারিখ হইতে থাকিলো না।

তারিখ ১১ ফিবরুয়ারি সন ১৮৭৩ সাল

শ্রীখেতুমল খেত্রী

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The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th February 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII OF 1873.

An Act for the levy of Port-dues in the Ports of British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient from time to time to bring ports in British Burma under the provisions of Act No. XXII of 1855 *(for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues)* and to make regulations for the levy of dues in such ports without the necessity of passing a new Act for each occasion; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Port-dues Act, 1873":

Local extent.

It extends only to the ports of British Burma which shall have been declared subject to the said Act No. XXII of 1855 :

To be read with Act XXII of 1855.

It shall be read with and taken as part of the same Act ;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of March 1873.

Power to declare maximum amount of port-dues leviable in Burma.

2. In every case in which the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, has declared or hereafter declares any port in British Burma to be subject to the said Act, he may, with the like sanction, by the same or any subsequent declaration, and notwithstanding anything contained in section forty-one of the said Act, further declare—

(*a*.) the maximum amount of dues to be levied in such port,

(*b*.) the conditions and modifications under which such dues shall be levied,

and may also from time to time, with the like sanction, vary such maximum amount, conditions and modifications.

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WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th February 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1873.

THE NORTHERN INDIA CANAL AND DRAINAGE ACT, 1873.

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An Act to regulate Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage in Northern India.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, throughout the territories to which this Act extends, the Government is entitled to use and control for public purposes the water of all rivers and streams flowing in natural channels, and of all lakes and other natural collections of still water; and whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to irrigation, navigation and drainage in the said territories; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873":

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being respectively under the government of the Lieutenant Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and under the administration of the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces; and applies to all lands whether permanently settled, temporarily settled, or free from revenue;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Acts.

2. The Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Canal."

(1) "Canal" includes—

(a) all canals, channels and reservoirs constructed, maintained or controlled by Government for the supply or storage of water;

(b) all works, embankments, structures, supply and escape-channels connected with such canals, channels or reservoirs;

(c) all water-courses as defined in the second clause of this section;

(d) any part of a river, stream, lake or natural collection of water, or natural drainage-channel, to which the Local Government has applied the provisions of Part II of this Act;

"Water-course."

(2) "Water-course" means any channel which is supplied with water from a canal, but which is not maintained at the cost of Government, and all subsidiary works belonging to any such channel;

"Drainage-work."

(3) "Drainage-work" includes escape-channels from a canal, dams, weirs, embankments, sluices, groins and other works for the protection of lands from flood or from erosion, formed or maintained by the Government under the provisions of Part VII of this Act, but does not include works for the removal of sewage from towns;

"Vessel."

(4) "Vessel" includes boats, rafts, timber and other floating bodies;

"Commissioner."

(5) "Commissioner" means a Commissioner of a Division, and includes any officer appointed under this Act to exercise all or any of the powers of a Commissioner;

"Collector."

(6) "Collector" means the head revenue officer of a district, and includes a Deputy Commissioner or other officer appointed under this Act to exercise all or any of the powers of a Collector;

"Canal Officer."

(7) "Canal Officer" means an officer appointed under this Act to exercise control or jurisdiction over a canal or any part thereof;

"Superintending Canal Officer" means an officer exercising general control over a canal or portion of a canal;

"Divisional Canal Officer" means an officer exercising control over a division of a canal;

"Sub-Divisional Canal Officer" means an officer exercising control over a sub-division of a canal;

"District."

(8) "District" means a district as fixed for revenue purposes.

Power to appoint officers.

4. The Local Government may from time to time declare, by notification in the official Gazette, the officers by whom, and the local limits within which, all or any of the powers or duties hereinafter conferred or imposed shall be exercised or performed.

All officers mentioned in section three, clause (7), shall be respectively subject to the orders of such officers as the Local Government from time to time directs.

PART II.

OF THE APPLICATION OF WATER FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

Notification to issue when water-supply is to be applied for public purposes.

5. Whenever it appears expedient to the Local Government that the water of any river or stream flowing in a natural channel, or of any lake or other natural collection of still water, should be applied or used by the Government for the purpose of any existing or projected canal or drainage-work, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that the said water will be so applied or used after a day to be named in the said notification, not being earlier than three months from the date thereof.

Powers of Canal Officer.

6. At any time after the day so named, any Canal Officer, acting under the orders of the Local Government in this behalf, may enter on any land and remove any obstructions, and may close any channels, and do any other thing necessary for such application or use of the said water.

Notice as to claims for compensation.

7. As soon as is practicable after the issue of such notification, the Collector shall cause public notice to be given at convenient places, stating that the Government intends to apply or use the said water as aforesaid, and that claims for compensation in respect of the matters mentioned in section eight may be made before him.

Damage for which compensation shall not be awarded.

8. No compensation shall be awarded for any damage caused by—

(a) stoppage or diminution of percolation or floods,

(b) deterioration of climate or soil;

(c) stoppage of navigation, or of the means of drifting timber or watering cattle;

(d) displacement of labour.

Matters in respect of which compensation may be awarded.

But compensation may be awarded in respect of any of the following matters:

(e) Stoppage or diminution of supply of water through any natural channel to any defined artificial channel, whether above or under ground, in use at the date of the said notification:

(f) Stoppage or diminution of supply of water to any work erected for purposes of profit on any channel, whether natural or artificial, in use at the date of the said notification:

(g) Stoppage or diminution of supply of water through any natural channel which has been used for purposes of irrigation within the five years next before the date of the said notification:

(h) Damage done in respect of any right to a water-course or the use of any water to which any person is entitled under the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, Part IV:

(i) Any other substantial damage, not falling under any of the above clauses (a), (b), (c) or (d), and caused by the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act, which is capable of being ascertained and estimated at the time of awarding such compensation.

In determining the amount of such compensation, regard shall be had to the diminution in the market-value, at the time of awarding compensation, of the property in respect of which compensation is claimed; and where such market-value is not ascertainable, the amount shall be reckoned at twelve times the amount of the diminution of the annual nett profits of such property, caused by the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.

No right to any such supply of water as is referred to in clause (e), (f) or (g) of this section, in respect of a work or channel not in use at the date of the notification, shall be acquired as against the Government, except by grant or under the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, Part IV.

And no right to any of the advantages referred to in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of this section shall be acquired, as against the Government, under the same Part.

Limitation of claims.

9. No claim for compensation for any such stoppage, diminution or damage shall be made after the expiration of one year from such stoppage, diminution or damage, unless the Collector is satisfied that the claimant had sufficient cause for not making the claim within such period.

Enquiry into claims and amount of compensation.

10. The Collector shall proceed to enquire into any such claim, and to determine the amount of compensation, if any, which should be given to the claimant; and sections nine to twelve (inclusive), fourteen and fifteen, eighteen to twenty-three (inclusive), twenty-six to forty (inclusive), fifty-one, fifty-seven, fifty-eight and fifty-nine of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, shall apply to such enquiries:

Provided that, instead of the last clause of the said section twenty-six, the following shall be read: "The provisions of this section and of section eight of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, shall be read to every assessor in a language which he understands, before he gives his opinion as to the amount of compensation to be awarded."

Abatement of rent on interruption of water-supply.

11. Every tenant holding under an unexpired lease, or having a right of occupancy, who is in occupation of any land at the time when any stoppage or diminution of water-supply, in respect of which compensation is allowed under section eight, takes place, may claim an abatement of the rent previously payable by him for the said land, on the ground that the interruption reduces the value of the holding.

Enhancement of rent on restoration of water-supply.

12. If a water-supply increasing the value of such holding is afterwards restored to the said land, the rent of the tenant may be enhanced, in respect of the increased value of such land due to the restored water-supply, to an amount not exceeding that at which it stood immediately before the abatement.

Such enhancement shall be on account only of the restored water-supply, and shall not affect the liability of the tenant to enhancement of rent on any other grounds.

Compensation when due.

13. All sums of money payable for compensation under this Part shall become due three months after the claim for such compensation is made in respect of the stoppage, diminution or damage complained of,

Interest.

and simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be allowed on any such sum remaining unpaid after the said three months, except where the non-payment of such sum is caused by the wilful neglect or refusal of the claimant to receive the same.

PART III.

OF THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF WORKS.

Power to enter and survey, &c.

14. Any Canal Officer or other person acting under the general or special order of a Canal Officer,

may enter upon any lands adjacent to any canal, or through which any canal is proposed to be made, and undertake surveys or levels thereon;

and dig and bore into the sub-soil;

and make and set up suitable land-marks, level-marks, and water-gauges;

and do all other acts necessary for the proper prosecution of any enquiry relating to any existing or projected canal under the charge of the said Canal Officer:

Power to clear land.

and, where otherwise such enquiry cannot be completed, such officer or other person may cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle;

Power to inspect and regulate water-supply.

and may also enter upon any land, building or water-course on account of which any water-rate is chargeable, for the purpose of inspecting or regulating the use of the water supplied, or of measuring the lands irrigated thereby or chargeable with a water-rate, and of doing all things necessary for the proper regulation and management of such canal:

Notice of intended entry into houses.

Provided that, if such Canal Officer or person proposes to enter into any building or enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house not supplied with water flowing from any canal, he shall previously give the occupier of such building, court or garden at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

Compensation for damage caused by entry.

In every case of entry under this section, the Canal Officer shall, at the time of such entry, tender compensation for any damage which may be occasioned by any proceeding under this section; and in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so tendered, he shall forthwith refer the same for decision by the Collector, and such decision shall be final.

Power to enter for repairs and to prevent accidents.

15. In case of any accident happening or being apprehended to a canal, any Divisional Canal Officer or any person acting under his general or special orders in this behalf may enter upon any lands adjacent to such canal, and may execute all works which may be necessary for the purpose of repairing or preventing such accident.

Compensation for damage to land.

In every such case, such Canal Officer or person shall tender compensation to the proprietors or occupiers of the said lands for all damage done to the same. If such tender is not accepted, the Canal Officer shall refer the matter to the Collector, who shall proceed to award compensation for the damage as though the Local Government had directed the occupation of the lands under section forty-three of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

Application by persons desiring to use canal-water.

16. Any persons desiring to use the water of any canal, may apply in writing to the Divisional or Sub-Divisional Canal Officer of the Division or Sub-Division of the canal from which the water-course is to be supplied, requesting such officer to construct or improve a water-course at the cost of the applicants.

The application shall state the works to be undertaken, their approximate estimated cost, or the amount which the applicants are willing to pay for the same, or whether they engage to pay the actual cost as settled by the Divisional Canal Officer, and how the payment is to be made.

Contents of application.

When the assent of the Superintending Canal Officer is given to such application, all the applicants shall, after the application has been duly attested before the Collector, be jointly and severally liable for the cost of such works to the extent mentioned therein.

Liability of applicants for cost of works.

Any amount becoming due under the terms of such application, and not paid to the Divisional Canal Officer, or the person authorized by him to receive the same, on or before the date on which it becomes due, shall, on the demand of such officer, be recoverable by the Collector as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Recovery of amount due.

17. There shall be provided, at the cost of Government, suitable means of crossing canals constructed or maintained at the cost of Government, at such places as the Local Government thinks necessary for the reasonable convenience of the inhabitants of the adjacent lands.

Government to provide means of crossing canals.

On receiving a statement in writing, signed by not less than five of the owners of such lands, to the effect that suitable crossings have not been provided on any canal, the Collector shall cause enquiry to be made into the circumstances of the case, and if he thinks that the statement is established, he shall report his opinion thereon for the consideration of the Local Government, and the Local Government shall cause such measures in reference thereto to be taken as it thinks proper.

18. The Divisional Canal Officer may issue an order to the persons using any water-course to construct suitable bridges, culverts, or other works for the passage of the water of such water-course across any public road, canal or drainage-channel in use before the said water-course was made, or to repair any such works.

Persons using water-course to construct works for passing water across roads, &c.

Such order shall specify a reasonable period within which such construction or repairs shall be completed;

If they fail, Canal Officer may construct,

and if, after the receipt of such order, the persons to whom it is addressed do not, within the said period, construct or repair such works to the satisfaction of the said Canal Officer, he may, with the previous approval of the Superintending Canal Officer, himself construct or repair the same;

and if the said persons do not, when so required, pay the cost of such construction or repairs as declared by the Divisional Canal Officer, the amount shall, on the demand of the Divisional Canal Officer, be recoverable from them by the Collector, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

and recover cost.

19. If any person, jointly responsible with others for the construction or maintenance of a water-course, or jointly making use of a water-course with others, neglects or refuses to pay his share of the cost of such construction or maintenance, or to execute his share of any work necessary for such construction or maintenance, the Divisional or Sub-Divisional Canal Officer, on receiving an application in writing from any person injured by such neglect or refusal, shall serve notice on all the parties concerned that, on the expiration of a fortnight from the service, he will investigate the case; and shall, on the expiration of that period, investigate the case accordingly, and make such order thereon as to him seems fit.

Adjustment of claims between persons jointly using water-course.

Such order shall be appealable to the Commissioner, whose order thereon shall be final.

Any sum directed by such order to be paid within a specified period, may, if not paid within such period, and if the order remains in force, be recovered by the Collector from the person directed to pay the same, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Recovery of amount found due.

20. Whenever application is made to a Divisional Canal Officer for a supply of water from a canal, and it appears to him expedient that such supply should be given and that it should be conveyed through some existing water-course, he shall give notice to the persons responsible for the maintenance of such water-course to show cause, on a day not less than fourteen days from the date of such notice, why the said supply should not be so conveyed; and, after making enquiry on such day, the Divisional Canal Officer shall determine whether and on what conditions the said supply shall be conveyed through such water-course.

Supply of water through intervening water-course.

When such officer determines that a supply of canal-water may be conveyed through any water-course as aforesaid, his decision shall, when confirmed or modified by the Superintending Canal Officer, be binding on the applicant and also on the persons responsible for the maintenance of the said water-course.

Such applicant shall not be entitled to use such water-course until he has paid the expense of any alteration of such water-course necessary in order to his being supplied through it, and also such share of the first cost of such water-course as the Divisional or Superintending Canal Officer may determine.

Such applicant shall also be liable for his share of the cost of maintenance of such water-course so long as he uses it.

21. Any person desiring the construction of a new water-course may apply in writing to the Divisional Canal Officer, stating—

Application for construction of new water-course.

(1) that he has endeavoured unsuccessfully to acquire from the owners of the land through which he desires such water-course to pass a right to occupy so much of the land as will be needed for such water-course;

(2) that he desires the said Canal Officer, in his behalf and at his cost, to do all things necessary for acquiring such right;

(3) that he is able to defray all costs involved in acquiring such right and constructing such water-course.

Procedure of Canal Officer thereupon.

22. If the Divisional Canal Officer considers—

(1) that the construction of such water-course is expedient, and

(2) that the statements in the application are true,

he shall call upon the applicant to make such deposit as the Divisional Canal Officer considers necessary to defray the cost of the preliminary proceedings, and the amount of any compensation which he considers likely to become due under section twenty-eight;

and, upon such deposit being made, he shall cause inquiry to be made into the most suitable alignment for the said water-course, and shall mark out the land which, in his opinion, it will be necessary to occupy for the construction thereof, and shall forthwith publish a notice in every village through which the water-course is proposed to be taken, that so much of such land as belongs to such village has been so marked out, and shall send a copy of such notice to the Collector of every district in which any part of such land is situate.

Application for transfer of existing water-course.

23. Any person desiring that an existing water-course should be transferred from its present owner to himself, may apply in writing to the Divisional Canal Officer, stating—

(1) that he has endeavoured unsuccessfully to procure such transfer from the owner of such water-course;

(2) that he desires the said Canal Officer, in his behalf and at his cost, to do all things necessary for procuring such transfer;

(3) that he is able to defray the cost of such transfer.

Procedure thereupon.

If the Divisional Canal Officer considers—

(*a*) that the said transfer is necessary for the better management of the irrigation from such water-course, and

(*b*) that the statements in the application are true,

he shall call upon the applicant to make such deposit as the Divisional Canal Officer considers necessary to defray the cost of the preliminary proceedings, and the amount of any compensation that may become due under the provisions of section twenty-eight in respect of such transfer;

and, upon such deposit being made, he shall publish a notice of the application in every village, and shall send a copy of the notice to the Collector of every district through which such water-course passes.

Objections to construction or transfer applied for.

24. Within thirty days from the publication of a notice under section twenty-two or section twenty-three, as the case may be, any person interested in the land or water-course to which the notice refers may apply to the Collector by petition, stating his objection to the construction or transfer for which application has been made.

The Collector may either reject the petition or may proceed to inquire into the validity of the objection, giving previous notice to the Divisional Canal Officer of the place and time at which such inquiry will be held.

The Collector shall record in writing all orders passed by him under this section and the grounds thereof.

When applicant may be placed in occupation.

25. If no such objection is made, or (where such objection is made) if the Collector over-rules it, he shall give notice to the Divisional Canal Officer to that effect, and shall proceed forthwith to place the said applicant in occupation of the land marked out or of the water-course to be transferred, as the case may be.

Procedure when objection is held valid.

26. If the Collector considers any objection made as aforesaid to be valid, he shall inform the Divisional Canal Officer accordingly; and, if such officer sees fit, he may, in the case of an application under section twenty-one, alter the boundaries of the land so marked out, and may give fresh notice under section twenty-two; and the procedure hereinbefore provided shall be applicable to such notice, and the Collector shall thereupon proceed as before provided.

Procedure when Canal Officer disagrees with Collector.

27. If the Canal Officer disagrees with the Collector, the matter shall be referred for decision to the Commissioner.

Such decision shall be final, and the Collector, if he is so directed by such decision, shall, subject to the provisions of section twenty-eight, cause the said applicant to be placed in occupation of the land so marked out or of the water-course to be transferred, as the case may be.

Expenses to be paid by applicant before receiving occupation.

28. No such applicant shall be placed in occupation of such land or water-course, until he has paid to the person named by the Collector such amount as the Collector determines to be due as compensation for the land or water-course so occupied or transferred, and for any damage caused by the marking out or occupation of such land, together with all expenses incidental to such occupation or transfer.

Procedure in fixing compensation.

In determining the compensation to be made under this section, the Collector shall proceed under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; but he may, if the person to be compensated so desire, award such compensation in the form of a rent-charge payable in respect of the land or water-course occupied or transferred.

Recovery of compensation and expenses.

If such compensation and expenses are not paid when demanded by the person entitled to receive the same, the amount may be recovered by the Collector as if it were an arrear of land-revenue, and shall, when recovered, be paid by him to the person entitled to receive the same.

Conditions binding on applicant placed in occupation.

29. When any such applicant is placed in occupation of land or of a water-course as aforesaid, the following rules and conditions shall be binding on him and his representative in interest:—

First.—All works necessary for the passage across such water-course, of water-courses existing

previous to its construction and of the drainage intercepted by it, and for affording proper communications across it for the convenience of the neighbouring lands, shall be constructed by the applicant, and be maintained by him or his representative in interest to the satisfaction of the Divisional Canal Officer.

Second.—Land occupied for a water-course under the provisions of section twenty-two shall be used only for the purpose of such water-course.

Third.—The proposed water-course shall be completed to the satisfaction of the Divisional Canal Officer within one year after the applicant is placed in occupation of the land.

In cases in which land is occupied or a water-course is transferred on the terms of a rent-charge,

Fourth.—The applicant or his representative in interest shall, so long as he occupies such land or water-course, pay rent for the same at such rate and on such days as are determined by the Collector when the applicant is placed in occupation.

Fifth.—If the right to occupy the land cease owing to a breach of any of these rules, the liability to pay the said rent shall continue until the applicant or his representative in interest has restored the land to its original condition, or until he has paid, by way of compensation for any injury done to the said land, such amount and to such persons as the Collector determines.

Sixth.—The Collector may, on the application of the person entitled to receive such rent or compensation, determine the amount of rent due or assess the amount of such compensation; and if any such rent or compensation be not paid by the applicant or his representative in interest, the Collector may recover the amount, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date on which it became due, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue, and shall pay the same, when recovered, to the person to whom it is due.

If any of the rules and conditions prescribed by this section are not complied with,

or if any water-course constructed or transferred under this Act is disused for three years continuously,

the right of the applicant, or of his representative in interest, to occupy such land or water-course shall cease absolutely.

Procedure applicable to occupation for extensions and alterations.

30. The procedure hereinbefore provided for the occupation of land for the construction of a water-course shall be applicable to the occupation of land for any extension or alteration of a water-course, and for the deposit of soil from water-course clearances.

PART IV.

OF THE SUPPLY OF WATER.

In absence of written contract, water-supply to be subject to rules.

31. In the absence of a written contract, or so far as any such contract does not extend, every supply of canal-water shall be deemed to be given at the rates and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules to be made by the Local Government in respect thereof.

Conditions as to—

32. Such contracts and rules must be consistent with the following conditions:—

power to stop water-supply;

(*a*) The Divisional Canal Officer may not stop the supply of water to any water-course, or to any person, except in the following cases:—

(1) whenever and so long as it is necessary to stop such supply for the purpose of executing any work ordered by competent authority, and with the previous sanction of the Local Government:

(2) whenever and so long as any water-course is not maintained in such proper customary repair as to prevent the wasteful escape of water therefrom:

(3) within periods fixed from time to time by the Divisional Canal Officer:

claims to compensation in case of failure or stoppage of supply;

(*b*) No claim shall be made against the Government for compensation in respect of loss caused by the failure or stoppage of the water in a canal, by reason of any cause beyond the control of the Government, or of any repairs, alterations or additions to the canal, or of any measures taken for regulating the proper flow of water therein, or for maintaining the established course of irrigation which the Divisional Canal Officer considers necessary; but the person suffering such loss may claim such remission of the ordinary charges payable for the use of the water as is authorized by the Local Government:

claims on account of interruption from other causes;

(*c*) If the supply of water to any land irrigated from a canal be interrupted otherwise than in the manner described in the last preceding clause, the occupier or owner of such land may present a petition for compensation to the Collector for any loss arising from such interruption, and the Collector may award to the petitioner reasonable compensation for such loss:

duration of supply;

(*d*) When the water of a canal is supplied for the irrigation of a single crop, the permission to use such water shall be held to continue only until that crop comes to maturity, and to apply only to that crop; but if it be supplied for irrigating two or more crops to be raised on the same land within the year, such permission shall be held to continue for one year from the commencement of the irrigation, and to apply to such crops only as are matured within that year:

sale or sub-letting of canal-water;

(*e*) Unless with the permission of the Superintending Canal Officer, no person entitled to use the water of any canal, or any work, building or land appertaining to any canal, shall sell or sub-let or otherwise transfer his right to such use: Provided that the former part of this clause shall not apply to the use by a cultivating tenant of water supplied by the owner of a water-course for the irrigation of the land held by such tenant:

transfer, with land, of contracts for water;

But all contracts made between Government and the owner or occupier of any immovable property, as to the supply of canal-water to such property, shall be transferable therewith, and shall be presumed to have been so transferred whenever a transfer of such property takes place:

(f) No right to the use of the water of a canal shall be, or be deemed to have been, acquired under the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, Part IV, nor shall Government be bound to supply any person with water, except in accordance with the terms of a contract in writing.

No right acquired by user.

[illegible] through a water-course [illegible] used in an unauthorized manner, and if the person by whose act or neglect such use has occurred cannot be identified,

Liability [illegible] using unauthorized, cannot be identified.

the person on whose land such water has flowed if such land has derived benefit therefrom,

or if such person cannot be identified, or if such land has not derived benefit therefrom, all the persons chargeable in respect of the water supplied through such water-course,

shall be liable, or jointly liable, as the case may be, to the charges made for such use.

34. If water supplied through a water-course be suffered to run to waste, and if, after enquiry by the Divisional Canal Officer, the person through whose act or neglect such water was suffered to run to waste cannot be discovered, all the persons chargeable in respect of the water supplied through such water-course shall be jointly liable for the charges made in respect of the water so wasted.

Liability when water runs to waste.

35. All charges for the unauthorized use or for waste of water may be recovered in addition to any penalties incurred on account of such use or waste.

Charges recoverable in addition to penalties.

All questions under section thirty-three or section thirty-four shall be decided by the Divisional Canal Officer, subject to an appeal to the head revenue officer of the district, or such other appeal as may be provided under section seventy-five.

Decision of questions under sections 33 and 34.

36. The rates to be charged for canal-water supplied for purposes of irrigation to the occupiers of land shall be determined by the rules to be made by the Local Government, and such occupiers as accept the water shall pay for it accordingly.

Charge on occupier for water how determined.

A rate so charged shall be called the "occupier's rate."

'Occupier's rate.'

37. In addition to the occupier's rate, a rate to be called the "owner's rate" may be imposed, according to rules to be made by the Local Government, on the owners of canal-irrigated lands, in respect of the benefit which they derive from such irrigation.

'Owner's rate.'

38. The owner's rate shall not exceed the sum which, under the rules for the time being in force for the assessment of land-revenue, might be assessed on such land, on account of the increase in the annual value or produce thereof caused by the canal-irrigation. And for the purpose of this section only, land which is permanently settled or held free of revenue, shall be considered as though it were temporarily settled and liable to payment of revenue.

Amount of owner's rate.

39. No owner's rate shall be charged [illegible] to [illegible] irrigation [illegible] rates, during the currency of such assessment.

Owner's [illegible] chargeable [illegible]

40. If such land is occupied by the owner,

When occupier is to pay both owner's rate and occupier's rate.

or if it is occupied by a tenant whose rent is not liable to enhancement on the ground that the value of the produce of the land or the productive powers of the land has or have been increased by irrigation,

such owner or tenant shall pay the owner's rate as well as the occupier's rate.

41. In the case of a tenant with a right of occupancy, the Local Government shall have power to make rules for dividing the owner's rate between such tenant and his landlord, proportionately to the extent of the beneficial interest of each in the land.

Power to make rules for apportioning owner's rate.

42. If the owner of the land is not the occupier, but has power to enhance the rent of the occupier on the ground that the value of the produce or the productive powers of the land has or have been increased by irrigation;

When owner is to pay owner's rate.

or if, when the amount of rent was fixed, the land was irrigated from the canal,

the owner shall pay the owner's rate.

43. If a revision of settlement is a ground for entertaining a suit for the enhancement of rent, the introduction of canal-irrigation into any land shall have the same effect on the landlord's right to re-enhance the rent of a tenant with a right of occupancy of such land, as if a revision of settlement had taken place, under which the revenue payable in respect of such land had been increased.

Effect of introduction of canal-irrigation on landlord's right to enhance.

44. Where a water-rate is charged on land held by several joint owners, it shall be payable by the manager or other person who receives the rents or profits of such land, and may be deducted by him from such rents or profits before division, or may be recovered by him from the persons liable to such rate in the manner customary in the recovery of other charges on such rents or profits.

Water-rate by whom payable when charged on land held by several owners.

Recovery of Charges.

45. Any sum, lawfully due under this Part, and certified by the Divisional Canal Officer to be so due, which remains unpaid after the day on which it becomes due, shall be recoverable by the Collector from the person liable for the same as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Certified dues recoverable as land-revenue.

46. The Divisional Canal Officer or the Collector may enter into an agreement with any person for the collection and payment to the Government by such person of any sum payable under this Act by a third party.

Power to contract for collection of canal-dues.

When such agreement has been made, such person may recover such sum by suit as though it were a debt due to him, or an arrear of rent due to him on account of the land, work or building in respect of which such sum is payable, or for or in which the canal-water shall have been supplied or used.

If such person makes default in the payment of any sum collected by him under this section, such sum may be recovered from him by the Collector under section forty-five; and if such sum or any part of it be still due by the said third party, the sum or part so due may be recovered in like manner by the Collector from such third party.

47. The Collector may require the lambardár or person under engagement to pay the land-revenue of any estate, to collect and pay any sums payable under this Act by a third party, in respect of any land or water in such estate.

Lambardárs may be required to collect canal-dues.

Such sums shall be recoverable by the Collector as if they were arrears of land-revenue due in respect of the defaulter's share in such estate;

and for the purpose of collecting such sums from the subordinate zamíndárs, ryots, or tenants, such lambardár or person may exercise the powers, and shall be subject to the rules, laid down in the law for the time being in force, in respect to the collection by him of the rents of land or of shares of land-revenue.

The Local Government shall provide

(a) for remunerating persons collecting sums under this section; or

(b) for indemnifying them against expenses properly incurred by them in such collection; or

(c) for both such purposes.

48. Nothing in sections forty-five, forty-six, or forty-seven applies to fines.

Fines excluded from sections 45, 46, 47.

PART VI.

OF CANAL-NAVIGATION.

49. Any vessel entering or navigating any canal contrary to the rules made in that behalf by the Local Government, or so as to cause danger to the canal or the other vessels therein, may be removed, or detained, or both removed and detained, by the Divisional Canal Officer, or by any other person duly authorized in this behalf.

Detainer of vessels violating rules.

The owner of any vessel causing damage to a canal, or removed or detained under this section, shall be liable to pay to the Government such sum as the Divisional Canal Officer, with the approval of the Superintending Canal Officer, determines to be necessary to defray the expenses of repairing such damage, or of such removal or detention, as the case may be.

Liability of owners of vessels causing damage.

50. Any fine imposed under this Act upon the owner of any vessel, or the servant or agent of such owner or other person in charge of any vessel, for any offence in respect of the navigation of such vessel, may be recovered either in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, or, if the Magistrate imposing the fine so directs, as though it were a charge due in respect of such vessel.

Recovery of fines for offences in navigating canals.

51. If any charge due under the provisions of this Part in respect of any vessel is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Divisional Canal Officer may seize and detain such vessel and the furniture thereof, until the charge so due, together with all expenses and additional charges arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

Power to seize and detain vessel on failure to pay charges.

52. If any charge due under the provisions of this Part in respect of any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on a canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of a canal, is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Divisional Canal Officer may seize such cargo or goods and detain them until the charge so due, together with all expenses and additional charges arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

Power to seize cargo or goods, if charges due thereon are not paid.

53. Within a reasonable time after any seizure under section fifty-one or section fifty-two the said Canal Officer shall give notice to the owner or person in charge of the property seized that it, or such portion of it as may be necessary, will, on a day to be named in the notice, but not sooner than fifteen days from the date of the notice, be sold in satisfaction of the claim on account of which such property was seized, unless the claim be discharged before the day so named:

Procedure for recovery of such charges after seizure.

And if such claim be not so discharged, the said Canal Officer may, on such day, sell the property seized or such part thereof as may be necessary to yield the amount due, together with the expenses of such seizure and sale:

Provided that no greater part of the furniture of any vessel or of any cargo or goods shall be so sold than shall, as nearly as may be, suffice to cover the amount due in respect of such vessel, cargo or goods.

The residue of such furniture, cargo or goods, and of the proceeds of the sale, shall be made over to the owner or person in charge of the property seized.

54. If any vessel be found abandoned in a canal, or any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on a canal or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of a canal, be left unclaimed for a period of two months, the Divisional Canal Officer may take possession of the same.

Procedure in respect of vessels abandoned and goods unclaimed.

The officer so taking possession may publish a notice that, if such vessel and its contents, or such cargo or goods, are not claimed previously to a day to be named in the notice, not

sooner than thirty days from the date of such notice, he will sell the same; and, if such vessel, contents, cargo or goods be not so claimed, he may, at any time after the day named in the notice, proceed to sell the same.

Disposal of proceeds of sale.

The said vessel and its contents, and the said cargo or goods, if unsold, or, if a sale has taken place, the proceeds of the sale, after paying all tolls, charges and expenses incurred by the Divisional Canal Officer on account of the taking possession and sale, shall be made over to the owner of the same, when his ownership is established to the satisfaction of the Divisional Canal Officer.

If the Divisional Canal Officer is doubtful to whom such property or proceeds should be made over, he may direct the property to be sold as aforesaid, and the proceeds to be paid into the district treasury, there to be held until the right thereto be decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

PART VII.

OF DRAINAGE.

Power to prohibit obstructions or order their removal.

55. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that injury to any land or the public health or public convenience has arisen or may arise from the obstruction of any river, stream or drainage-channel, such Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette, prohibit, within limits to be defined in such notification, the formation of any obstruction, or may, within such limits, order the removal or other modification of such obstruction.

Thereupon so much of the said river, stream or drainage-channel as is comprised within such limits, shall be held to be a drainage-work as defined in section three.

Power to remove obstructions after prohibition.

56. The Divisional Canal Officer, or other person authorized by the Local Government in that behalf, may, after such publication, issue an order to the person causing or having control over any such obstruction to remove or modify the same within a time to be fixed in the order.

If, within the time so fixed, such person does not comply with the order, the said Canal Officer may himself remove or modify the obstruction; and if the person to whom the order was issued does not, when called upon, pay the expenses involved in such removal or modification, such expenses shall be recoverable by the Collector from him or his representative in interest as an arrear of land-revenue.

Preparation of schemes for works of improvement.

57. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any drainage-works are necessary for the improvement of any lands, or for the proper cultivation or irrigation thereof,

or that protection from floods or other accumulations of water, or from erosion by a river, is required for any lands,

the Local Government may cause a scheme for such drainage-works to be drawn up and published, together with an estimate of its cost and a statement of the proportion of such cost which the Government proposes to defray, and a schedule of the lands which it is proposed to make chargeable in respect of the scheme.

Powers of persons employed on such schemes.

58. The persons authorized by the Local Government to draw up such scheme may exercise all or any of the powers conferred on Canal Officers by section fourteen.

Rate on lands benefited by works.

59. An annual rate, in respect of such scheme, may be charged, according to rules to be made by the Local Government, on the owners of all lands which shall, in the manner prescribed by such rules, be determined to be so chargeable.

Such rate shall be fixed as nearly as possible so as not to exceed either of the following limits:—

(1.) Six per cent. per annum on the first cost of the said works, adding thereto the estimated yearly cost of the maintenance and supervision of the same, and deducting therefrom the estimated income, if any, derived from the works, excluding the said rate:

(2.) In the case of agricultural land, the sum which, under the rules then in force for the assessment of land-revenue, might be assessed on such land on account of the increase of the annual value or produce thereof caused by the drainage-work.

Such rate may be varied from time to time within such maximum by the Local Government.

So far as any defect to be remedied is due to any canal, water-course, road or other work or obstruction, constructed or caused by the Local Government or by any person, a proportionate share of the cost of the drainage-works required for the remedy of the said defect shall be borne by such Government or such person as the case may be.

Recovery of rate.

60. Any such drainage-rate may be collected and recovered in manner provided by sections forty-five, forty-six and forty-seven, for the collection and recovery of water-rates.

Disposal of claims to compensation.

61. Whenever, in pursuance of a notification made under section fifty-five, any obstruction is removed or modified,

or whenever any drainage-work is carried out under section fifty-seven,

all claims for compensation on account of any loss consequent on the removal or modification of the said obstruction or the construction of such work, may be made before the Collector, and he shall deal with the same in the manner provided in section ten.

Limitation of such claims.

62. No such claim shall be entertained after the expiration of one year from the occurrence of the loss complained of, unless the Collector is satisfied that the claimant had sufficient cause for not making the claim within such period.

PART VIII.

OF OBTAINING LABOUR FOR CANALS AND DRAINAGE WORKS.

Definition of "labourer."

63. For the purposes referred to in this Part, the word "labourer" includes persons who exercise any handicraft specified in rules to be made in that behalf by the Local Government.

64. In any district in which a canal or drainage-work is constructed, maintained or projected by Government, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct the Collector

Power to prescribe number of labourers to be supplied by persons benefited by canal.

(a) to ascertain the proprietors, sub-proprietors or farmers, whose villages or estates are or will be, in the judgment of the Collector, benefited by such canal or drainage-work, and

(b) to set down in a list, having due regard to the circumstances of the district and of the several proprietors, sub-proprietors or farmers, the number of labourers which shall be furnished by any of the said persons, jointly or severally, from any such village or estate, for employment on any such canal or drainage-work when required as hereinafter provided.

The Collector may, from time to time, add to or alter such list or any part thereof.

65. Whenever it appears to a Divisional Canal Officer duly authorized by the Local Government, that, unless some work is immediately executed, such serious damage will happen to any canal or drainage-work as to cause sudden and extensive public injury,

Procedure for obtaining labour for works urgently required.

and that the labourers necessary for the proper execution thereof cannot be obtained in the ordinary manner within the time that can be allowed for the execution of such work so as to prevent such injury,

the said officer may require any person named in such list to furnish as many labourers (not exceeding the number which, according to the said list, he is liable to supply) as to the said officer seem necessary for the immediate execution of such work.

Every requisition so made shall be in writing, and shall state

(a) the nature and locality of the work to be done,

(b) the number of labourers to be supplied by the person upon whom the requisition is made, and

(c) the approximate time for which and the day on which the labourers will be required;

and a copy thereof shall be immediately sent to the Superintending Canal Officer for the information of the Local Government.

The Local Government shall fix, and may from time to time alter, the rates to be paid to any such labourers: provided that such rates shall exceed the highest rates for the time being paid in the neighbourhood for similar work. In the case of every such labourer, the payment shall continue for the whole period during which he is, in consequence of the provisions of this Part, prevented from following his ordinary occupation.

The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct that the provisions of this Part shall apply, either permanently or temporarily (as the case may be), to any district or part of a district for the purpose of effecting necessary annual silt-clearances, or to prevent the proper operation of a canal or drainage-work being stopped or so much interfered with as to stop the established course of irrigation or drainage.

66. When any requisition has been made on any person named in the said list, every labourer ordinarily resident within the village or estate of such person shall be liable to supply, and to continue to supply, his labour, for the purposes aforesaid.

Liability of labourers under requisition.

PART IX.

OF JURISDICTION.

67. Except where herein otherwise provided, all claims against Government in respect of anything done under this Act may be tried by the Civil Courts; but no such Court shall in any case pass an order as to the supply of canal-water to any crop sown or growing at the time of such order.

Jurisdiction under this Act of Civil Courts.

68. Whenever a difference arises between two or more persons in regard to their mutual rights or liabilities in respect of the use, construction, or maintenance of a water-course, any such person may apply in writing to the Divisional Canal Officer stating the matter in dispute. Such officer shall thereupon give notice to the other persons interested that, on a day to be named in such notice, he will proceed to enquire into the said matter. And, after such enquiry, he shall pass his order thereon, unless he transfers (as he is hereby empowered to do) the matter to the Collector, who shall thereupon enquire into and pass his order on the said matter.

Settlement of differences as to mutual rights and liabilities of persons interested in water-course.

Such order shall be final as to the use or distribution of water for any crop sown or growing at the time when such order is made, and shall thereafter remain in force until set aside by the decree of a Civil Court.

69. Any officer empowered under this Act to conduct any inquiry may exercise all such powers connected with the summoning and examining of witnesses, as are conferred on Civil Courts by the Code of Civil Procedure; and every such inquiry shall be deemed a judicial proceeding.

Power to summon and examine witnesses.

PART X.

OF OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

70. Whoever, without proper authority and voluntarily, does any of the acts following, that is to say,—

Offences under Act.

(1) damages, alters, enlarges or obstructs any canal or drainage-work;

(2) interferes with, increases or diminishes the supply of water in, or the flow of water from, through, over or under, any canal or drainage-work;

(3) interferes with or alters the flow of water in any river or stream, so as to endanger, damage or render less useful any canal or drainage-work;

(4) being responsible for the maintenance of a water-course, or using a water-course, neglects to take proper precautions for the prevention of waste of the water thereof, or interferes with the authorized distribution of the water therefrom, or uses such water in an unauthorized manner;

(5) corrupts or fouls the water of any canal so as to render it less fit for the purposes for which it is ordinarily used;

(6) causes any vessel to enter or navigate any canal contrary to the rules for the time being prescribed by the Local Government for entering or navigating such canal;

(7) while navigating on any canal, neglects to take proper precautions for the safety of the canal and of vessels thereon;

(8) being liable to furnish labourers under Part VIII of this Act, fails, without reasonable cause, to supply or to assist in supplying the labourers required of him;

(9) being a labourer liable to supply his labour under Part VIII of this Act, neglects, without reasonable cause, so to supply, and to continue to supply, his labour;

(10) destroys or moves any level-mark or water-gauge fixed by the authority of a public servant;

(11) passes, or causes animals or vehicles to pass, on or across any of the works, banks or channels of a canal or drainage-work contrary to rules made under this Act, after he has been desired to desist therefrom;

(12) violates any rule made under this Act, for breach whereof a penalty may be incurred,

Penalty.

shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate of such class as the Local Government directs in this behalf, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one month, or to both.

Saving of prosecution under other laws.

71. Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any offence punishable under this Act: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Compensation to person injured.

72. Whenever any person is fined for an offence under this Act, the Magistrate may direct that the whole or any part of such fine may be paid by way of compensation to the person injured by such offence.

Power to arrest without warrant.

73. Any person in charge of or employed upon any canal or drainage-work, may remove from the lands or buildings belonging thereto, or may take into custody without a warrant and take forthwith before a Magistrate or to the nearest police-station, to be dealt with according to law, any person who, within his view, commits any of the following offences:

(1) wilfully damages or obstructs any canal or drainage-work;

(2) without proper authority interferes with the supply or flow of water in or from any canal or drainage-work, or in any river or stream, so as to endanger, damage or render less useful any canal or drainage-work.

Definition of 'Canal.'

74. In this Part the word 'Canal' shall (unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context) be deemed to include also all lands occupied by Government for the purposes of canals, and all buildings, machinery, fences, gates and other erections, trees, crops, plantations or other produce, occupied by or belonging to Government, upon such lands.

PART XI.

OF SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Power to make, alter and cancel rules.

75. The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules to regulate the following matters:—

(1) the proceedings of any officer who, under any provision of this Act, is required or empowered to take action in any matter;

(2) the cases in which, and the officers to whom, and the conditions subject to which, orders and decisions given under any provision of this Act, and not expressly provided for as regards appeal, shall be appealable;

(3) the persons by whom, the time, place or manner at or in which, anything for the doing of which provision is made in this Act, shall be done;

(4) the amount of any charge made under this Act;

(5) and generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The Local Government may from time to time, with the like sanction, alter or cancel any rules so made.

Publication of rules.

Such rules, alterations and cancelments shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
VII of 1845.	An Act for regulating the Levy of Water-rent, Tolls, and Dues on certain Canals for Irrigation and Navigation, constructed by Government in the North-Western Provinces, and for the Protection of the said Canals from Injury.	The whole.
XIV of 1863.	An Act to amend Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the Recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).	Section fifteen.
XII of 1866.	An Act to provide for the compulsory taking of rights to form and maintain private water-courses from public works of irrigation.	The whole.
XXX of 1871.	An Act to regulate Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage in the Panjáb.	The whole.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th February 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month :—

No. 3 OF 1873.

THE INDIAN OATHS BILL, 1873.

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A Bill to consolidate the law relating to Judicial Oaths, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the law relating to judicial oaths, affirmations and declarations, and to repeal the law relating to official oaths, affirmations and declarations ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Oaths Act, 1873 :"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the territories of Native Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty ;

And it shall come into force on the first day of April 1873.

Commencement.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

3. Nothing herein contained applies to proceedings before Courts Martial, or to oaths, affirmations or declarations prescribed by any law which, under the provisions of the Indian Councils' Act, 1861, the Governor General in Council has not power to repeal.

Saving of certain oaths and affirmations.

II.—Persons authorized to administer Judicial Oaths and Affirmations.

4. The following persons and Courts are authorized to administer, by themselves or by an officer empowered by them in this behalf, oaths and affirmations in discharge of the duties imposed upon them respectively by law:—

Authority to administer oaths and affirmations.

(*a*). Judges, Justices of the Peace, Magistrates, Coroners, Officers, Commissioners, Arbitrators, Military Courts of Request, and all other persons and Courts having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence;

(*b*.) The Commanding Officer of any military station occupied by troops in the service of Her Majesty: provided

(1) that the oath or affirmation be administered within the limits of the station, and

(2) that the oath or affirmation be such as a Justice of the Peace is competent to administer in British India.

III.—Persons by whom Oaths or Affirmations must be made.

5. Oaths or affirmations shall be made by the following persons:—

Oath or affirmation to be made by—

(*a*.) witnesses in Courts, whether Civil, Military, Criminal or Revenue:

witnesses:

(*b*.) witnesses before Commissioners, Arbitrators, and all other persons having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence:

(*c*) complainants in Criminal Courts:

complainants:

(*d*.) jurors in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

jurors in Presidency towns.

Nothing hereinbefore contained shall render it lawful to administer an oath or affirmation to an accused person.

IV.—Forms of Oaths and Affirmations.

6. In the case of a witness the form of oath shall be as follows:—

Forms for witnesses or complainants.

"You swear that you shall true answer make to all such questions as shall be asked you, without favour or affection to either party, and therein you shall speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God:"

in the case of a complainant the form of oath shall be as follows:—

"You swear that what you shall state is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God:"

and in the case of a witness or complainant the form of affirmation shall be as follows:—

"I affirm that what I shall state is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

7. In the case of a juryman the form of oath shall be as follows:—

Form for jurors.

"You swear that you shall well and truly try and true deliverance make between our Sovereign Lady the Queen and the prisoner at the bar whom you shall have in charge, and a true verdict give according to the evidence. So help you God:"

and the form of affirmation shall be as follows:—

"You affirm that you shall well and truly try and true deliverance make between our Sovereign Lady the Queen and the prisoner at the bar whom you shall have in charge, and a true verdict give according to the evidence."

8. Where the witness, complainant or juryman is a Hindú or Muhammadan,

Affirmation by Natives or by persons who object to oath.

or has an objection to making an oath,

he shall, instead of making an oath, make the affirmation hereinbefore prescribed for a witness, complainant or juryman, as the case may be.

In every other case the witness, complainant or juryman shall make the oath so prescribed.

9. If any party to, or witness in, any judicial proceeding offers to give evidence on oath or solemn affirmation in any form common amongst, or held binding by, persons of the race or persuasion to which he belongs, and not repugnant to justice or decency, and not purporting to affect any third person, the Court may, if it thinks fit, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, tender such oath or affirmation to him.

Power of Court to tender certain oaths.

10. If any party to any proceeding offers to be bound by any such oath or solemn affirmation as is mentioned in section nine, if such oath or affirmation is made by the other party to, or by any witness in, such proceeding, the Court may, if it thinks fit, ask such party or witness whether or not he will make the oath or affirmation.

Court may ask party or witness whether he will make oath proposed by opposite party.

11. If such party or witness agrees to make such oath or affirmation, the Court may proceed to administer it, or if it is of such a nature that it may be more conveniently made out of Court, the Court may issue a Commission to any person to administer it, and authorize such

Administration of oath if accepted.

person to take the evidence of the person to be sworn or affirmed and return it to the Court.

Evidence conclusive as against person offering to be bound.

12. The evidence so given shall, as against the person who offered to be bound as aforesaid, be conclusive proof of the matter stated.

Procedure in case of refusal to make oath.

13. If the party or witness refuses to make the oath or solemn affirmation, he shall not be compelled to make it, but the Court shall record, as part of the proceedings, the nature of the oath or affirmation proposed, the facts that he was asked whether he would make it, and that he refused it, together with any reason which he may assign for his refusal.

Forms for persons making affidavit.

14. In the case of an affidavit the form of oath shall be as follows:—

(a) by one deponent.

"Is that your name and handwriting?"

"You do swear that the contents of this your affidavit are true. So help you God."

(b) by two or more deponents.

To each deponent.

"Is that your name and handwriting?"

To all the deponents.

"You do severally swear that the contents of this your affidavit are true. So help you God,"

and the form of affirmation shall be as follows:—

"I affirm that the signature to this is my name and handwriting, and that the contents of this affidavit are true."

Proceedings and evidence not invalidated by omission of oath or irregularity.

15. No omission to take any oath or make any affirmation, no substitution of any one for any other of them, and no irregularity whatever in the form in which any one of them is administered, shall invalidate any proceeding or render inadmissible any evidence whatever, in or in respect of which such omission, substitution or irregularity took place.

V.—Official Oaths.

Judges, &c., not to be required to make official oath or affirmation.

16. No Judge, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other officer shall, before entering on the execution of the duties of his office, be required to make any oath, or to make or subscribe any affirmation or declaration, that he will faithfully discharge such duties, or to the like effect.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2).

PART I.—STATUTES.

Year and chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
9 Geo. IV, c. 74.	An Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in the *East Indies*.	Sections thirty-six and thirty-seven.
3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 49.	An Act to allow Quakers and Moravians to make Affirmation in all cases where an Oath is or shall be required.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.
3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 82.	An Act to allow the People called Separatists to make a solemn Affirmation and Declaration instead of an Oath.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.
5 & 6 Wm. IV, c. 62.	An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the State, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof; and for the more entire Suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits;" and to make other Provisions for the Abolition of unnecessary Oaths.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.
1 & 2 Vic., c. 77.	An Act for permitting Affirmation to be made instead of an Oath in certain cases.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.

PART II.—ACTS.

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1836	Commanding Officer's power to administer Oaths.	The whole.
XXI of 1837	Office Oaths and Declarations	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1840	An Act concerning the Oaths and Declarations of Hindoos and Mahomedans.	So much as has not been repealed.
XV of 1843	An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Judicial Department.	Section two.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
XV of 1852	An Act to amend the Law of Evidence.	Section twelve.
XVIII of 1863.	An Act to make provision for the speedy and efficient disposal of the business now pending in the Office of the Master of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and to provide for the abolition of the Oaths now administered to Hindoos and Mahomedans in the said Court, and to amend the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of process issued out of the said Court in the exercise of its Original Civil Jurisdiction.	Section nine.
IV of 1866	An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Punjab and its Dependencies.	Section five.
II of 1869	An Act for the appointment of Justices of the Peace.	Sections seven and eight.
VI of 1871	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the District and Subordinate Civil Courts in Bengal.	Section thirteen.
VI of 1872	An Act to amend the Law relating to Oaths and Affirmations.	The whole.
XVIII of 1872.	An Act to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	Section twelve.
Bombay Act VI of 1866.	An Act to amend the Law relating to certain Declarations of Office in the Bombay Presidency.	The whole.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation IV of 1793.	A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding Suits or Complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut established in the several Zillahs, and in the Cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad.	So much of section six as has not been repealed.
Bengal Regulation III of 1803.	A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding Suits or Complaints, declared cognizable in the Courts of Adawlut established in the several Zillahs in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	So much of section seven as has not been repealed, and section eight.
Madras Regulation II of 1802.	A Regulation for establishing and defining the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Adawlut, or Courts of Judicature, for the Trial of Civil Suits in the first instance, in the British Territories immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.	Section thirteen, from and including the words "who previous" down to the end of the section.
Madras Regulation XII of 1802.	A Regulation for the appointment of the Ministerial Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature.	Section four.
Madras Regulation I of 1803.	A Regulation for defining the Duties of the Board of Revenue, and for determining the Extent of the Powers vested in the Board of Revenue.	Sections two and three.
Madras Regulation II of 1803.	A Regulation for describing and determining the Conduct to be observed by Collectors in certain cases.	Sections three and four.
Madras Regulation VI of 1816.	A Regulation for reducing into one Regulation the Rules which have been passed regarding the Office of Native Commissioners, for modifying and extending their Powers in the Trial and Decision of Civil Suits, and for authorizing them, under the designation of District Moonsiffs, to discharge certain additional Duties.	Section nine, from and including the words "and previously" down to the end of the section.
Madras Regulation XIV of 1816.	A Regulation for amending and modifying the Rules which have been passed regarding the Office of Vakeel or Native Pleader in the Courts of Civil Judicature.	Section five.
Madras Regulation VII of 1827.	A Regulation for constituting the Office of Native Judge.	Section four.
Bombay Regulation VI of 1799.*	A Regulation for enacting the existing Rules for the Collection of the Bombay Customs.	Section two, clause two, from and including the words "previous to" down to the end of that clause.
Bombay Regulation II of 1827.	A Regulation for defining the constitution of Courts of Civil Justice, and the powers and duties of the Judges and officers thereof.	Sections four and fifteen. In section eleven, clause one, the words "who previously to entering on the duties of their offices shall take and subscribe in open Court the oath contained in Appendix B." Appendix B.

* Printed at p. 246 of Clarke's edition of the Bombay Regulations, London, 1851.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Bombay Regulation XII of 1827.	A Regulation for the establishment of a system of Police throughout the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay, for providing Rules for its Administration, and for defining the Duties and Powers of all Police Authorities and Servants.	So much of section three, clause five, as has not been repealed.
Bombay Regulation XIII of 1827.	A Regulation for defining the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Justice, and the Functions and Proceedings thereof.	So much of section thirty-six, clause two, as has not been repealed.
Bombay Regulation XVI of 1827.	A Regulation defining the Duties of the Collector, and his Powers in regard to Subordinate Revenue Officers, and providing Rules for the guidance of Land Revenue Officers in general, throughout the Territories subordinate to Bombay	Section three, and so much of section five as relates to taking oaths.
Bombay Regulation XIX of 1827.	A Regulation for the Presidency, prescribing Rules for the Assessment and Collection of the Land Revenue, and for collecting Taxes on Shops and Stalls, on beating the Battakee or making Proclamation by the Crier, on Country Music, on Wedding Sheds and Places of Public Amusement, on Houses, on Carriages, and on Horses; for causing Individuals who may sell or transfer Houses or Tenements subject to quit or ground rents to give Notice of the same to the Collector; and also for levying Fees in the Court of Petty Sessions and Police Offices.	Section one, clause two; and in section six from the words "and shall" down to the end. Appendix A.
Bombay Regulation XVIII of 1830.	A Regulation providing for the appointment of a Joint Judge within the Zillah of Poona.	Section two.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is two-fold—to consolidate the law relating to judicial oaths and affirmations, and to repeal the laws requiring declarations to be made by Judges, Magistrates, &c., before entering on their official duties. The Bill, if it become law, will replace twenty-seven enactments.

The Bill does not apply to proceedings before Courts-Martial, or to oaths prescribed by laws which the Governor General in Council has not the power to repeal.

Incidentally, the Bill will remove the doubt which has been raised as to the power of the Courts in certain parts of India to administer oaths and affirmations.

CALCUTTA,
13*th December* 1872.

A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th February 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month :—

No. 4 OF 1873.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT BILL, 1873.

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A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to the territories under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, except the Jhánsí Division, the Province of Kumaon, the Terai Parganas, the Parganas of Agori, Singrauli and Bichipúr, and the tract of country known as Jaunsár Báwar;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Acts repealed.

2. Act No. X of 1859 (*to amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), Act No. XIV of 1863 (*to amend Act X of* 1859) and Act XXII of 1872 (*to explain and amend Act* No. X of 1859) are hereby repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

'Land.'

(1.) 'Land' means land assessed, or liable to be assessed, and land the revenue whereof has been assigned or released by Government:

'Rent.'

(2.) 'Rent' means whatever is payable by the tenant on account of the use or occupation of land:

'Tenant.'

(3.) 'Tenant' means any occupant of land, who is, or, but for a special contract, would be, liable to pay rent therefor:

'Landlord.'

(4.) 'Landlord' means the person to whom a tenant is liable to pay rent:

'Seer.'

(5.) For the purposes of this Act, 'Seer' means—

(*a.*) land which was recorded as seer at last settlement, and has been continuously so recorded since; or,

(*b.*) land continuously cultivated by the proprietor himself, with his own stock or by hired labour, for twelve years; or,

(*c.*) land which is recognized by village-custom as the special holding of a co-sharer, and is treated as such in the distribution of profits or charges among the co-sharers:

'Arrear of rent or revenue.'

(6.) An 'arrear of rent or revenue' means any instalment of rent or revenue which is not paid on or before the day when the same became due, whether under written engagement, or according to law or local usage:

'Collector of the District.'

(7.) 'Collector of the District' means the Officer in charge of the Revenue Administration of the District:

'Civil Jail.'

(8.) 'Civil Jail' means the civil jail of the District, and includes any place appointed by the Local Government for the confinement of prisoners under sentence of any Court constituted under this Act:

'Názir.'

(9.) 'Názir' includes any officer of a Court who is authorised to serve or execute its process.

CHAPTER II.

RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF LANDLORD AND TENANTS.

Persons holding land at fixed rent without change since permanent settlement to continue to hold at such rates.

4. Persons possessing a permanent transferable interest in land, intermediate between the proprietor of an estate and the tenants, and who, in the permanently-settled districts, hold (otherwise than under a terminable lease) at a fixed rent which has not been changed from the time of the permanent settlement, shall continue to hold at such rent.

Tenants holding land at fixed rates to have right of occupancy at those rates.

5. Tenants who, in the permanently-settled districts, hold lands at fixed rates which have not been changed since the permanent settlement, shall have a right of occupancy at those rates, and shall be called 'tenants with a right of occupancy at fixed rates.'

Presumption where rent of land not changed for 20 years.

6. Whenever, in any suit under this Act, it is proved that the rent at which land is held by a tenant, or person mentioned in section four, has not been changed for a period of twenty years next before the commencement of the suit, it shall be presumed that the land has been held at that rent from the time of the permanent settlement, unless the contrary be shown, or unless it be proved that such rent was fixed at some later period.

Tenants with right of occupancy at privileged rates.

7. All tenants in a village who have lost their proprietary rights in such village, or whose ancestors have lost such rights since the introduction of British Rule, and all persons who may lose such rights hereafter, in any of the ways following, namely :—

(1.) by sale for arrears of revenue :

(2.) by sale in execution of a decree of a Civil or Revenue Court :

(3.) by private agreement, sale or mortgage :

(4.) by confiscation under Act No. XI of 1857 or Act No. XIV of 1857,

shall have a right of occupancy at privileged rates in any lands, situated in such village, cultivated by them at the time of the passing of this Act, or at the date of their ceasing to be proprietors, if such date is subsequent to the passing of this Act.

Right of occupancy of tenant cultivating or holding land for 12 years.

8. Every tenant who has held or cultivated land continuously for twelve years has a right of occupancy in the land so held or cultivated by him.

The holding of the father or other person from whom the tenant inherits, shall be deemed to be the holding of the tenant within the meaning of this section :

Tenants barred from such right.

Provided, that no right of occupancy shall be acquired under this section after the passing of this Act—

(1.) by any tenant in land sub-let by him to others :

(2.) by any tenant in land which he holds from an occupancy or privileged tenant, or tenant holding at fixed rates :

(3.) by any tenant in seer land :

(4.) by any tenant in land held by him under a written contract, expressly stipulating that he shall acquire no right of occupancy in such land :

(5.) by any tenant in land held by him on condition of service.

Rights under sections 5, 7 and 8 when transferable.

9. All rights of occupancy acquired under sections five, seven and eight, shall be heritable, but not transferable *inter vivos*, except when they are transferable by local custom.

1.—*Leases.*

Lease to which tenant is entitled.

10. Every tenant is entitled to receive from the person to whom the rent of the land held or cultivated by him is payable, a lease containing the following particulars :—

(*a.*) the quantity of such land; and, where the fields have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each field :

(*b.*) the amount of annual rent :

(*c.*) the instalments in which the same is to be paid :

(*d.*) any special conditions of the lease :

(*e.*) if the rent is payable in kind, the proportion to be delivered and mode of valuation, and the time and manner and place of delivery.

Leases to which tenants having right of occupancy are entitled.

11. Tenants having a right of occupancy are entitled to receive leases at rates of rent determined in accordance with the provisions contained in sections eighteen and twenty.

Leases to which tenants not having right of occupancy are entitled.

12. Tenants not having a right of occupancy are entitled to leases only on such terms as may be agreed upon between them and their landlord :

Provided that no lease shall be granted, and no rent of land shall be fixed, by any landlord, for any period exceeding the term of his own engagements with Government for his land; and that, in case any lease is granted, or the rent of the land be fixed for any longer period, the lease or engagement shall be null and void for the excess beyond such term.

Landlord granting lease entitled to counterpart engagement.

13. Every landlord who grants a lease is entitled to receive a reciprocal engagement from the tenant, executed by the tenant, and conformable with the terms of the lease.

The tender to any tenant of a lease, such as the tenant is entitled to receive, shall entitle the person to whom the rent is payable to receive a reciprocal engagement from such tenant.

Relinquishment of land by tenant.

14. Every tenant holding from year to year shall continue liable for the rent of the land in his holding for the ensuing year, unless on or before the first day of May in any year he gives notice in writing to the landlord, or his recognized agent, of his desire to relinquish such land at the close of the agricultural year, and relinquishes it accordingly :

or unless it has been let to any other person by such landlord or agent.

Service of notice through tahsíldár, if landlord or agent refuse to receive it.

15. If the landlord or his agent refuse to receive such notice, and to sign a receipt for the same, the tenant may make an application to the tahsíldár, who shall cause the notice to be served on such landlord or agent, the tenant paying the costs of service.

Mode of serving notice.

16. The notice shall, if practicable, be served personally on the landlord or agent; but if he cannot be found, service may be made by affixing the notice at his usual place of residence, or if he does not reside in the district wherein the land is situated, at the *chaupál*, or other conspicuous place in the village where the land is situate.

Determination of class of tenure of tenant.

On the application of any tenant to have his class of tenure determined, the Collector shall determine the class to which he belongs, namely,

whether he has a right of occupancy at fixed rates,

or a right of occupancy at privileged rates,

or a right of occupancy only,

or whether he is a tenant without a right of occupancy.

2.—*Enhancement and Abatement of Rent.*

Bar to enhancement of rent of tenants with right of occupancy at fixed rates.

17. The rent paid by tenants with right of occupancy at fixed rates shall not be liable to enhancement.

Enhancement in case of tenants with privileged right of occupancy.

18. The rent paid by tenants having a privileged right of occupancy shall not be enhanced except by decree passed in a suit brought under this Act, or by an order passed by a Settlement Officer under the law for the time being in force;

and such rent shall be raised to a rate which shall be two annas in the rupee less than the rate which they would have to pay under section nineteen, if they were occupancy tenants.

Enhancement after decree fixing rent.

19. After the passing of such decree or order, the rent so fixed shall not be liable to enhancement during the term of settlement in the temporarily-settled districts;

or, in the permanently-settled districts, for thirty years from the date of such decree or order.

Enhancement in case of tenants with right of occupancy under section 8.

20. The rent paid by tenants with right of occupancy under section eight shall not be liable to enhancement, except—

(1.) by a written agreement, to be attested before the Kánungo:

(2.) by order of a Settlement Officer passed under the North-Western Provinces Revenue Act, section seventy-six:

(3.) by suit under this Act.

Ground for enhancement.

Enhancement shall be decreed or ordered only on the ground that the rate of rent paid by such tenant is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of tenants for land of a similar quality, with similar advantages in villages of a similar quality, with similar advantages.

The word 'class' shall not be deemed to include caste, unless it is proved that, by the local custom, caste is taken into account in the determination of the rate of rent:

Selection of villages for comparison.

Provided that, whenever the district or tahsíl, or other local area in which such land is situated, shall have been divided by the Settlement Officer into circles of like capacity and soil, the villages of similar quality, with like advantages, for the purpose of this section, shall be selected from the villages in such circles.

When the Settlement Officer has not divided the district or other local area as aforesaid, the Court shall select, for the purpose of comparison, villages of similar quality and with similar advantages, from the tahsíl in which the land to be enhanced is situated, or a tahsíl immediately adjacent.

Enhancement, in case of tenant with right of occupancy, after fixing of rent by decree.

21. After the rent of any tenant with right of occupancy under section eight has been fixed by any decree under this Act, such rent shall not be liable to enhancement for the period of ten years after passing of such decree, or until the period of settlement of the district shall lapse, whichever term shall first expire:

Cases excepted.

Nothing in this section applies—

(1.) to cases in which land has been gained by alluvion after the date of such decree;

(2.) to cases in which the area of the tenant's holding has been added to since the date of such decree;

(3.) to cases in which the productive powers of the land have been increased, otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the tenant, after the date of such decree.

Time for instituting suits for enhancement.

22. Suits for enhancement must be brought on or before the fifteenth day of November preceding the agricultural year for which enhancement is sought,

Decrees when to take effect.

and all decrees for enhancement passed under the last preceding section shall take effect from the first day of July next following the date of the decree.

Bar to enhancement except by agreement or under decree.

23. No tenant shall be liable to pay rent in excess of that payable in the last preceding year,

unless the parties have agreed as to the rent to be paid, and have attested their agreement before the Kánungo of the pargana,

or unless the rent has been enhanced by decree of Court.

Grounds of claim to abatement by tenant with right of occupancy.

24. Every tenant having a right of occupancy shall be entitled to claim an abatement of the rent previously paid by him on either of the following grounds:—

1st,—That the area of the land has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise:

2nd,—That the productive powers of the land have been decreased by any cause beyond the power of the tenant.

3.—*On Commutation of Rent and Payment in Kind.*

Commutation of rents in kind to fixed money payment.

25. In all cases in which rents have heretofore been paid in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, any officer employed in making or revising the settlement of the land-revenue, may, on a suit instituted, either by the tenant, not being a tenant-at-will, or by the landlord, make a decree commuting such rent into a fixed money payment.

The rate or amount of rent thus fixed shall be binding upon the parties concerned, subject to the provisions of this Act, and shall take effect from the first day of July next following the date of the decree.

Power to apply provisions of section to districts;

The Local Government may, by a notification in the official Gazette,

(*a.*) declare the provisions of this section applicable to any district or portion of a district, whether under settlement or not,

to empower officers to decide suits,

(*b.*) declare what officers are empowered to hear and decide suits for the commutation of rents in kind, or rents paid by an estimated value of a portion of the crop, to fixed money payments; and

and to lay down rules

(*c.*) lay down rules determining the circumstances under which such suits may be heard or refused, and the principles to be followed in their adjudication.

Application by tenant for deputation of officer to divide, produce or appraise crop, when landlord neglects to attend.

26. Wherever rent is taken by division of the produce in kind, or by estimate or appraisement of the standing crop, or other procedure of a similar nature, requiring the presence both

of the cultivator and proprietor, either personally or by a representative,

if the landlord or his agent neglect to attend at the proper time,

the tenant may present an application to the tahsíldár, requesting that a proper officer be deputed to make the division, estimate or appraisement.

Procedure on such application.

27. On receiving such application, the tahsíldár shall issue a written notice to the landlord to attend on the date and at the time specified in the notice, and shall depute an officer before whom such division, estimate or appraisement, shall be made.

If the landlord fails to attend, the officer shall call in three other tenants of the estate, as assessors, to divide the grain or appraise the crops, and shall decide the amount of rent payable by the tenant according to their award, and shall give the tenant a written authority to divide the grain or cut the crops.

Such decision shall be final, and any suit brought to set it aside shall be dismissed with costs.

4.—*Ejectment.*

Liability of tenant to pay interest on arrear and to be ejected.

28. When an arrear of rent remains due from any tenant on the thirtieth day of June, such tenant shall be liable to pay interest on such arrear at twelve per cent. per annum, and to be ejected from the land in respect of which the arrear is due:

Bar to ejectment without decree.

Provided that no tenant having a right of occupancy, or holding under a lease the term of which has not expired, shall be ejected otherwise than in execution of a decree or order under the provisions of this Act.

Ejectment not to be decreed for certain breaches of lease.

No ejectment of a tenant or cancelment of a lease shall be decreed on account of any breach of the lease which is not detrimental to the land demised, or which is not inconsistent with the purpose for which the land was demised.

Procedure for ejectment of tenant with right of occupancy, or holding under unexpired lease.

29. If the landlord desire to eject a tenant with right of occupancy, or a tenant holding under an unexpired lease, against whom a decree for arrears has been passed and remains unexecuted, he may, after the end of the agricultural year in which such arrears accrued, apply to the Court, and the Court on receiving such application shall (subject to the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, and of section one hundred and sixty of this Act) cause a notice to be served on the tenant directing him to pay the amount due by the decree into Court within fifteen days from receipt of the notice. If such amount be not so paid, the Court shall eject the tenant.

In case of tenant for limited period, landlord may serve notice.

30. If the landlord desire to eject a tenant not having a right of occupancy, or any other tenant holding only for a limited period, after the determination of his lease or tenancy, he shall serve a written notice on such tenant under the provisions of this Act.

Contents of notice.

31. The notice of ejectment shall be written in the vernacular language and character of the village;

it shall specify the land from which the tenant is to be ejected;

and it shall inform him that he must vacate the land on or before the first day of May next following; or that, if he means to dispute the ejectment, he must institute a suit for that purpose on or before that date.

Mode of serving notice.

32. The notice shall be served through a tahsíldár on or before the first day of April in each year, and the landlord shall pay the cost of service; it shall be served personally on the tenant, if practicable; but, if he cannot be found, service may be made by affixing the notice to his usual place of residence.

Effect of failure of tenant to institute suit to contest liability to ejectment.

33. If the tenant on whom such notice of ejectment has been served fail to institute a suit to contest his liability on or before the first day of May next after the service, his tenancy of the land in respect of which the notice has been served shall be held to cease on that date: unless, after the service, the landlord authorises him to continue in the occupation of the land.

Procedure to enforce ejectment.

34. If no such suit is brought, and the landlord require the assistance of the Collector to eject any person whose tenancy is alleged to have ceased under the provisions of section thirty, he may apply for such assistance before the ploughing for the *kharíf* harvest commences; and if the Court is satisfied that notice was served on such tenant, and that no subsequent agreement has been entered into between him and his landlord, it shall give such assistance accordingly:

Saving of tenant's right to sue.

Nothing done by the Court under the previous part of this section shall affect the right of any tenant to institute a suit against his landlord for illegal ejectment, and to recover compensation for the same.

Notice of ejectment when void.

If the landlord allow the tenant on whom the notice of ejectment has been served to remain in occupation of the land, and to prepare it for the *kharíf* harvest, the notice of ejectment shall be deemed void.

Right of ejected tenant to value of growing crops or ungathered produce.

35. Any tenant ejected in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of any growing crops or other ungathered products of the earth, belonging to the tenant, growing on the land at the time of his ejectment.

Application for assessment of rent-free land.

36. Any proprietor who desires to assess any land granted free of rent, shall apply to the Collector, and such application shall be dealt with as a suit under this Act.

Limitation.

Every such suit shall be instituted within the period of twelve years from the time when the person claiming the right to assess the land came into

the possession of the estate, by inheritance, or otherwise :

Provided that a written instrument of grant, given by the applicant, and specifically covenanting that the grant shall not be resumed, shall be held valid as against such applicant during the currency of the settlement :

Written deed of grant valid against applicant.

Provided, further, that rent-free possession for fifty years, including two successions, shall vest in the grantee or his representative a proprietary right in the land so held.

Possession for 50 years to vest proprietary right.

But no length of rent-free occupancy, nor any grant made by the proprietor, shall release such land from its liability to Government for the revenue assessable on the same.

Saving of liability for Government revenue.

5.—*Compensation for Improvements made by Tenants.*

37. If any tenant make, or the person from whom he inherits has made, any such improvements on the land in his possession as are specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, such tenant shall not be ejected from such land without payment of compensation for the outlay in money, labour, or both, expended in making such improvements.

Tenants' right to compensation for improvements.

38. Such compensation shall be based on the present value of such improvements ; and may, at the option of the landlord or his representative, be made—

Basis of, and mode of making, compensation.

1st,—by payment in money ;

2nd,—by the grant of a beneficial lease of the land, by the landlord or his representative, to the tenant or his representative ;

3rd,—partly by payment in money, and partly by the grant of such lease as aforesaid.

39. In case of difference as to the amount or value of the compensation tendered, either party may apply to the Collector stating the matter in dispute, and requesting a determination thereof.

Settlement of difference as to amount or value of compensation.

On receiving such application, the Collector shall cause notice thereof to be served on the other party, and, after taking such evidence as the parties or either of them may adduce, and after such further inquiry as he may deem necessary, determine the amount of the payment, or the terms of the lease, or both.

In determining such amount, or the terms of such lease, the Collector shall take into account any assistance given to the tenant by the landlord, either directly in money, material or labour, for the purpose of making such improvements, or indirectly by subsequently allowing the tenant to hold at a rate of rent more favourable than the rate at which he otherwise would have held.

40. The Collector may refer any application brought under section thirty-nine to arbitration, in which case the proceedings shall be in accordance with the provisions of the North-Western Provinces Revenue Act.

Reference to arbitration.

41. Every under-tenant or ryot, from whom any sum is exacted in excess of the rent specified in his pattá, or payable under the provisions of this Act, whether as *ábwáb* or under any other pretext,

Right of tenant to damages for exactions in excess of rent or for withholding receipt.

and every under-tenant, ryot or cultivator from whom a receipt is withheld for any sum of money paid by him as rent,

shall be entitled to recover, from the person receiving such rent, damages not exceeding double the amount so exacted or paid

Receipts for rent shall specify the year or years on account of which the rent is acknowledged to have been paid ;

Contents of receipt.

and any refusal to make such specification shall be held to be a withholding of a receipt.

42. If payment of rent, whether the same be legally due or not, is extorted from any under-tenant or ryot by illegal confinement or other duress, he shall be entitled to recover such compensation, not exceeeding the sum of two hundred rupees, as the Court thinks reasonable.

Damages for extorting payment of rent by duress.

An award of compensation under this section shall not bar or affect any penalty or punishment to which the person practising such extortion may be subject by law.

Liability to punishment for extortion not affected.

6.—*Deposit of Rent in Government Treasury.*

43. If any tenant having a right of occupancy or holding under an unexpired lease, or under an agreement or decree, tenders to the person authorized to receive it full payment of the rent due from him, and if the amount so tendered be not accepted, and a receipt for the amount forthwith granted, the tenant may thereupon deposit such amount in the Collector's Court to the credit of the person authorized to receive it.

Deposit of amount tendered by tenant and refused.

44. The application to the Collector shall be drawn up in the form (A) annexed, and shall be verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of plaints under section one hundred and seven :

Form and verification of application.

and the person making the verification shall be subject to the penalty therein laid down, if the application contain any averment which he knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true.

Penalty for false statement.

45. On receiving the money so deposited, the Collector shall issue to the person to whose credit it has been deposited a notice in the form (B) annexed.

Notice to issue on deposit being made.

46. Such notice shall be served through the tahsíldár upon the person to whom it is addressed, or upon his recognized agent.

Mode of serving notice.

In their absence, the notice shall be affixed at the *chaupál*, or other conspicuous place in the village in which the land for which the rent is due is situated.

47. If the person on whom such notice is served, or his recognized agent, appears, and applies that the money in deposit be paid to him, it shall be paid accordingly.

Payment to person served with notice on his application.

48. If no application be made by the person on whom the notice was served, or by his agent, the sum shall be repaid to the depositor on the expiration of two years from the date of the deposit.

Refund to depositor.

CHAPTER III.

DISTRAINT.

Produce of land hypothecated for rent.

49. The produce of the land is held to be hypothecated for the rent payable in respect thereof;

Recovery of arrears by distraint.

and when an arrear of rent, as defined in section three, is due from any cultivator of land, the zamíndár, lákhirájdár, farmer, dependent taluqdár, under-farmer or other person entitled to receive rent immediately from such cultivator, instead of suing for the arrear as hereinbefore provided, may recover the same by distress and sale of the produce of the land on account of which the arrear is due, under the rules contained in this Chapter:

Bar to distraint of produce covered by security.

Provided always, that, when a cultivator has given security for the payment of his rent, the produce of the land for the rent of which security has been given, shall not be liable to be distrained:

Sharer not entitled to distrain.

Provided also, that no sharer in any estate, who is not entitled to collect the whole rent from the tenant, shall have power to distrain.

No distraint for overdue arrear, nor, without agreement, for excess over past year's rent.

50. A Distress shall not be made for any arrear which has been due for a longer period than one year;

nor for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable for the same land in the preceding year, unless a written engagement for the payment of such excess has been executed by the cultivator, and attested before the Kánungo.

Distraint by managers under Court of Wards, &c.

51. The power to distrain vested by section forty-nine in zamíndárs, and other persons entitled to receive rent from cultivators of land, may be exercised by managers under the Court of Wards, surbarakars, and managers of estates held under khás management, and other persons lawfully entrusted with the charge of landed property;

and also by the náibs, gumáshtas, and other agents, employed by such persons as aforesaid, in the collection of rent, if expressly authorized by power-of-attorney in that behalf:

Liability to damages for illegal act.

Provided that, if any wrongful act is committed by any such náib, gumáshta, or other agent, under colour of the exercise of the said power, the person employing such agent shall be liable, as well as the agent, for to make compensation for such act.

Persons empowered to distrain to give written authority to servants employed to make distress.

52. When any person, empowered to distrain property under section forty-nine or section fifty-one employs a servant or other person to make the distress, he shall give to such servant or person a written authority for the same, and the distress shall be made in the name and on the responsibility of the person giving such authority.

Standing crops and crops gathered liable to distraint.

53. Standing crops and other ungathered products of the earth, and crops or other products when reaped or gathered, and deposited in any threshing-floor or place for treading out grain or the like, whether in the field or within a homestead, may be distrained by persons invested with power to distrain under the provisions of this Act.

Exception.

But no such crops or products, other than the produce of the land in respect of which an arrear of rent is due, or of land held under the same engagement, and no grain or other produce after it has been stored by the cultivator, and no other property whatsoever, shall be liable to be distrained under this Act.

Defaulter to be served with written demand and account.

54. Before or at the time when a distress is made under this Act, the distrainer shall cause the defaulter to be served with a written demand for the amount of the arrear, together with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the demand is made.

Mode of service.

The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally on the defaulter; or, if he abscond or conceal himself, so that they cannot be so served, shall be affixed at his usual place of residence.

Distress to be proportionate to arrear.

55. Unless the amount of the demand is immediately paid or tendered, the distrainer may distrain property as aforesaid of value proportionate to the amount of the arrear, with costs of the distress;

List of property to be prepared and copy served on owner.

and shall prepare a list or description of the said property, and deliver a copy of the same to the owner, or, if he be absent, affix it at his usual place of residence.

Standing crops, &c., when attached, may be reaped and stored by cultivator, or, if he neglect, by distrainer.

56. Standing crops and other ungathered products may, notwithstanding the distress, be reaped and gathered by the cultivator, and may be stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used by him for the purpose.

If the cultivator neglect to do so, the distrainer shall cause the said crops or products to be reaped or gathered, and in such case shall store the same either in such granaries or other places as aforesaid, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

In either case the distrained property shall be placed in the charge of some person appointed by the distrainer for the purpose.

Sale of products which cannot be stored.

Crops or products which from their nature do not admit of being stored, may be sold before they are cut or gathered, under the rules hereinafter provided; but in such case, the distress shall be made at least twenty days before the time when the crops or products or any part of the same would be fit for cutting or gathering.

Assistance to distrainer opposed or apprehending resistance.

57. If a distrainer is opposed, or apprehends resistance, and desires to obtain the assistance of a public officer, he may apply to the Court, and the Court may, if it thinks necessary, depute an officer to support the distrainer in making the distress.

Distress to be withdrawn on tender of arrear and expenses before sale.

58. If at any time after property has been distrained, and prior to the day fixed for its being put up to sale as hereinafter provided, the owner of the

property tender payment of the arrear demanded of him, and of the expenses of the distress, the distrainer shall receive the same, and shall forthwith withdraw the distress.

Application for sale.

59. Within five days from the time of the storing of any distrained crops or products,

or, if the crops or products do not from their nature admit of being stored, within five days from the time of making the distress,

the distrainer shall apply for sale of the same to the Amín, or other officer authorized to sell property in satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Court within the circle in which the distrained property is situate, or to such other public officer as the Local Government appoints for the purpose.

Contents of application.

60. The application shall be in writing, and shall contain—

(*a*) an inventory or description of the property distrained,

(*b*) the name of the defaulter and his place of residence,

(*c*) the amount due, and the date of the distress, and

(*d*) the place in which the distrained property is deposited.

Deposit of cost of service of notice.

Together with the application, the distrainer shall deliver to the Amín or other officer the amount necessary for the service of a notice upon the defaulter as hereinafter provided.

Procedure by Amín, &c., on receipt of application.

61. Immediately on receipt of the application, the Amín or other officer shall transmit a copy of it to the Court;

and shall serve a notice in the form (C) contained in the schedule to this Act, or to the like effect on the person whose property has been distrained, requiring him, either to pay the amount demanded, or to institute a suit to contest the demand before the Court, within the period of fifteen days from the receipt of the notice.

He shall at the same time send to the Court, for the purpose of being put up in his office and in the kachahrí of the tahsíldár, a proclamation fixing a day for the sale of the distrained property, which shall not be less than twenty days from the date of the application; and shall deliver a copy of the proclamation to the peon charged with the service of the notice, to be put up by him in the place where the distrained property is deposited.

The proclamation shall contain—

(*a*) a description of the property,

(*b*) the demand for which it is to be sold, and

(*c*) the place where the sale is to be held.

Amín to suspend sale on receipt of Court's certificate of institution of suit.

62. If a suit is instituted before the Court in pursuance of the aforesaid notice, the Court shall transmit to the Amín or other officer, and, if so requested, shall deliver to the owner of the distrained property, a certificate of the institution of such suit;

and on such certificate being received by, or presented to, the Amín or other officer, he shall suspend proceedings in regard to the sale of the distrained property.

Suit to contest distrainer's demand before issue of notice of sale.

63. A person whose property has been distrained in the manner hereinbefore provided, may institute a suit to contest the demand of the distrainer immediately after the distress, and before the issue of notice of sale.

When such suit is instituted, the Court shall proceed in the manner prescribed in the last preceding section.

If, thereafter, application for the sale of the property is made to the Amín or other officer, he shall send a copy of the application to the Court, and suspend further proceedings, pending the decision of the case.

Distress when to be withdrawn.

64. The person whose property has been distrained may, at the time of instituting any such suit as aforesaid, or at any subsequent period, execute a bond with a surety, binding himself to pay whatever sum may be adjudged to be due from him, with interest and costs of suit;

and when such bond is executed, the Court shall give to the owner of the property a certificate to that effect, and, if so requested, shall serve the distrainer with notice of the same;

and upon such certificate being presented to the distrainer by the owner of the property, or served on him by order of the Court, the property shall be released from distress.

When sale may be proceeded with.

65. On the expiration of the period fixed in the proclamation of sale, if the institution of a suit to contest the demand of the distrainer has not been certified to the Amín or other officer in the manner herein before provided, he shall, unless the said demand, with such costs of the distress as shall be allowed by him, be discharged in full, proceed to sell the property or such part of it as may be necessary, in the manner following.

Place of sale.

66. The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is deposited, or at the nearest ganj, bázár, hát or other place of public resort, if the Amín or other officer is of opinion that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

Manner of sale.

The property shall be sold by public auction, in one or more lots, as the officer holding the sale may think advisable;

Withdrawal of distress when demand and costs satisfied.

and if the demand with the costs of distress and sale be satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distress shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

If fair price be not offered, sale may be postponed and shall be then completed.

67. If, on the property being put up for sale, a fair price (in the estimation of the officer holding the sale) be not offered for it, and the owner of the property, or some person authorized to act on his behalf, apply to have the sale postponed until the next day, or the next market day, if a market be held at the place of sale, the sale shall be postponed

until such day and shall be then completed whatever price may be offered for the property.

Payment of purchase-money.

68. The price of every lot shall be paid for in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale thinks necessary;

Resale on default.

and, in default of such payment, the property shall be put up again and sold.

Certificate to purchaser.

When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate, describing the property purchased by him and the price paid.

Deduction, from proceeds, of costs of sale.

69. From the proceeds of the sale of distrained property, the officer holding the sale shall make a deduction at the rate of one anna in the rupee on account of the costs of the sale, and shall send the amount to the Court, in order that it may be credited to Government.

Payment of distrainer's expenses.

He shall then pay to the distrainer the expenses incurred by the distrainer on account of the distress, and of the issue of the notice and proclamation of sale prescribed in section sixty-one, to such amount as, after examination of the statement of expenses furnished by the distrainer, he thinks proper to allow.

Discharge of arrear with interest.

The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, with interest thereon up to the day of sale;

Surplus.

and if there be any overplus, it shall be delivered to the person whose property has been sold.

Sale officers and employees prohibited from purchasing.

70. Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by or subordinate to such officers, are prohibited from purchasing, either directly or indirectly, any property sold by such officers.

Report of irregularities by distrainer.

71. Amíns and other officers as aforesaid are required to bring to the notice of the Court any material irregularities committed by distrainers under colour of this Act;

Postponement of sale, and report to Court when defaulter has not received due notice.

and if, in any case, on proceeding to hold a sale of property, the Amín or other officer find that the owner of the property has not received due notice of the distress and intended sale, he shall postpone the sale and report the case to the Court,

Order of Court.

and the Court shall direct the issue of another notice and proclamation of sale under section sixty-one, or pass such other order as to it may seem proper.

Levy of charge when sale officer attends, and no sale takes place.

72. When an Amín or other officer has proceeded to any place for the purpose of holding a sale, under this Act and no sale takes place, either for the reason stated in the last preceding section, or because the demand of the distrainer has been previously satisfied, no intimation of such satisfaction having been given by the distrainer to the Amín or other officer, the charge of one anna in the rupee on account of expenses shall be leviable and shall be calculated on the estimated value of the distrained property.

Recovery from owner.

If the demand of the distrainer be not satisfied until the day fixed for the sale, the charge for expenses shall be paid by the owner of the property, and may be recovered by the sale of such portion thereof as may be necessary.

Recovery from distrainer.

In every other case it shall be paid by the distrainer and may be recovered by attachment and sale of his property under the warrant of the Court:

Limit to charge.

provided, that in no case shall a larger amount than ten rupees be recoverable under this section.

Proceedings of Amíns, &c., subject to revision and orders of Collector.

73. All proceedings under this Act of the Amíns and other officers as aforesaid, shall be subject to the revision and orders of the Collector of the District,

Power to call for reports and statements.

and the Collector of the District, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, may require the submission of such periodical reports and statements of business done by the Amíns and other officers as may be thought necessary.

Order of sale when amount adjudged due.

74. When a suit has been instituted to contest the demand of a distrainer and the property has not been released on security, if the demand or any portion of it is adjudged to be due, the Court shall issue an order to the Amín or other officer authorizing the sale of the property;

Second proclamation of sale.

and on the application of the distrainer, within five days from the receipt of such order by the Amín or other officer, such Amín or officer shall publish a second proclamation in the manner prescribed in section sixty-one, fixing another day for the sale of the distrained property, which shall not be less than five nor more than ten days from the date of the proclamation;

Sale on failure to pay debt and costs.

and unless the amount adjudged to be due with the costs of distress be paid intermediately, shall proceed to sell the property in the manner hereinbefore provided.

In suit to contest his demand, distrainer to prove arrear.

75. In all suits instituted to contest the demand of a distrainer, the distrainer shall be required to prove the arrear in the same manner as if he had himself brought a suit for the amount under the foregoing provisions of this Act.

Recovery of amount decreed in favour of distrainer.

If the demand or any part thereof is found to be due, the Court shall make a decree for the amount in favour of the distrainer, and such amount may be recovered by sale of the property, as provided in the last preceding section, if the distress has not been withdrawn;

and, if any balance remain due after such sale, by execution of the decree against the person and any other property of the defaulter,

or, if the property have been released on security, by execution of the decree against the person and property of the defaulter and of his surety.

Compensation in case of vexatious distress.

If the distress is adjudged to be vexatious or groundless, the Court, besides directing the release of the distrained property, may award such compensation to the plaintiff as the circumstances of the case require.

Suit by person claiming property distrained for arrears alleged to be due from another.

76. If any person claim as his own, property which has been distrained for arrears of rent alleged to be due from any other person, the claimant may institute a suit against the distrainer and such other person, to try the right to the property, in the same manner and under the same conditions as to the time of instituting the suit and to the consequent postponement of sale, as a person whose property has been distrained for an arrear of rent alleged to be due from him, may institute a suit to contest the demand.

Release of property on security being given.

When any such suit is instituted, the property may be released upon security being given for the value of the same.

Order of Court when claim dismissed.

If the claim is dismissed, the Court shall make an order for the sale of the property, or for the recovery of the value thereof, as the case may be, for the benefit of the distrainer.

Decree for release and compensation when claim upheld.

If the claim is upheld, the Court shall decree the release of the distrained property with costs, and such compensation (if any) as the circumstances of the case require:

Saving of prior claim of person entitled to rent of land.

Provided always, that no claim to any produce of land liable to distress under this Act, which at the time of the distress may have been found in the possession of a defaulting cultivator (whether such claim be in respect of a previous sale, mortgage or otherwise,) shall bar the prior claim of the person entitled to the rent of the land, nor shall any attachment in execution of a judgment of any Civil Court prevail against such prior claim.

Procedure where right to distrain is claimed by other than distrainer.

77. If, in any case in which property has been distrained for an arrear of rent, and a suit has been instituted to contest the demand, the right to distrain for such arrears is claimed by or on behalf of any person other than the distrainer, on the ground of such other person being actually and in good faith in the receipt and enjoyment of the rent of the land, such other person shall be made a party to the suit, and the question of the actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent by him before and up to the time of the commencement of the suit shall be enquired into, and in deciding the suit the result of such inquiry shall be taken into consideration.

Saving of right to sue in Civil Court.

Provided always, that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of either party who may have a legal title to the rent of the land, to establish his title by suit in the Civil Court if instituted within one year from the date of the decision.

Persons prevented from suing in time to save property from sale, may sue for damages.

78. If any person whose property has been distrained for the recovery of a demand not justly due, or of a demand due or alleged to be due from some other person, is prevented by any sufficient cause from bringing a suit to contest the demand or to try the right to the property as the case may be, within the period allowed by section ninety-seven, and his property is in consequence brought to sale, he may, nevertheless, institute a suit under this Act to recover compensation for the illegal distress and sale of his property.

Wrongful acts of distrainer.

79. If any person empowered to distrain property, or employed for the purpose under a written authority by a person so empowered, distrain or sell, or cause to be sold, any property for the recovery of an arrear of rent alleged to be due, otherwise than according to the provisions of this Act,

or if any distrained property is lost, damaged, or destroyed by reason of the distrainer not having taken proper precaution for the due keeping and preservation thereof,

or if the distraint is not immediately withdrawn when it is required to be withdrawn by any provision of this Act,

the owner of the property may institute a suit under this Act to recover compensation for any injury which he has thereby sustained.

Suit by owner against person distraining or selling without authority.

80. If any person not empowered to distrain property under sections forty-nine and fifty-one, nor employed for the purpose under a written authority by a person so empowered, shall distrain or sell or cause to be sold any property under colour of this Act, the owner of the property may institute a suit under this Act to recover compensation from such person for any injury which the plaintiff has sustained from the distraint or sale,

Penalty in addition to damages.

and the defendant shall be held to have committed criminal trespass, and shall be subject to the penalties for that offence, in addition to any damages which may be awarded against him in such suit.

Limitation of suits under sections 78, 79, 80.

81. Provided that any suit which may be instituted under any of the last three sections, shall be commenced within the term prescribed by section ninety-seven.

Procedure in case of resistance of distraint.

82. If any person resist a distraint of property duly made under this Act, or forcibly or clandestinely remove any distrained property, the Court, upon complaint being made within fifteen days from the date of such resistance or removal, shall cause the person accused to be arrested and brought before the Court with all convenient speed, and the Court shall, if possible, proceed forthwith to try the case.

If the case cannot be at once heard, the Court may, if it think fit, require the party arrested to give security for his person, and, in default of such

security, may commit him to the civil jail until the case is tried,

and if the offence be proved and the offender be the owner of the property concerned, the Court shall order him to be imprisoned in the civil jail for six months, or until the whole arrear due to the distrainer, with all expenses and costs, is paid or levied under warrant of the Court by distress and sale of the property of the offender.

If the offender be not the owner of the property, he shall make good to the distrainer the value of the same, and shall further be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees,

or, in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding two months.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PROCESS.

Mode of serving process.

83. Every process issued by a Court under this Act shall be under the seal and signature of the Court, and shall be served or executed by the Názir, or by such other officer as the Court may direct, at the cost of the party at whose instance it is issued.

Deposit before issue.

The amount of such cost, and, in the case of summons to a witness, any sum required for the travelling expenses of such witness, shall be deposited in Court before the process is issued:

Power to direct service free of charge.

Provided that, if in any case the Court is satisfied that a party is unable to pay the cost of any necessary process, it may direct such process to be served free of charge.

Punishment for resistance of process.

84. Any resistance or opposition to the lawful process of a Court under this Act may be punished by the Court according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of resistance or opposition to the processes of the Courts of civil justice.

Power to issue summons and warrant.

When, in any such case, the offender is not present, the Court may summon him to answer to the charge: and if after due service of the summons he fail to attend, may issue a warrant for his apprehension.

Appeal against orders under this section.

Orders passed by Collectors under this section shall be subject to appeal as provided by section one hundred.

CHAPTER V.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS AND APPEALS.

Suits cognizable under this Act.

Suits cognizable by Revenue Courts only.

85. Except in the way of appeal as provided in this Act, the Courts of Revenue alone shall take cognizance of the following descriptions of suits, and such suits shall be heard and determined in the said Courts in the manner provided in this Act, and not otherwise;

Bar to cognizance by other Courts.

and except in the way of appeal as provided in this Act, all other Courts are hereby prohibited from taking cognizance of any such suits, whether the claim be joined to a claim cognizable by such other Courts or not.

I.—Suits by a landlord—

(1.) for arrears of rent;

(2.) for enhancement of rent of a tenant having right of occupancy;

(3.) for the ejectment of a tenant or for cancelling any lease on account of a breach of the conditions of any contract by which a tenant may be liable to ejectment, or a lease may be liable to be cancelled;

(4.) for the resumption of rent-free grants, or the determination of the rent of land thitherto held free of rent.

II.—Suits by a tenant—

(5.) for contesting a notice of ejectment;

(6.) for the recovery of rent illegally exacted or extorted, and for damages on account of the illegal exaction or extortion of rent, or any unauthorised cess or impost, or on account of extortion of rent by any means not warranted by law;

(7.) for compensation for withholding receipt for rent paid;

(8.) for compensation for illegal ejectment;

(9.) for the recovery of the occupancy of any land from which a tenant has been illegally ejected by the landlord;

(10.) for contesting the exercise of the powers of distress conferred on landlords and others by this Act, or any thing purporting to be done in the exercise of the said power, or for compensation for illegal distress;

(11.) for abatement of rent;

III.—Suits by tenants or landlords—

(12.) for pattás or counterparts, and for the determination of the rates of rent at which such pattás or counterparts are to be delivered.

IV.—Suits by, and against, Lambardárs, Co-sharers and Muáfídárs.

(13.) Suits by lambardárs for arrears of Government revenue, payable through them by the co-sharers whom they represent, and for village-expenses and other dues for which the co-sharers may be responsible to the lambardár;

(14.) Suits by co-sharers for their share of the profits of an estate, or any part thereof, after payment of the Government revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts;

(15.) Suits by muáfídárs, or assignees of the Government revenue, for arrears of revenue owing to them, as such muáfídárs or assignees;

(16.) Suits by taluqdárs and other superior proprietors, for arrears of revenue or otherwise, not being rent due to them as such taluqdárs or superior proprietors.

Investigation of plea of set-off.

Where, in reply to any suit under this Act, a set-off is pleaded, the Court shall investigate such plea, notwithstanding that the matter of the set-off involves an inquiry beyond the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court under this Act.

V.—Appeals.

Judgment of Collector final where amount, or value of property in suit does not exceed 100 rupees,

86. In suits under this Act, tried and decided by a Collector of the First Class, if the amount sued for, or the value of the property claimed, does not exceed one hundred rupees,

the judgment of the Collector shall be final, and not open to revision or appeal, except as hereinafter provided,

unless certain questions determined.

unless in any such suit a question of right to enhance or otherwise vary the rent of a tenant, or any question relating to a title to land, or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, has been determined by the judgment,

Appeal in such cases.

in such case the judgment shall be open to appeal in the manner provided in section ninety-three and following sections of this Act.

In suits not open to appeal, Collector may grant re-hearing upon discovery of new evidence, &c.

87. In suits in which the judgment of the Collector is final as provided in the last preceding section, the Collector may, upon the application of either party, if preferred within thirty days from the date of the decision, order the rehearing of a suit, upon the ground of the discovery of new evidence or matter material to the issue of the case, which the applicant had no knowledge of, or could not produce, at the time of trial.

Appeal from decision of Collector of second class.

88. When any such suit as aforesaid, in which, if tried and decided by a Collector of the first class, the judgment of such Collector would be final, is tried and decided by a Collector of the second class, an appeal from the judgment of the Collector of the second class shall lie to the Collector of the District.

Time for presentation.

89. The petition of appeal shall be presented to the Collector within fifteen days from the date of the decree;

Time to be excluded from reckoning.

provided that such time as may be requisite for procuring a copy of the decree appealed against shall not be reckoned as part of the fifteen days.

Procedure in appeal.

90. The Collector shall fix a day for hearing the appeal, and shall cause notice of the same to be served on the respondent in the manner hereinafter prescribed for the service of summons.

If, on the day fixed for hearing the appeal, or any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the appellant does not appear in person or by an agent, the appeal shall be dismissed for default.

If the appellant appears and the respondent does not appear in person or by an agent, the appeal shall be heard *ex parte*.

Re-admission of appeal.

91. If an appeal be dismissed for default of prosecution, the appellant may, within fifteen days from the date of the dismissal, apply to the Collector for re-admission of the appeal,

and if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector that the appellant was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the appeal was called on for hearing, the Collector may re-admit the appeal.

Judgment in appeal.

92. After hearing the appeal, the Collector shall give judgment in the manner hereinafter prescribed for giving judgment in original suits, and the judgment of the Collector shall be final.

Appeal to District Judge.

93. In all suits other than those in which, when tried and decided by a Collector of the first class, the judgment of such Collector is declared to be final, or when tried and decided by a Collector of the second class, an appeal is allowed to the Collector of the District, an appeal from the judgment of the Collector shall lie to the District Judge,

Appeal to High Court.

unless the amount or value in dispute exceed five thousand rupees, in which case the appeal shall lie to the High Court.

Rules as to time of presentation, &c., to apply.

94. The rules in force in regard to the time within which appeals from the decisions of Civil Courts may be received, and to the manner in which such appeals are heard and determined, and to all proceedings which may be had in respect of such appeals, shall be applicable to appeals to the District Judge or High Court under this Act.

Special appeal to High Court from decisions of District Judge.

95. The decisions of District Judges passed in regular appeal under this Act, shall be open to special appeal to the High Court, in the same manner, and subject to the same rules, as the decisions of District Judges passed in regular appeal are open to special appeal under the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1871.

Rule as to last day for presentation, deposit or payment, when Court is closed on such day.

96. Whenever a Court is closed on the last day of any period provided in this Act for the presentation of any memorandum of appeal, or for the deposit or payment of any money in Court, the day on which the Court reopens shall be deemed to be such last day.

VI.—Limitation of Suits.

Limitation of suits.

97. Suits for recovery of arrears of rent, revenue or share of profits, may be brought within two years from the date when the arrears became due:

Suits relating to distress, or for recovery of rent in kind, where no application for appraisement has been given in under section twenty-six, may be brought within three months from the date of the cause of action:

All other suits may be brought within one year from the time that the right to sue accrues, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act.

VII.—Applications and Appeals.

Applications cognizable by Revenue Courts only.

98. The Courts of Revenue alone shall take cognizance of the following descriptions of applications, and such applications shall be heard and determined in the said Courts in the manner provided under this Act:—

(1.) Application by landlord, or agent employed by a landlord, to compel the production of accounts by patwáris;

(2.) Application by tenant for assistance in the division or appraisement of standing crops, under section twenty-six;

(3.) Application from a landlord to eject a tenant with right of occupancy, under section twenty-nine;

(4.) Application from a landlord under section thirty-four for assistance to eject a tenant, on whom a notice of ejectment has been served and who has not brought a suit to contest such notice:

(5.) Application from a tenant to determine the value of any standing crops, or ungathered products of the earth, belonging to the tenant and being on the land at the time of his ejectment under section thirty-five;

(6.) Application for compensation for improvement, under section thirty-seven;

(7.) Application to determine the nature and class of a tenant's tenure, under section sixteen.

Notice to defendant.

99. On receipt of an application under section ninety-eight, notice thereof shall be served on the defendant in the manner laid down in section one hundred and fourteen.

Time for presenting appeals from orders.

100. Appeals against orders passed on applications by officers vested with the powers of a Collector of the first or second class under this Act, shall be presented to the Collector of the District within fifteen days of the date of the order.

An appeal from the order of the Collector of the District shall be presented to the Commissioner of the Division within thirty days from the date of the order, and his decision shall not be open to further appeal:

Power to Board to call for cases.

Provided that the Board of Revenue may call for any case and pass such orders on it as they think fit.

VIII.—Jurisdiction of Courts.

Local Government may invest officers with Collector's powers, and withdraw them.

101. The Local Government may invest any officer with the powers of a Collector of the first or second class under this Act, and may at any time deprive any officer of such powers.

Suits and applications cognizable by Collectors.

102. Collectors of the first and second class shall have as such, power to try suits and applications of the following descriptions:—

(1.) Suits for arrears of rent, clause one, section eighty-five;

(2.) Suits for compensation for withholding receipt for rent paid, clause seven, section eighty-five;

(3.) Suits to contest the exercise of the powers of distraint conferred on landlords and others by this Act, or anything purporting to be done in exercise of the said powers, or for compensation for illegal distraint, clause ten, section eighty-five;

(4.) Suits by lambardárs for arrears of Government revenue, payable through them by the co-sharers whom they represent, and for village-expenses and other dues, for which the co-sharers may be responsible to the lambardár, clause thirteen, section eighty-five;

(5.) Suits by muafidárs or assignees of the Government revenue, for arrears of revenue owing to them as such muafidárs or assignees, clause fifteen, section eighty-five;

(6.) Applications by a landlord, or by an agent employed by a landlord, to compel the production of accounts by patwáris, under clause one, section ninety-eight;

(7.) Applications by a tenant for assistance in the division or appraisement of standing crops, under section ninety-eight, clause two;

(8.) Applications by a tenant to determine the value of any standing crops or ungathered products of the earth, belonging to the tenant, and being on the land at the time of his ejectment, under section ninety-eight, clause five;

(9.) Suits by taluqdárs for arrears of revenue under clause sixteen, section eighty-five.

Additional suits and applications cognizable by Collector, first class.

103. Collectors of the first class, in addition to the suits and applications specified in section one hundred and two, shall have power to try suits and applications of the following descriptions:—

(1.) Suits to eject a tenant, or cancel a lease, on account of breach of the conditions of any contract by which a tenant may be liable to ejectment, or a lease may be liable to be cancelled, clause three, section eighty-five;

(2.) Suits to contest notices of ejectment, clause five, section eighty-five;

(3.) Suits to recover rent illegally exacted or extorted, and for compensation for such exaction or extortion of rent, or any unathorized cess or impost, or for extortion of rent by confinement or other duress, or by any other means not warranted by law, clause six, section eighty-five;

(4.) Suits to recover the occupancy of any land from which a tenant has been illegally ejected by the landlord, clause nine, section eighty-five;

(5.) Suits for compensation for illegal ejectment, clause eight, section eighty-five;

(6.) Suits by co-sharers for their share of the profits of an estate or any part thereof, after payment of the Government revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts, clause fourteen, section eighty-five;

(7.) Applications by a landlord for assistance to eject a tenant, on whom notice of ejectment has been served, under section ninety-eight, clause three;

(8.) Applications by a landlord to eject a tenant with right of occupancy, under section ninety-eight, clause four;

(9.) Applications for compensation for improvements, under section ninety-eight, clause six;

(10.) Applications to determine the nature and class of a tenant's tenure, section ninety-eight, clause seven.

Additional suits cognizable by Collector, first class, specially empowered.

104. In addition to the powers specified in sections one hundred and two and one hundred and three, a Collector of the first class specially empowered by Government, shall have power to try the following suits:—

(1.) Suits for enhancement of rent of a tenant having right of occupancy, under clause two, section eighty-five;

(2.) Suits for abatement of rent, under clause 11, section eighty-five;

(3.) Suits for the resumption of rent-free grants, or for the determination of rent of land thitherto held rent-free, under clause four, section eighty-five;

(4.) Suits for pattás or counterparts, and for the determination of the rates of rent at which such pattás or counterparts are to be delivered, under clause twelve, section eighty-five.

CHAPTER VI.

ON PROCEDURE UP TO JUDGMENT.

Mode of instituting suits. Contents of plaint or statement of claim.

105. Suits under this Act shall be instituted by presenting to the Court a plaint or statement of claim, which shall contain

(*a*) the name, description and place of abode of the plaintiff;

(*b*) the name, description and place of abode of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained;

(*c*) the substance of the claim, and its value estimated according to the law for the time being in force for the valuation of suits; and

(*d*) the date on which the right to sue accrued.

Statement by whom to be presented.

106. The statement of claim shall be presented by the plaintiff, or by an authorized agent of the plaintiff, who has personal knowledge of the facts of the case, or by an agent who shall be accompanied by a person who has such knowledge.

Verification of statement.

107. The statement of claim shall be subscribed and verified at the foot by the plaintiff or his agent in the manner following, or to the like effect:—

"I, *A. B.*, do declare that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief."

Document relied on by plaintiff to be presented with statement.

108. If the plaintiff rely in support of his claim on any document in his possession, he shall deliver the same to the Court at the time of presenting his statement of claim.

Admission afterwards.

Unless such document be so delivered, or its non-production be sufficiently excused, or unless the Court see fit to extend the time for producing the same, it shall not afterwards be admitted.

Procuring production of document in possession of defendant.

109. If the plaintiff require the production of any document in the possession or power of the defendant, he may, at the time of presenting his statement of claim, deliver to the Court a description of the document, in order that the defendant may be required to produce the same.

Contents of statement in suits for arrears of rent.

110. If the suit be for the recovery of an arrear of rent, the statement shall specify the name of the village and estate, and of the pargana or other local division in which the land is situate:

and, if the arrear is alleged to be due from any ryot, the quantity of land, and (where fields have been numbered in a Government survey) the number of each field, and yearly rent of the land; the amount (if any) received on account of the year for which the claim is made; the amount in arrear, and the time in respect of which it is alleged to be due.

Contents of statement in suits for ejectment,

111. If the suit be for the ejectment of a ryot, farmer or tenant, from any land, farm or tenure,

or for recovery of occupancy or possession.

or for the recovery of the occupancy or possession of any land, farm or tenure,

the statement shall describe (as circumstances may require) the extent, situation and designation of the same; and, if necessary for the identification of the land, shall set forth the boundaries of such land.

Return or amendment of statement.

112. If the statement of claim do not contain the several particulars hereinbefore required to be specified therein, or be not subscribed and verified as hereinbefore required, the Court may return the statement to the plaintiff, or, at its discretion, allow it to be amended.

Issue of summons; order for personal attendance or appearance by agent.

113. If the statement of claim be in proper form, the Court, except as otherwise hereinafter specially provided, shall direct the issue of a summons to the defendant,

and if the plaintiff require the personal attendance of the defendant, and satisfy the Court that such attendance is necessary, or the Court of its own accord require such attendance, the summons shall contain an order for the defendant to appear personally on a day to be specified in the summons,

otherwise, the summons shall order the defendant to appear personally or by an agent duly authorized on his behalf, who has personal knowledge of the subject, or who shall be accompanied by a person who has such personal knowledge.

Fixing of day to be specified in the summons.

114. The day to be specified in the summons shall be fixed with reference to the state of the file and the distance that the defendant may be or be supposed to be at the time from the place where the Court is held,

order to produce documents,

and the summons shall order the defendant to produce any document which he may have in his possession, of which the plaintiff demands inspection, or upon which the defendant may intend to rely in support of his defence.

and to bring witnesses.

It shall also enjoin him to bring with him his witnesses, if they are willing to attend without issue of process, and shall be in the form D contained in the schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Mode of serving summons.

115. The summons shall be served by delivering a copy thereof to the defendant personally when practicable;

or, if the summons cannot be served on the defendant personally, by affixing a copy of it to some conspicuous part of his usual residence

and also affixing a copy of the same in the Collector's office.

Endorsement on summons as to mode of service.

116. If the summons be served personally, the Názir shall endorse on the summons the fact of such service.

If personal service be not effected, the Názir shall endorse on the summons the reason of not serving it personally, and how it has been served.

Service of summons in another district.

117. If the usual residence of the defendant be in another district, the summons, together with the cost of the service thereof, shall be sent by the public post to the Collector of such district, who shall issue the summons, and return the same, after service, with the prescribed endorsement, to the officer by whom it was transmitted to him.

Deposit of cost of serving summons or warrant.

118. The amount of the cost of serving the summons,

or, if a warrant be issued as provided in the next succeeding section, of serving the warrant,

shall in all cases be deposited in Court upon the same day or the day next following that on which the plaint or statement of claim is presented to the Court.

Effect of failure to deposit.

If the said amount be not so deposited (except in cases in which the Court may allow the issue of summons free of cost under the discretion reserved to it in section eighty-three), the case shall not be brought on the file of suits;

but in such case the plaintiff may present another plaint at any time within the period allowed by the rules for the limitation of suits.

Procedure when plaintiff desires issue of warrant of arrest.

119. If in any suit against an under-tenant or ryot for the recovery of an arrear of rent, the plaintiff desires a warrant of arrest to be issued against the defendant, such defendant being resident within the district in which the suit is instituted, he shall present, with his statement of claim, an application for the issue of such warrant.

When such application is presented, the Court shall examine the plaintiff or his agent, on his oath or affirmation, or otherwise, according to the law for the time being in force in relation to the examination of witnesses, and inspect the documents adduced by him in support of his claim; and if *primâ facie* the claim appear to the Court to be well founded, and that, if a summons be issued, the defendant will abscond instead of appearing to answer the claim, the Court may issue a warrant for the arrest of the defendant.

The Court shall fix a reasonable time for the return of the warrant, and the officer entrusted with the service thereof shall, at the time of arresting the defendant, deliver to him a notice addressed to the defendant containing the particulars of the claim, and requiring the defendant, if he contest the claim, to bring with him any document upon which he may intend to rely in support of his defence.

But no such warrant shall be issued in a suit for arrears of rent due in respect of a dependent taluq, or other transferable tenure, which, as hereinafter provided, is liable to farm or transfer in execution of any decree which may be passed in the case.

Every warrant issued and notice delivered under this section, shall be respectively in the forms E and F in the schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect.

Procedure after arrest of defendant.

120. If a defendant be arrested under the warrant of arrest, he shall be brought with all convenient speed before the Court, and the Court shall commit him to custody, unless he deposit in Court such sum as may be specified in the notice.

Procedure when defendant is brought before Court under warrant.

121. When a defendant is brought before the Court under warrant, the Court shall with all convenient speed proceed to try the case in the manner hereinafter provided; and if the suit cannot be at once adjudicated, the Court may, if it think fit, require the defendant to give security for his appearance whenever the same may be required at any time whilst the suit is pending, or until execution of the final decree which may be passed thereon, and may commit him to the civil jail to be there detained until he shall furnish such security or deposit such sum as the Court shall order.

Form of security-bond.

The security-bond shall be in the form G contained in the schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Procedure when defendant cannot be arrested under warrant.

122. If the defendant cannot be arrested under the warrant, the Court, on the application of the plaintiff, shall either postpone the case for such period as to it may seem proper, in order that the plaintiff may apply within the said period for another warrant to be issued for the arrest of the defendant, or shall forthwith issue a proclamation, to be affixed in its own office and at the residence of the defendant, fixing a day for the hearing of the case, which shall not be less than ten days from the date of the publication of the notice, at the residence of the defendant.

If the defendant appear in pursuance of the proclamation, he shall be dealt with as provided in the last preceding section.

Compensation for arrest applied for without reasonable cause.

123. If it appear to the Court that the arrest of the defendant was applied for without reasonable cause, the Court may, in its decree, award to the defendant such sum not exceeding one hundred rupees as it may deem a reasonable compensation for any injury or loss which he may have sustained by reason of such arrest, or of his detention in jail during the pendency of the suit.

Consequence of neither party appearing on day fixed.

124. If on the day fixed by the summons or proclamation for the appearance of the defendant, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case may be adjourned prior to the recording of an issue for trial as hereinafter provided, neither of the parties appear in person or by an agent, the case shall be struck off, with liberty to the plaintiff to bring a fresh suit, unless precluded by the rules for the limitation of suits.

If defendant only appear, Court shall pass judgment by default; or decree upon admission of claim.

125. If on any such day the defendant only appear, the Court shall pass judgment against the plaintiff by default, unless the defendant admit the right to sue, in which case the Court shall proceed to give judgment for the plaintiff upon such admission without costs:

Proviso.

Provided that such judgment, if there be more than one defendant, shall be only against the defendant who makes the admission.

If plaintiff only appear, Court may proceed *ex parte*.

126. If on any such day the plaintiff only appear, the Court, upon proof that the summons or proclamation has been duly served according to the provisions of this Act, shall proceed to examine the plaintiff or his agent, and after considering the allegations of the plaintiff, and any documentary or other evidence adduced by him, may either dismiss the case or postpone the hearing of it to a future day for the attendance of any witness the plaintiff may wish to call, or may pass judgment *ex parte* against the defendant.

If defendant appear on adjourned hearing, Court may allow him to be heard in answer.

127. If the defendant appear on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the suit may be postponed under the last preceding section, the Court may, upon such conditions, if any, as to costs or otherwise as it may think proper, allow the defendant to be heard in answer to the suit as if he had appeared on the day fixed for his attendance.

No appeal from judgment *ex parte* or by default;

128. No appeal shall lie from a judgment passed *ex parte* against a defendant who has not appeared, or from a judgment against a plaintiff by default for non-appearance.

but Court may revive suit and alter or rescind decree.

But in all such cases if the party against whom judgment has been given shall appear, either in person or by agent, if a plaintiff, within fifteen days from the date of the Court's order, and, if a defendant, within fifteen days after any process for enforcing the judgment has been executed, or at any earlier period, and shall show good and sufficient cause for his previous non-appearance, and shall satisfy the Court that there has been a failure of justice, the Court may, upon such terms and conditions as to costs or otherwise as it thinks proper, revive the suit and alter or rescind the decree, according to the justice of the case.

Adverse party to be summoned.

But no decree shall be reversed or altered without previously summoning the adverse party to appear and be heard in support of it.

Examination and cross-examination of parties and agents.

129. When both parties appear in person or by agent on the day named in the summons, or upon any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case may be adjourned, for sufficient reason to be recorded by the Court, the Court shall proceed to examine such of the parties as may be present, and either party or his agent may cross-examine the other.

If either of the parties be not bound to attend personally, any agent by whom he shall appear, or any person who shall accompany such agent, shall be examined and cross-examined in like manner as the party himself would have been if he had attended personally.

Defendant may file written statement.

At the time of the examination, the defendant, if he think fit, may file a written statement of his defence.

Mode of examination.

130. The examination of the parties or their agents or such other persons as aforesaid shall be upon oath or affirmation, or otherwise, according to the law for the time being in force relative to the examination of witnesses.

The substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing in the vernacular language of the Court, and shall be filed with the record.

Witness produced may be examined.

131. If either of the parties bring forward a witness on such day, the Court may take the evidence of such witness.

Document relied on by defendant to be produced at first hearing.

132. If the defendant rely on any document in support of his defence, he shall deliver the same into Court at the first hearing of the suit;

and unless such document be so delivered, or its non-production be sufficiently excused, or unless the Court see fit to extend the time for producing the same, it shall not afterwards be admitted.

Decree after examination, if no further evidence is required.

133. If after the examination required by section one hundred and thirty, and also the examination of any witness who may attend to give evidence on behalf of either of the parties, and after a consideration of the documentary evidence adduced, a decree can be properly made without further evidence, the Court shall make its decree accordingly.

Party to attend in person when his agent is unable to answer.

134. If on such examination as aforesaid the agent of either party be unable to answer any material question relating to the case which the Court is of opinion that the party whom he represents ought to answer, and is likely to be able to answer if interrogated in person, the Court may postpone the hearing of the case to a future day, and direct that the party whose agent may have been unable to answer as aforesaid shall attend in person on such day;

Judgment or order if he fail to appear.

and if the party so directed to attend shall fail to appear in person on the day appointed, the Court may pass judgment as in case of default, or make such other order as it may deem proper in the circumstances of the case.

Procedure when parties at issue on question requiring evidence.

135. If on such examination as aforesaid it appear that the parties are at issue on any question upon which it is necessary to hear further evidence, the Court shall declare and record such issue, and shall fix a convenient day for the examination of witnesses and the trial of the suit; and the trial shall take place on that day, unless there be sufficient reason for adjourning it, which reason shall be recorded by the Court.

136. The parties shall bring forward their witnesses on the day of trial, and if either party require assistance to procure the attendance of a witness on such day, either to give evidence or to produce a document, he shall apply to the Court in sufficient time before the day fixed for the trial, to enable the witness to be summoned to attend on that day; and the Court shall issue a summons requiring such witness to attend.

Parties to produce witnesses or procure attendance by summons.

137. The law and rules for the time being in force relating to the evidence of witnesses, for procuring the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and for the examination, remuneration, and punishment of witnesses, whether parties to the case or not, in cases before the Civil Courts of the Presidency of Bengal, shall, except so far as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, apply to and be of equal force and effect in suits under this Act.

Provisions regarding attendance, examination, &c., of witnesses.

138. If on the day fixed for the trial of any issue neither of the parties appear, the case shall be struck off under the conditions provided in section one hundred and twenty-four.

Case to be struck off if neither party appears.

If on any such day one only of the parties appear, the issue may be tried and determined in the absence of the other party, upon such proof as may be then before the Court.

Trial of issue *ex parte*.

139. When suits under this Act are instituted or defended by náibs, gumáshtas or other persons employed in the collection of rent or management of land, in the name and on the behalf of the landholders by whom they are so employed, all the provisions of this Act, by which the personal appearance or attendance of parties to a suit is or may be required, shall be applicable to such náibs, gumáshtas or other persons;

Provisions to apply when suits are instituted or defended on behalf of landholders by their employees.

and anything which, by this Act, is required or permitted to be done by a party in person, may be done by any such person as aforesaid.

Processes served on any such person shall be as effectual for all purposes in relation to the suit, as if the same had been served on the landholder in person:

Processes served on such employees.

and all the provisions of this Act relative to the service of processes on a party to the suit shall be applicable to the service of processes on such person.

140. A female plaintiff or defendant shall not be required to attend in person, if she be of a rank or class which, according to the custom and manners of the country, would render it improper for her to appear in public.

Personal attendance of female plaintiff or defendant when not required.

141. Any party to a suit may employ an authorized agent or mukhtár to conduct the case on his behalf,

Parties may employ agents or mukhtárs;

but the employment of such agent or mukhtár shall not excuse the personal attendance of the plaintiff or defendant, in cases where his personal attendance is required by the summons, or any order of the Court; and no fee for any agent shall be charged as part of the costs of suit in any case under this Act.

but personal attendance not excused.

Fee for agent not chargeable as costs.

142. The Court may in any case grant time to the plaintiff or defendant to proceed in the prosecution or defence of a suit,

Court may grant time or adjourn hearing.

and may also, from time to time, in order to the production of further proof, or for other sufficient reason to be recorded by the Court, adjourn the hearing or further hearing of any case, in such manner as to it may seem fit.

143. The Court may, at any stage of a case, cause a local inquiry and report respecting the matter in dispute to be made by any officer subordinate to it, or by any other officer of Government, with the consent of the authority to whom such officer is subordinate, or may itself proceed to the spot, and make such local inquiry in person.

Court may cause local enquiry and report, or may itself enquire.

The provisions of the law for the time being in force relative to local inquiries by Amíns or Commissioners, under orders of the civil courts, shall apply to any local inquiry made by any officer under this section,

Provisions applied to such enquiry.

and, so far as they are applicable, to inquiries made by the Court in person.

In the latter case the Court, after completing the inquiry, shall record on the proceedings such observations as appear to it appropriate, and the observations so recorded shall be received as evidence in the suit.

Record in case of enquiry by Court.

144. The defendant in any suit under this Act may pay into Court such sum of money as he thinks a full satisfaction for the demand of the plaintiff, together with the costs incurred by the plaintiff up to the time of such payment, and such sums shall be paid to the plaintiff.

Defendant may pay admitted debt and costs into Court.

If the defendant deposit less than the sum claimed and the plaintiff elect to proceed in the case, and ultimately recover no further sum than has been paid into Court, the plaintiff shall be charged with any costs incurred by the defendant in the suit after such payment.

Plaintiff chargeable with subsequent costs if he proceed and recover no further sum.

145. No interest shall be allowed to a plaintiff on any sum paid by the defendant into the Court from the date of such payment, whether such sum be in full of the plaintiff's claim, or fall short thereof.

No interest to plaintiff after date of deposit by defendant.

146. When in any suit between a landholder and a ryot or under-tenant under this Act, the right to receive the rent of the land or tenure cultivated or held by the ryot or under-tenant is disputed on the ground that some third

In suits for rent, third person who has enjoyed it to be made a party.

person has actually and in good faith received and enjoyed such rent before and up to the time when the right to sue accrued, such third person shall be made a party to the suit,

and the question of such receipt and enjoyment of the rent by such third person shall be enquired into, and the suit shall be decided according to the result of such enquiry:

Saving of right to sue in Civil Court to prove title to rent.

Provided always, that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of either party, who may have a legal title to the rent of such land or tenure, to establish his title by suit in the Civil Court, if instituted within one year from the date of the decision.

Provisions of Civil Procedure Code as to arbitrations applied.

147. The provisions of chapter VI (relative to Arbitration) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to suits and applications under this Act.

Court may order tenant to repair damage caused by breach of contract or lease, for which ejectment or cancelment of lease is decreed.

148. Whenever a decree is given for the ejectment of a tenant, or the cancelment of a lease, on account of any breach of a condition of the contract or lease, by which the land in the occupation of such tenant has been injured, the Court may order the tenant to repair the damage caused by such breach of contract or lease within one month,

and if such damage shall be so repaired, execution shall be stayed.

Delivery of judgment.

149. The Collector shall pronounce judgment in open Court.

Language and contents.

The judgment shall be written in the vernacular language of the Collector and shall contain the reasons for the same, and shall be dated and signed by the Collector at the time it is pronounced:

When it may be in English.

Provided that the judgment may be written in English, if the Collector is able to write a clear and intelligible decision in that language.

CHAPTER VII.

PROCEDURE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE.

Mode of executing decree for ejectment or re-instatement of ryot.

150. If the decree be for the ejectment of any ryot from land occupied by him, or for the re-instatement of any ryot in the occupancy of land from which he has been ejected, the decree shall be executed by giving the possession or occupancy of the land to the person entitled by the decree to such possession or occupancy.

Magistrate to give it effect in case of opposition.

If any opposition is made to the execution of the order for giving such possession or occupancy, by the party against whom the order is made, the Magistrate, on the application of the Court, shall give effect to the same.

Mode of executing decree for cancelment of lease or for ejectment or re-instatement of farmer or tenant.

151. If the decree be for the cancelment of any lease or the ejectment of any farmer or other person (not being an actual cultivator),

or for the re-instatement of any farmer or other such person in the possession of a farm or tenure from which he has been ejected,

the decree shall be executed by proclaiming the substance of the decree to the cultivators or other occupants by beat of drum, or in such other manner as may be customary, and affixing the same in some conspicuous place within, or adjacent to, the farm or tenure.

Power to order detention in, or commitment to, civil jail, in certain cases.

152. If the decree be for arrears of rent, or for money, papers or accounts, and the defendant has been committed to jail, or appear, pursuant to the conditions of any security-bond given under section one hundred and twenty-one, the Court may order that he be detained in, or committed to, the civil jail, unless he immediately pay into Court the amount of the decree with costs, or otherwise comply with the terms of the decree.

Process against surety on failure to deliver judgment-debtor into custody.

153. If the judgment-debtor has given security for his appearance, and be not present when judgment is pronounced, and the surety fail to deliver him into custody when required so to do, process of execution may be taken out against the surety in the same manner as if a decree for the amount due by the debtor had been passed against the surety.

Process of execution against person or property, but not both.

154. Process of execution may be issued against either the person or the property of a judgment-debtor;

but process shall not be issued simultaneously against both person and property.

Applications on which it may issue.

Such process may be issued on the oral application of the judgment-creditor, his agent, or mukhtár, made at the time the decree is passed, or thereafter, upon the written application of the judgment-creditor, his agent, or mukhtár.

Form of process.

Process of execution against the person or movable property of a debtor shall be in form II or I contained in the schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Execution against movable property.

155. Any movable property required to be seized under an execution shall, if practicable, be described in a list to be furnished by the judgment-creditor;

but, if the creditor is unable to furnish such list, he may apply for a general attachment of the debtor's effects, to the amount of the judgment and costs.

In either case, the property to be seized shall be pointed out to the officer entrusted with the execution of the process, by the creditor, or his agent:

Articles excepted from attachment.

Provided that no implements of husbandry, or cattle actually employed in agriculture, or tools of artisans, shall be attached under this section.

Date and duration of warrant.

156. Every warrant of execution shall bear date on the day on which it is signed by the Court, and shall continue in force for such period as the Court may direct (not being more than sixty days), calculated from such date.

157. Second and successive warrants of execution may be issued by order of the Court on the application of the judgment-creditor, after the expiration of the period fixed for the continuance in force of a previous warrant.

Second and successive warrants.

158. Process of execution shall not be issued upon any judgment, without previous notice to the party against whom execution is applied for, if, when application for the issue of the process is made, a period of more than one year shall have elapsed from the date of the judgment, or from the date of the last previous application for execution.

After one year execution not to issue without notice to party concerned.

159. Execution on a judgment shall not issue against the heir or other representative of a deceased party, without notice to such heir or other representative to appear and be heard.

Execution not to issue against heir or representative of deceased party without notice.

160. No process of execution of any description whatsoever shall be issued, on a judgment under this Act, after the lapse of three years from the date of such judgment, unless the judgment be for a sum exceeding five hundred rupees,

No process of execution after three years, if judgment be for sum not exceeding 500 rupees.

in which case the period within which execution may be had shall be regulated by the general rules in force in respect to the period allowed for the execution of decrees of the Civil Court.

Regulation of period in such cases.

161. If a warrant issue for taking in execution the body of any person, the officer charged with the execution of the warrant shall bring him with all convenient speed before the Court.

Procedure in execution of warrant against person.

If such person does not then deposit in Court the full amount specified in the warrant,

or make such arrangement for the payment of the same as shall be satisfactory to the judgment-creditor,

or satisfy the Court that he has no present means of paying the debt,

the Court shall send him to the civil jail, there to remain for such time as may be directed by a warrant addressed to the keeper of the jail, unless in the meantime he pays the full amount, for the payment of which he is liable under the decree:

Provided that the time for which a debtor may be confined in execution of a decree under this Act, shall not exceed three months when the amount decreed (exclusive of costs) does not exceed fifty rupees,

Limit of imprisonment.

or six months when such amount does not exceed five hundred rupees,

or two years in any other case.

162. Any person once discharged from jail shall not be imprisoned a second time under the same judgment.

No person to be imprisoned a second time under same judgment.

If the amount due under the decree do not exceed one hundred rupees, the Court may declare such discharged person absolved from further liability under that decree.

When further liability extinguished.

In other cases the discharge shall not extinguish the liability of the discharged person under the decree, or exempt any property belonging to such person from attachment in execution of the same.

When not extinguished.

163. Any person applying for a warrant of arrest under section one hundred and nineteen, or suing out process of execution against the body of any person, shall deposit in Court, at the time of issue of the warrant, diet-money for thirty days at such rate as the Court may direct, not exceeding two annas per diem, unless the Court for any special reason direct that deposit be made at a higher rate, which shall not exceed four annas per diem.

Diet-money to be deposited at time of issue of warrant.

164. Payment of diet-money at the same rate shall be made previously to the commencement of each succeeding month of the imprisonment, in failure of which the party confined shall be discharged.

Effect of non-payment of diet-money in advance during imprisonment.

165. All diet-money spent in providing subsistence for any prisoner shall be added to the costs in the suit,

Diet-money spent to be costs in suit.

and any diet-money not so spent shall be returned to the person who deposited the same.

Refund of remainder.

166. In executing a writ of execution against the movable property of a debtor liable under this Act, the officer charged with the execution of the writ shall prepare a list of the property pointed out by the judgment-creditor, and shall publish a proclamation, specifying the day upon which the sale is intended to be held, together with a copy of the said list at the intended place of sale and at the residence of the debtor.

Procedure in executing writ against movable property.

A copy of the said proclamation and list shall be transmitted to the Court and shall be affixed in its office.

167. No sale of any movable property taken in execution shall be made until after the end of ten days next following the day on which such property may have been so taken.

Time to elapse before sale of movable property.

Until such sale the property shall be deposited in some fit place, or it may remain in custody of some fit person approved by the officer executing the writ.

Custody meanwhile.

The provisions of sections sixty-six to seventy, so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to sales under this section.

Provisions applied to sales.

168. If before the day fixed for the sale a third party appear before the Court and claim a right or interest in any of the movable property taken in execution, the Court shall examine such party or his agent on oath or af-

Examination of third party claiming interest in property.

firmation or otherwise, according to the law for the time being in force relative to the examination of witnesses,

Stay of sale.

and, if it see sufficient reason for so doing, may stay the sale of such property.

Adjudication of such claims.

169. The Court shall adjudicate upon such claim and make such order between the claimant and the plaintiff and defendant in the original suit as seems fit.

Rules applied.

In trying such claim, the Court shall be guided by the rules contained in this Act, so far as they may be applicable.

Compensation awardable against claimant failing to establish right.

170. If the claimant fail to establish his right to the property taken in execution, the Court, at the time of disposing of the case, may award to the judgment-creditor against such claimant, as part of the costs, such sum as it deems sufficient to cover any loss of interest or damage which the judgment-creditor may have sustained by reason of the postponement of the sale of the property.

No appeal from order under sections 169, 170.

171. No appeal shall lie from any order passed by the Court under the two last preceding sections.

Right to sue in Civil Court.

But the party against whom the same is given may bring a suit in the Civil Court to establish his right at any time within one year from the date of the order:

Proviso.

Provided that, if the order be for the sale of the property, the suit shall not be for the recovery of the property, but shall be for compensation from the judgment-creditor by whom the property was brought to sale.

Sale not vitiated by irregularity in publishing or conducting it.

172. No irregularity in publishing or conducting a sale of movable property under an execution shall vitiate such sale,

Right to sue for damage.

but this rule shall not deprive any person injured by such irregularity from recovering compensation therefor by suit in the Civil Court:

Limitation.

provided that such suit be brought within one year from the date of sale.

Sale of transferable under-tenures in execution of decrees for arrears of rent due in respect thereof.

173. If the decree be for an arrear of rent due in respect of an under-tenure which by the title-deeds or the custom of the country is transferable by sale, the judgment-creditor may apply for the sale of the under-tenure, and the under-tenure may thereupon be brought to sale in execution of the decree, according to the rules for the sale of under-tenures for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof contained in any law for the time being in force.

Exception.

But no such application shall be received when a warrant of execution has been previously issued against the person or movable property of the judgment-debtor, so long as such warrant remains in force.

Process for recovery of portion of decree remaining unsatisfied after sale of tenure.

If, after sale of an under-tenure, any portion of the amount decreed remains due, process may be applied for against any other property, movable or immovable, belonging to the debtor, and any such immovable property may be brought to sale in the manner provided in section one hundred and seventy-seven.

If third party claim land, share or interest to be sold, Court to stay sale and enquire into and adjudicate upon the claim.

174. If, before the day fixed for the sale of any such land, share or interest, in execution of a decree for arrears of revenue or rent due in respect of such under-tenure, a third party appear before the Court, and allege that he and not the person against whom the decree has been obtained, is the proprietor of such land, share or interest, and was in lawful possession of the same at the time when such decree was obtained, the Court shall examine such third party in the manner provided in section one hundred and sixty-eight for the examination of third parties,

and if it see sufficient reason for so doing, and such third party deposit in Court the amount of the decree or give sufficient security for the same, the Court shall stay the sale and proceed to enquire into and adjudicate upon the claim.

Rules applied to adjudication of such claims.

175. In trying such claim the Court shall be guided by the rules contained in this Act, so far as the same may be applicable,

No appeal.

and the judgment passed by the Court on such claim shall not be subject to appeal;

Right to sue in Civil Court.

but the party against whom it is given may bring a suit in the Civil Court to establish his right at any time within one year from the date of the judgment.

In execution of decrees for money, if judgment not otherwise satisfied, execution may be applied for against immovable property.

176. In the execution of any decree for the payment of money under this Act, not being money due as arrears of rent of a saleable under-tenure, if satisfaction of the judgment cannot be obtained by execution against the person or movable property of the debtor within the district in which the suit was instituted, the judgment-creditor may apply for execution against any immovable property belonging to such debtor.

Mode of executing process if immovable property be a house or other building.

177. If the immovable property against which execution is applied for be a house or other building, process shall be issued in the same manner as for the attachment and sale of movable property,

and the provisions of sections one hundred and sixty-six and one hundred and sixty-seven shall be applicable to the execution of such process.

Procedure in case of objection offered before sale.

178. If, before the day fixed for the sale of any immovable property as aforesaid, objection be offered to the sale on the ground of such property not belonging to the judgment-debtor, and consequently not being liable to be sold in execution of a decree against him, the Collector

shall examine the party making the objection in the manner prescribed in section one hundred and sixty-eight for the examination of third parties,

and, if satisfied that there is sufficient ground for so doing, shall stay the sale and proceed to enquire into and adjudicate upon the objection in the same manner, and subject to the same right of suit by the party against whom judgment may be given, as is provided in section one hundred and seventy-five.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A. (*See section* 44.)

I, *A. B.* of do solemnly declare that I did personally, or by my agent *C. B.*, on the day of , tender payment to *E. F.* of the sum of Rs. as and for the whole amount due from me on account of rent from the month of to the month of both inclusive. I further declare that the said *E. F.* refused to accept the sum so tendered, and to give a receipt in full for the same, and I do declare that, to the best of my belief, the sum of rupees —— so tendered, and which I now desire to pay into Court, is the full amount I owe the said *E. F.*

FORM B. (*See section* 45.)

Court of the Collector of dated the day of

To *E. F.* &c.

With reference to the written declaration of *A. B.*, you are hereby informed that the sum of rupees therein mentioned is now in deposit in this Court and that the above sum will be paid to you, or to your duly authorized agent, on application.

[This is to be written on a copy of the declaration in Schedule made by the person paying the money into Court.]

FORM C. (*See section* 61.)

FORM OF NOTICE TO OWNER OF DISTRAINED PROPERTY.

Office of Commissioner for sale of distrained property.

A. B., Distrainer.

[*Name, description and address of the owner of the property.*]

Whereas the said *A. B.* has applied to have the distrained property specified below sold for the recovery of alleged to be due to him as arrears of rent, you are hereby required either to pay the said sum to the said *A. B.*, or to institute a suit before the Collector to contest the demand within fifteen days from the receipt of this notice, failing which the property will be sold.

Dated this day of 187 .

FORM D. (*See section* 114.)

FORM OF SUMMONS TO DEFENDANT.

No. (of suit) dated

In the Court of

A. B., Plaintiff.

[*Name, description and address of plaintiff.*]

C. D., Defendant.

[*Name, description and address of defendant.*]

Whereas the said *A. B.* has brought a claim against you in this Court for (*here specify particulars of claim as given in the statement,*) you are hereby required to appear in person in this Court on the day of [*if not specially required to appear in person, state,* "in person or by an agent who has personal knowledge of the subject or who shall be accompanied by a person who has such knowledge"] to answer the abovenamed plaintiff, and you will bring with you (or send by your agent) [*here mention any document the production of which may be required by the plaintiff*] which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and all documents on which you may intend to rely in support of your defence. You will also bring with you your witnesses, if they are willing to attend without issue of process.

FORM E. (*See section* 119.)

FORM OF WARRANT OF ARREST.

No. (of suit) dated

In the Court of

A. B., Plaintiff.

C. D. Defendant.

To the Názir of the Court of the Collector of

Whereas the plaintiff in this suit has obtained an order from the Court for the arrest of the defendant, you are hereby commanded to bring the defendant before the Court on or before the day of to be dealt with according to law.

Dated this day of 187

FORM F. (*See section* 119.)

FORM OF NOTICE TO ACCOMPANY SUCH WARRANT.

In the Court of

A. B., Plaintiff.

[*Name, description and address of plaintiff.*]

C. D., Defendant.

[*Name, description and address of defendant.*]

Whereas the said *A. B.* has brought a claim against you in this Court for (*here specify particulars of claim as given in the statement*) and has obtained a warrant for your arrest, you are hereby required, unless you admit the claim, to bring with you to the Court all documents on which you may intend to rely in support of your defence.

FORM G. (*See section* 121.)

FORM OF SECURITY BOND FOR APPEARANCE OF DEFENDANT.

Whereas *A. B.*, plaintiff, has instituted a suit in the Court of the Collector of against *C. D.*, defendant, and the said *C. D.* has been required to give security for his appearance at any time when called on while the suit is pending and until execution of the decree, I, *E. F.*, hereby declare myself surety for the said *C. D.'s* appearance as aforesaid, and in case of his making default in such appearance, I engage to pay any sum for the payment of which the said *C. D.* may be liable under the decree. *If the suit be for the delivery of papers or accounts specify some sum to be fixed by the Collector.*

FORM H. (*See section* 154.)

WRIT OF EXECUTION AGAINST THE PERSON.

A. B., Plaintiff.

C. D., Defendant.

To the Názir of the Court of the Collector of

Whereas the said *C. D.* was directed by a decree of this Court, under date the day of 187 , to pay to *A. B.* the sum of and for costs of suit, amounting to , and whereas the said *C. D.* has omitted to pay the same, you are hereby commanded to apprehend the said *C. D.*, and to bring him with all convenient speed before this Court to be dealt with according to law.

FORM I. (*See section* 154.)

WRIT OF EXECUTION AGAINST THE EFFECTS.

A. B., Plaintiff.
C. D., Defendant.

To the Názir of the Court of the Collector of

Whereas *C. D.* was directed by a decree of this Court under date the day of 187 , to pay to *A. B.* the sum of and for costs of suit, amounting to , and whereas the said *C. D.* has omitted to pay the same, you are hereby commanded to levy the said sum of , and the sum of for costs of executing this process, by seizure and sale of such moveable property of the said *C. D.* as (is described in the list annexed, and) [*if no list is furnished, these words to be omitted*] shall be pointed out to you by the judgment-creditor or his agent; and you are hereby ordered to sell such property of the said *C. D.*, on some convenient day, not being less than ten nor more than fifteen days from the day of seizure, unless the amount leviable as aforesaid shall be sooner paid; and you are hereby commanded to certify to me what you shall do by virtue of this warrant.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Proposals to modify Act X of 1859, so far as it concerns the North-Western Provinces, have for some years been before the Local Government. The Act had been passed but a short time when its provisions were very generally pronounced unsuitable to cultivating tenures in Upper India. It did not give sufficient protection to large classes of tenants who held land prescriptively at favourable rates, while numbers of tenants, who had not hitherto been declared to have rights of occupancy in their holdings, were suddenly proclaimed tenants with beneficial interests. The conditions under which the rent of tenants with a right of occupancy could be enhanced, though apparently clear and intelligible, have, in practice, been found inequitable. Again, after decree of enhancement, there was no limit or term protecting the tenant from a further suit. When the re-settlement of the Provinces commenced, other defects were brought to light. It was found that the standard of enhancement adopted under the Act had led to much injustice. The rates selected as exemplars were very generally not representative rates, and the area of comparison was too limited. But the main point which forced itself on the attention of the Government was the expediency of recognising the old cultivating classes, who had at one time or other, under British rule, possessed proprietary rights.

The problem before the Government was, while giving to the landlords full and fair opportunities of enhancement on all classes of tenants, to recognise the claims of the old cultivating bodies. It was necessary that these should be compelled to submit to the proprietors, and to pay an equitable rent for their old holdings. It was equally necessary to protect them from constant and irritating attempts at enhancement, and to admit the superiority of their claim to hold at favourable rents, as compared with the classes who, by Act X of 1859, have been vested with rights of occupancy.

It is proposed to provide, in the Land Revenue Bill, for the determination of the rights and rents of these ex-proprietary cultivators, at time of settlement, by the Settlement Officer. The present Bill lays down the proposed law in regard to the ordinary action of the Rent Courts, after settlement has been completed, and in cases arising after settlement. Tenants entitled to hold at privileged rates have been divided into four classes: namely, those who, or whose ancestors, have lost their proprietary rights since the introduction of the British Rule, or may hereafter lose them, by—

(1.) Sale for arrears of revenue;

(2.) Sale in execution of a decree of the Civil or Revenue Courts;

(3.) Private agreement, sale or mortgage;

(4.) Confiscation under Acts XI and XIV of 1857.

Every tenant who has held or cultivated land continuously for twelve years has been declared to have a right of occupancy, with certain specified exceptions, in the land so held or cultivated by him. Tenants at fixed rates have been recognized, as provided for by Act X of 1859; and all rights of occupancy are declared heritable, but not transferable, except when they are so by local custom.

The object of the framers of the Bill has been, while enforcing protection for the classes termed "privileged," to alter as little as possible the existing law in regard to rights of occupancy. Hence, though a creation of our own, the rule absolutely conferring such a right

after twelve years' cultivation has been maintained. Similarly, it has been sought to strengthen the position of the proprietor in his *seer* land, by retaining the provisions of the present law, which forbid the growth of occupancy rights in such lands; and by laying down, with greater precision than has hitherto been attempted, what shall be considered *sír* lands for the purposes of the Rent Act.

On this point there is a great conflict of opinion; and the definition of *sír*, embodied in the Bill, is a compromise of the views of contending parties. On the one hand, it is urged that *sír* lands were, under Native Rule, the lands held free of revenue by the proprietor, on consideration of his collecting and paying in the revenue: and that the Government having now given him a share of the rental assets, and assessed his *seer* lands, they can no longer be considered as retained exclusively for his maintenance, or as held on any special and distinctive tenure, but should be regarded as in all respects similar to all other lands—the proprietor's *sír* being in fact equivalent merely to the proprietor's actual cultivation. On the other hand, it is pointed out that, by the custom of the country, much land, though not actually in the proprietor's cultivation, is practically recognised as *seer*, both by proprietors and cultivators; that in such land cultivators, other than the proprietor, are sub-tenants, or tenants-at-will only; and that any law ignoring this would be opposed to local custom, would be extremely unjust to the proprietors, and would not be popular with any class.

The Bill is divided into six chapters.

Chapter I defines certain terms used in the Bill.

Chapter II deals with the Rights and Liabilities of Landlords and Tenants, including Leases, Enhancement, and Abatement of Rent, Commutation of Rent, Payment in kind, Ejectment, Compensation for Improvements made by Tenants, Deposits of Rent in the Government Treasury.

Chapter III deals with Distraint.

Chapter IV is entitled "Jurisdiction of Courts and Appeals," and embraces Suits cognizable under the Act, Suits by a landlord, Suits by and against Lambardárs, Co-sharers, and Muáfidárs, Appeals, Limitation of Suits, Applications and Appeals therefrom, and Jurisdiction of Courts.

Chapter V lays down the Procedure of the Rent Courts, and

Chapter VI, the final Chapter, the Procedure in Execution of Decree.

In Chapter II, after laying down the classes of tenants as above specified, it is provided that all tenants shall be entitled to leases, but that the leases of all tenants shall expire with the term of the Government settlement. This section re-enacts Act XVI of 1842, the repeal of which has led to much inconvenience, and has opened a door to collusive leases by the proprietor, on the eve of a re-settlement of the Government revenue. The provisions for enhancement or abatement of rent differ in several important points from those of the present law. Rents paid by tenants with right of occupancy at fixed rates will, as heretofore, not be liable to enhancement. The rent of tenants having a privileged right of occupancy will be liable to be raised to a rate which shall be two annas in the rupee less than the rent paid by tenants with right of occupancy only. This class, again, will be liable to enhancement only on the ground that the rent paid is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of tenants, for land of a similar quality with similar advantages, in villages of a similar quality with similar advantages. Class, in the absence of local custom, is not to be held to include caste. Where a Settlement Officer has formed villages into circles for purposes of assessment, the standard villages shall be selected from such circle. In the absence of any such guide, the villages are to be selected from the same tahsil or from a tahsil immediately adjacent. The rents, whether of tenants holding at privileged rates, or tenants with a right of occupancy, are to be fixed for a term of years. The sections regarding commutation of rents in kind into money-rents do not need much notice. It will, however, be seen that power is now given only to tenants, not being tenants at will, or to landlords, to apply for commutation. The following sections provide for ejectment, and modify in some respects the present law. No ejectment of a tenant, or cancelment of a lease, shall be decreed on account of any breach of the lease which is not detrimental to the land leased, or which is not contrary to the purpose for which it was leased. With a view further to avoid forfeiture of leases as much as possible, the principle recognized by Act X of 1859, in the case of non-payment of rent, is extended to all breaches for which forfeiture may be incurred. Time is to be given to the tenant to remedy the injury or breach for which forfeiture has been decreed. Thus, a tenant who has planted trees in his field will first have time given him to uproot the trees, and will only be evicted should he fail to do so. A tenant with right of occupancy can be ejected for arrears only after notice served through a Court, and after the end of the agricultural year in which such arrears accrued. Provision is made for ejectment of tenants not having rights of occupancy, or whose leases have expired. Section 33 provides for applications to dispossess grantees of land exempt from rent. Much land so held became, twelve years ago, permanently rent-free, because landlords did not sue to resume it within the terms allowed by Act X of 1859. This was inequitable, landlords in many cases being wholly ignorant of the provision; and it is now sought to provide a remedy which, while securing the rent-free holding to the tenant, if he has so held it for fifty years, including two successions, gives the proprietor in all other cases,

at each fresh succession to the property, power to resume, within twelve years, land granted rent-free by his predecessors.

The sections regarding compensation are new. The grant of compensation is made a condition to ejectment, but not to enhancement; and the compensation is to be based on the *present value* of the improvements made by the tenant, and is to be given either in money or by the grant of a beneficial lease of land, or by both.

Chapter IV defines the suits which shall be heard under the Act; and excepting that suits against agents have been struck out as being of the nature of civil suits, the sections differ little from the present law. Appeals and applications follow, and do not need special notice. Under "Jurisdiction of Courts" are specified the cases under the Act with which the several classes of Collectors are empowered to deal: the more important being reserved to Collectors of the first class, while no Collectors, even of the first class, unless specially empowered, will have power to try suits for enhancement or abatement of rent, for resumption of rent-free grants, or determination of rent thereon, or suits for pattas or counterparts, and the determination of the rates of rent at which such pattas or counterparts are to be delivered.

The other chapters, namely—

III, relating to Distraint,

V, laying down the procedure of the Rent Courts, and

VI, relating to procedure in Execution of Decrees, re-enact, without alteration, the provisions of the existing law, as contained in Acts X of 1859 and XIV of 1863, and therefore need no comment.

CALCUTTA;
The 6th January 1873.

J. F. D. INGLIS.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 8 of 1873.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

TREATMENT OF SNAKE-BITE BY MEANS OF THE INJECTION OF AMMONIA AND BY OTHER REMEDIES.

The following papers on the subject of the treatment of snake-bite are published for general information:—

In pages 283 to 296 is reprinted a paper read before the Medical Society of Victoria by Professor George B. Halford, M.D., in June 1870, and published in the Australian Medical Journal, together with an Appendix. Dr. Halford is an advocate of the treatment of snake-bite by injection of Ammonia.

The pages which follow contain the remarks (in some cases abstracted) of the Officers of the Indian Medical Service to whom copies of Dr. Halford's pamphlet were forwarded.

THE TREATMENT OF SNAKE-BITE IN VICTORIA:

BY GEORGE B. HALFORD, M. D.,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND PATHOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE.

[Being a paper read before the Medical Society of Victoria, June 1st 1870.]

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—When for this paper I first took pen in hand, my intention was to answer some false statements concerning me which appeared in the *Lancet* of May 26, and which were re-published in some of the daily papers of this city; but, as I reviewed the doings of the past eighteen months, I quite forgot the *Lancet* and the papers. Hence, Sir, I must apologise for saying nothing about them, and for changing the title of my paper from "A reply to the *Lancet*, &c.," to "The Treatment of Snake-bite in Victoria."

The 1st case in which liquor ammoniæ was injected, from my previous suggestions, into the human veins, occurred at Beechworth, 185 miles from Melbourne, in the practice of Dr. Dempster. A man had been bitten at 8 in the morning, and was insensible and apparently dying at noon. Dr. Dempster injected twelve minims of liq. ammoniæ fort., diluted with water, into the saphena vein. The patient woke up immediately, and presently recovered. As this is the first recorded case, it is as well to state that the remedy was used as a *dernier ressort*. Had Dr. Dempster any probability of saving his patient by other means, he would not have

injected ammonia; but having done so, and with immediately perceptible good effects, he attributed the man's recovery to the injection of ammonia. Dr. Dempster's account of this case at once attracted the attention of the medical profession of this colony.

The 2nd case was in the practice of Mr. Arnold, of Elsternwick, who, assisted by Mr. A'Beckett, of St. Kilda, near Melbourne, failed to arrest by ordinary means the progress of the poisoning. When the man was insensible to sound and light, I at their request injected thirty minims of liquor ammoniæ, B. P. sp. gr. ·959, into the superficial radial vein. The patient at once roused, and conversed with those about him. The species of snake was *Hoplocephalus superbus.*

The 3rd case is recorded in the New South Wales papers, but I have failed in getting full particulars, Dr. Irwin, the medical practitioner, having since died.

The 4th case—a man was bitten at Moyston, 146 miles from Melbourne. The patient was comatose, and fast sinking. Liquor ammoniæ was injected into the basilic vein, and recovery followed. In a letter to me, Dr. O'Grady states that, "but for injection of ammonia, the man would have died."

The 5th case—a girl, aged 14. The symptoms were total paralysis, complete stupor. Fifteen minims of liquor ammoniæ were injected into the median vein by Mr. Barnett, of Smythesdale, 107 miles from Melbourne, and the patient was roused in a few minutes, and recovered. The species of snake was *Hoplocephalus curtus.*

The 6th case occurred at Mornington, 35 miles from Melbourne. The boy was insensible. Mr. Lane injected thirty minims of liquor ammoniæ into the basilic vein. The previously dilated and insensible pupils immediately contracted, and consciousness returned, and recovery followed.

The 7th case—a child, aged nine years,—was perfectly insensible; pupils fixed and dilated. This happened at Seymour, 64 miles from Melbourne. Diluted ammonia was injected into a vein at the bend of the elbow, by Messrs. Henshall and Stillman, and the child roused immediately, and recovered in a few hours.

Case 8 is a somewhat doubtful case, the child, aged 9 years, having been brought to the hospital at Kyneton, 56 miles from Melbourne, 27 hours after the accident. Five minims of liquor ammoniæ fort., with twenty-five of warm water, were injected into the basilic vein. Before the injection the pulse was intermitting frequently, the extremities cold, and the pupils dilated and insensible to light; there was also locked-jaw. Four hours after, a similar dose was again injected. No apparent effect followed the use of the remedy, and the child died, remaining perfectly sensible to the last.

Case 9.—Dr. Rae, of Bacchus Marsh, 34 miles from Melbourne, injected thirty minims of liquor ammoniæ and thirty of water into the basilic vein of a man who was perfectly insensible, cold, and, according to the Doctor's belief, on the point of dying. The patient roused in one minute after the injection, and in less than half-an-hour walked away, recovered.

Case 10.—Symptoms in this case not severe; more like those of drunkenness. Dr. Starke, of Creswick, 109 miles from Melbourne, injected ammonia into a vein, and the boy recovered unusually quickly.

Case 11.—In which a man was believed to be sinking, having been bitten twice by an infuriated brown snake *(Diemenia superciliosa)*, was roused in one minute by an injection of ammonia into the vein; but the bitten parts not having been excised, and a ligature loosened after the supposed recovery, all the worst symptoms returned, and a repetition of the injection five times was required in order to thoroughly restore the patient. This occurred in the practice of Dr. Dowling, of Talbot, 131 miles from Melbourne.

Case 12.—A woman was bitten at Tarraville, in Gipps Land, 207 miles from Melbourne. She was described by Dr. Eccles as cold, pulseless, insensible, and on the point of dying. The veins were twice injected with liquor ammoniæ, and consciousness returned in twenty minutes. The circulation was restored immediately upon the injection.

Case 13.—The only interest about this case, which occurred at Taradale, 67 miles from Melbourne, is that ammonia was injected, by Drs. Crooke and Hutchison, both into the vein and subcutaneously; and that after the circulation had been restored by the injection, she roused and recovered.

Case 14.—In the practice of Dr. Langford, of the Kyneton hospital, in which thirty-six minims of liquor ammoniæ, B. P. sp. gr. ·959, were injected into a vein of the fore-arm of a woman, who was totally paralysed, insensible, and in a most alarming condition. She roused immediately, and walked about the ward without assistance.

Case 15.—A boy, aged 12, was bitten at Devil's Creek, and became pulseless, comatose, and totally helpless; the pupils dilated and insensible to light. Six drops of liquor ammoniæ fortissimus, with two drachms of water, were injected into a vein of the fore-arm. Consciousness at once returned, the pulse rose, and recovery ensued. My authorities for this case are the boy's own father, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Walpole.

Case 16.—A man was brought to Dr. Rae, of Colac, 92 miles from Melbourne. He had been bitten at 12-30 P. M., and at 4-30 P. M. was comatose, the pupils were dilated and insensible to light, and the extremities cold. Ammonia of a gradually increasing strength was injected ten different times into a vein in each arm, until one drachm and a half of liquor ammoniæ fortissimus had been used. The pulse and breathing improved, the pupils contracted, the jaw, which had fallen, drew up, and, to the astonishment of everybody, he walked away in two hours.

Case 17.—A woman was bitten at Bambra, and soon became drowsy and helpless. On arriving at Winchelsea, a distance of 14 miles, she was completely comatose, and was carried into the house. The pupils were fixed, dilated, and insensible to light. Dr. Meyler injected ten minims of liquor ammoniæ fortissimus, mixed with fifty of water, into the cephalic vein. During the operation she was quite insensible. Before half a minute had elapsed, she roused up into consciousness, the pulse became fuller, and the temperature of the body sensibly increased. In a quarter of an hour she began to eat bread and butter, and from that time rapidly recovered.

Case 18.—A woman was bitten at Tumbacumba, New South Wales, between 9 and 10 A. M., and having had ammonia injected under the skin, was at 5-30 P. M. quite helpless, pale, and nearly insensible. Twelve minims of liquor ammoniæ fortissimus, mixed with twenty-four of water, were injected into a vein of the arm previously laid bare. Half was first injected, and the remainder after the lapse of ten minutes. It had an almost instantaneous and magical effect, consciousness returning, with free use of the muscles, succeeded by cheerfulness. By-and-bye the bad symptoms returned, and the injection was twice repeated and recovery followed. She had no recollection of anything that occurred from the time of stupor setting in, at noon, till near midnight. My authority for this case is Mr. R. D. Mathews, whose hypodermic syringe was used.

Case 19 has been communicated to me by Dr. Bennett, of Albury, 207 miles from Melbourne. A child, aged 7 years, was supposed to have been bitten by a snake in the morning. No particular symptoms occurred till 7-30 P. M. Drs. Bennett and Keating found him pale, the skin cold and clammy, the pulse 120, the pupils widely dilated, very drowsy but easily aroused, and able to answer any question very sensibly. Liquor ammoniæ was injected into the basilic vein. The child rallied, and was put to bed quite easy and comfortable, pulse 90, skin warm. The next morning the neck, cheeks, and tongue appeared swollen; these symptoms increased till about 1 P. M. He now refused to swallow, the pulse rose to 130, the pupils became again widely dilated, the extremities cold, and drowsiness constant. Injections into the vein were now made four times at intervals of a quarter of an hour each. The child improved very much; his colour returned; he could drink easily; the pupils were less dilated; he became quite sensible, now and again talking voluntarily to his mother. Dr. Bennett adds, "I felt quite satisfied, and left him for a couple of hours, during which time Dr. Keating saw him, and considered him very much better. Soon after 10-30 I found him greatly changed; pulse 160, very weak. I wished to inject again, but the mother would not allow it, and I have only to regret I did not enforce it." Soon afterwards the child died.

The 20th case is that of a child, six and a half years old, bitten by a snake at Dandenong, 19 miles from Melbourne. Before reaching Dr. Phillips,' at 3 P M., neat brandy was given to him every five minutes, so that half a pint was consumed. On arriving, the pupils were widely dilated, the pulse very small, very irregular. There was great disposition to sleep, and great intolerance of the efforts either to awaken him or to give brandy; but a consciousness, when aroused, very different from a state of intoxication. Two ounces more brandy were given, but no improvement following, diluted ammonia was injected into the cephalic vein, and repeated. Not all of the ammonia passed directly into the vein, and the solution was of uncertain strength, none so strong as it should be. The child also lost some blood, as the vein was opened with a lancet. However, the child died, the *post mortem* examination revealing none of the ordinary appearances of snake-bite, but great congestion of the brain, which it is not improbable was caused by the brandy. Although in my opinion a case of snake-poison, it can scarcely be said to have been treated on my plan alone.

Of the foregoing twenty cases, three then have ended fatally, a child being in each case the sufferer.

In Dr. Langford's case, No. 8, twenty-seven hours had elapsed since the child had been bitten, and before he was brought to the hospital.

In Dr. Bennett's case, the child had apparently recovered from the coma, difficulty of swallowing, and collapse, under the treatment which, to the Doctor's regret, was stopped by the mother. We have seen in cases Nos. 11, 16, and 18, that the amount and strength of the ammonia must be increased in proportion to the severity of the case.

Case 20 was also a child, and possibly beyond any treatment; but cases 7 and 12 were also children of the ages of 9 and 12, and yet recovered.

Of the seventeen successful cases, it may be said that they would have recovered had nothing at all been done. No one can deny this; but I have been at the pains of inquiring of those who had charge of the patients, and this is their reply:—

Dr. Dempster believes the man would soon have died.

Drs. Arnold, A'Beckett, and Wooldridge, the same.

A similar opinion was expressed by Drs. O'Grady, Barnett, and Lane, Dr. Rae (of Bacchus Marsh), Dr. Rae (of Colac), Dr. Dowling, Mr. Eccles, Messrs. Henshall and Stillman, Dr. Langford, &c., of the cases attended by them.

I pass now to the consideration of the state of a person dangerously bitten by a snake, and to the effect of ammonia when injected into the circulation. And here, in addition to a mere statement of facts, I must pass into hypothesis.

In fatal cases of snake-poisoning, whether in this colony, India, America, or Africa, it may be stated, as a rule, with few exceptions, that the blood loses its power of coagulation, and becomes thinner and poorer; its colour resembling the most deoxidised form of Stok's cruorine.

This blood, however, after death, greedily absorbs oxygen, when exposed to the air, and it absorbs it more than unpoisoned blood. Since my attention was first directed to this subject, I have met with Dr. Harley's observations on the influence of poisons on the respiratory gases. In a dog poisoned by a puff-adder, the blood absorbed two per cent. more of oxygen than healthy blood similarly treated. Now, as I asked in my first paper on this subject, why, when no impediment exists to the access of oxygen, should the blood become so gradually deoxodised in people bitten by snakes; excepting on the supposition that something had been added to the blood which prevented those actions and re-actions between blood and oxygen upon which the manifestations of life depend? The fluid state of the blood is also in harmony with deficient oxidation, and yet there is no hindrance to respiration; no reason, like in drowning, why oxygen should not reach the blood; it does reach, but in the presence of the serpent's poison, its life-sustaining power is withheld, unless some other agent be added to the blood to counteract it. The deficiency of fibrine and of oxygen I formerly explained on the supposition of the growth of foreign cells within the blood. I now modify that view, and explain the facts differently. The facts are still the same, but their interpretation different. The large cells are strangely altered, white corpuscles, greatly swollen, and certainly increased in quantity; the increase in size apparently keeping pace with the fluidity of the blood, although such changes do not occur in white corpuscles simply placed in water. This change in the corpuscles commences during life, but goes on indefinitely after death, until all the granular matter seen at first in the blood becomes converted into cells. Their average diameter is $\frac{1}{1700}$ inch. The nucleus is round, or kidney-shaped, and the outer cell-wall so extremely delicate as to escape the notice of most observers, until their attention is repeatedly directed to it; in addition, the application of magenta reveals a minute colored spot, like a ruby, at some part of the circumference, resembling the macula seen in the *red* corpuscles of all vertebrates, as pointed out by Roberts. But this condition of white cell is common to nearly all fluid blood of dogs and cats I have since examined. Where especially it is deficient in fibrine, the cells become very evident after death. But when the blood is rich in fibrine, the corpuscles, being less at liberty, retain their normal shapes. In fact, they swell in serum minus fibrine; on the contrary, in leucocythæmia, where both white cells and fibrine are in excess, these changes do not occur. (*See Appendix*).

I am still inclined, however, to refer all these changes in the blood to the introduction of germinal matter* from the serpent's glands, and all the symptoms to such changes. To explain: there is little, if any, difference, chemically, between starch and sugar; but, physically, they are very different; little difference, chemically, between fibrine and albumen; physically, they are very different. But both starch and fibrine are rendered soluble by the addition of minute particles of germinal matter: in the first case, from the salivary glands; in the second, from the stomach. True, with the latter is combined an acid, but without the pepsine cells no digestion takes place, and, what is very remarkable, a very minute quantity is able to convert a very large quantity of fibrine into albumen, so long as the mixture remains acid; the pepsine cells require no renewal, since, for want of a better explanation, they are said, by their mere presence, to determine the conversion. A little spittle from a man's mouth will change starch into sugar within one minute. These things being true, is it unreasonable to claim for the secretion of another closely allied gland to the salivary, an equal power in another direction? What the changes produced in the blood are we do not yet fully know; but that which in healthy blood is called fibrine is diminished, digested, if you will, in the presence of serpent's venom. If the quantity of venom entering the circulation is great, the changes are greater, and the chances of recovery less. If the animal is small, his chances are still less; if it depends much upon oxygen with a naturally highly fibrinous blood, rapid circulation and absorption, it soon falls a victim. Thus, a bitten bird falls in a few minutes from a twig to which it has hopped, to the waiting reptile beneath. Hence the old stories of snakes charming birds. If the animal be in a great degree indifferent to oxygen, *i. e.*, can live for a long time under water, in carbonic acid gas, as a reptile or hybernating animal, with correspondingly slow circulation and absorption, its chances of recovery are greater; it is naturally more indifferent to the presence of venom, and the probability of absorption from a wound is much less.

But, it may be said, the symptoms of snake-poisoning come on too soon for such changes in the blood to be produced; but recollect the nearly instantaneous action of ptyaline. Again, if venom enter a vein, one minute will certainly suffice for its entire circulation through the body. Estimating the quantity of blood in the body as 12 lbs., and the contents of the left ventricle as 3 ozs., then the whole mass of the blood would be circulated by 64 heart-beats; and, taking the normal beats at 75 per minute, this quantity of blood would pass through the heart, carrying with it the imported venom, in 51 seconds. In June 1866, I showed by experiments that dyes, such as magenta, may be absorbed from the serous cavities, peritoneum, and pleura, and from the subcutaneous connective tissue, and traverse the circulation, and be excreted by the kidneys, and ejected by the bladder, under five minutes. The experiments were made on dogs and fowls. Lately, Drs. Macnamara and Haughton have found iodine pass from the tunica vaginalis testis, and to be discharged by the bladder in four minutes; therefore, in man symptoms of poisoning may certainly be possible in five minutes, in birds in half that time.

Believing, then, that in the blood itself the chemical changes occur which have their resultants in voluntary and reflex acts (will, motion), and in animal heat, let us turn to the condition of our snake-bitten patient. He is usually pale, with a great tendency to sleep, the heart's

* The germinal matter consists of nuclei $\frac{1}{400}$ inch diameter. The fluid is either slightly acid or neutral.

action is feeble, and in some cases deep coma ensues, from which it is difficult to arouse him; in fact, the countenance is like that of an epileptic after the convulsion. Do not the pallor and drowsiness indicate an anæmic state of the brain, or rather a diminution of the arterial capacity and extension of the venous surface analogous to that which takes place in a less degree in ordinary sleep, according to the researches of Mr. Durham? In all of the cases brought before you this evening, the functions of the cerebral ganglia and higher sensorium were completely in abeyance, or for a time extinct. Dead the sufferers were to both sound and light, and to this hour they have no knowledge of the injections to which they were subjected. Now it is worthy of notice, that recent views ascribe the phenomenon of sleep to the using up of the previously stored-up oxygen in the blood, analogous to the views I propounded in June 1867, for the accession of sleep in cases of snake-poisoning.

There is yet another symptom of snake-poisoning, which deserves the greatest consideration; I allude to the condition of the pupil. It is that of extreme dilatation, depending, as I believe, upon the condition of the central optic ganglia. Light is pouring into the eye-ball, and yet no reflex acts are produced. An exactly similar condition affects the auditory ganglia, vibration after vibration shocks the tympanum, each falling silently upon the central ganglia.

Sometimes this condition of the sensory ganglia, including probably the corpora striata, optic thalami, and corpora quadrigemina, exists whilst the higher cerebral ganglia either remain a long time unaffected or escape entirely; in the latter case, recovery resulting; in the former, constituting a most dangerous state, and one that should make the physician very anxious, more especially when accompanied by swelling or pain in the neck. From the details of cases I have read, I should fear these symptoms more than the deepest coma. I was very pleased to see, however, that in Dr. Bennett's case, 19, the symptoms yielded to the injections of ammonia. Our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Clement Hodgkinson, thus records in the *Herald* his own experiences, after having been bitten in New South Wales, showing the dullness, if such a term may be used, of the central, and immunity of the higher, ganglia. He says:—"There was insensibility to the effect of pungent salts when held to the nostrils, and to pinches inflicted on me by some of the lookers-on, who desired to thereby prevent me from falling into a comatose condition. There was also deprivation of sight. About two hours after I was bitten, this symptom attained its greatest intensity, and I was then scarcely able to distinguish the features of the persons near me." Mr. Hodgkinson, we all know, is no ordinary man, and I have no doubt his intellectual activity, or will, contributed to save him. Poor Mr. Drummond was conscious to the last, sight and feeling having been for some time deficient. His force of character contributed greatly to prolong his life. I may be better understood, if I contrast them with men of an opposite class. The Hindoos, with will so pliant, or character so impressible, as to be drawn into the mesmeric state with ease; bitten, they soon die, yielding without an effort to avoid their fate.

The treatment that I had recommended is that of injecting dilute ammonia, say, at the least, 30 minims of the liquor ammoniæ, B. P. sp. gr. ·959 into a superficial vein. If properly injected, the vein having been first exposed, and its coats pierced with the nozzle of the hypodermic syringe, the alkali soon reaches the heart, vigorous contractions follow, blood that was recently stagnating in the capillaries passes on, cut vessels, which had ceased bleeding, bleed afresh, the temperature rises, the colour improves, the muscles contract, the sensory ganglia respond to external impressions, the nearly or quite inanimate mass is now animate. Light and sound are perceived, the faces of friends are recognised. This is no exaggerated picture, but such as I have myself witnessed in dogs (the central organ being exposed, and artificial respiration kept for an hour) recovering instantly from the stupor of chloroform. I have also repeatedly pierced the heart itself, and there injected the ammonia, with similar good and no bad effects. I have witnessed the same restoration to consciousness in the station-master at Elsternwick (Case No. 2), and can call to your recollection the same startling assertions from all parts of the colony. Thus, Dr. Dempster's words are:—"It affected him at once; he woke up and became sensible." Dr. Barnett says:—"In a few minutes she began to recover from the stupor, and became so excited as to be held down on her bed." In Mr. Lane's case, verified by my friend Professor Wilson, the pupils began to contract, and consciousness returned in a few seconds, certainly under a minute. Dr. Rae, of Bacchus Marsh, assured me he thought his patient dying, and yet—not believing then in this remedy—he injected, and within a minute consciousness returned, and in about ten minutes the man walked into the open air unassisted. Dr. Longford says:—"Having used the injection three times without effect in the case of the boy Piggins, I used it in this case (No. 14) with the full expectation of failure, and was never more surprised than when I saw my collapsed patient rise up and walk away." Mr. Dallimore, writing to the *Age*, about Dr. Dowling's case, says:—"When I went to see the man while under treatment, I was quite as sceptical of the ammoniacal injection as the contributor to the *Medical Gazette* appears to be; but its action is so startling, I may say so magical, that if a man on seeing it could not be convinced, he must be singularly constituted." In Dr. Meyler's case, the woman being in a comatose state, was roused to consciousness in half a minute. Dr. Meyler has since written to me on this subject; his words are:—"The treatment in Mrs. Parker's case was not only decidedly successful, but exceeded my most anxious hopes, and finally removed any lurking doubts that may have lingered in my mind," and so on of others. But let us bestow the short time that is left, for the paper is already too long, upon considering the *modus operandi* of the remedy.

The remedy, then, is ammoniacal gas in solution, an old and favourite one for snake-bite the world over; but instead of putting it into a stomach, the stagnating vessels of which can-

not absorb—for all the brandy and ammonia poor Mr. Drummond took were afterwards found in the stomach and intestines, and so no doubt of others—I inject it into the blood itself; the gas, experiencing a rise of temperature, expands, and presently is in direct contact with every tissue in the body, the capillary walls alone intervening—in fact, it becomes both a central and peripheral stimulus, so powerful that as yet no soporific tendency has counteracted it; none of the comatose states of snake-poisoning have failed to be removed by it; *but, as its power is expended, fresh supplies must be brought.* It does not act as a transitory stimulus to the heart; it maintains vigorous pulsations for at least twenty minutes or more, frequently requiring no repetition. Its presence in the nervous system and muscles is shown by the resulting animation; there is also a rise of temperature. It is presumable, therefore, that oxidation is going on in the blood, where before there was little or none; that the abnormal molecular changes going on in the blood are arrested; that electrical action results; and that the capillaries of the muscular system, the whole body over, are inducing to form heat or excite motion—the wheel of life is turning again, so lately on the point of stopping—for the muscles are now recognized as nothing but machines for the conversion of heat into motion; the determining and directing power residing in the nerve tissue; the fuel in the blood. It might be asked, Is it possible that the ammoniacal gas, under the influence of electric forces within the body, may be decomposed, that its hydrogen and the active oxygen in the blood may be condensed to form water? If so, the quantity of hydrogen contained in one half-drachm syringe would yield heat which, by transformation into muscular energy, would enable the patient to raise his own weight his own height. But, indeed, we know little of the molecular actions and re-actions taking place in living organisms, and it is difficult to say what is the destiny of ammonia thus introduced into the blood. But it is also as difficult to trace its functions in, and depositions from, the sap of plants; and yet we know that it stands in as important a relation to both plants and animals as heat itself. It is the source of all the nitrogenous elements of both, the re-actions between which and the external forces constitute life. Thus much, however, we can say, *viz.*, that just as the sounds emanating from a musical box are the result of a force communicated from without, so are the signs of animation proceeding from a patient previously insensible, as in these cases, the result of a force communicated from without, potential in the syringe, active in the body.

The lessons we have learnt from those who have used this remedy, and have sent their cases for publication to me, are that a good battle must sometimes be maintained ere recovery ensues. As with every other remedy, the amount required must depend, be judged of, by the effect produced; the great fear is that too little, rather than too much, will be injected. *The greatest care should be used that none of the ammonia is spilt, or sloughing will follow;* but if the canula of the syringe be properly introduced, and the injection be forcibly made, so as to mix the ammonia immediately with the blood, I believe none will follow. A little inflammation may result, but what of that if the patient be saved?

As symptoms of recovery instantaneously follow the use of ammonia in this way, we are saved the prolonged anxiety attending former treatments.

Objections have been made to the value of this treatment, on the supposition that Australian snakes are not venomous, or at least not dangerously so. Now, the cases brought forward to-night are a sufficient refutation of such errors. I find, from public records, that in some instances our snakes are as dangerous as those of India, and certainly quite as deadly as the rattlesnake. Thus, Underwood, a snake-charmer, was bitten at 7-30 P. M., and was dead by 8-3 P. M.; this is in one hour. Cartwright, another exhibitor of snakes, was bitten some time after 3 P. M.; by 3-30 P. M. he was insensible, with fixed, dilated pupils, and at 4 o'clock was dead; that is, within one hour. One case has been communicated to me by Mr. Casey, Surgeon, of Melbourne, of death within half-an-hour. There are many cases on record of death considerably within twelve hours, and to live beyond twenty-four hours is rare—that is, when the case ends fatally. And, indeed, except in size and length of fangs and quantity of poison, the cobra differs little from our tiger-snake (*Hoplocephalus curtus*), which, like the cobra, erects itself, dilates the neck, and, in confinement or at bay, is very vicious. *Hoplocephalus superbus*, another beautiful species, is exceedingly dangerous. This is popularly called the diamond-snake, just as in many parts the tiger-snake is called the carpet-snake; but both the true diamond and carpet snakes are harmless. Next, we have the common brown-snake (*Diemenia superciliosa*), which, although it does not expand the neck like the cobra, is yet, according to Professor M'Coy, in size and structural affinity closely allied to it. The bite is very deadly. The black-snake (*Pseudechis porpyriacus*) is also very common in some parts and very deadly. It, according to Mr. Gerard Kreft, of Sydney, "raises about two feet of its body off the ground, flattens out the neck like a cobra, and then darts at its prey or enemy." The same authority states that animals, such as dogs and goats, die usually within one hour from the bite of any of the above species. I have experimented chiefly with the tiger-snake (*Hoplocephalus curtus*) and have obtained the same results; but in one instance one of my tiger-snakes killed a dog in seven minutes. I have inoculated with the poison of all but the black-snake, and find them equally deadly.

Further, I feel certain, from my own actual experiments, that equal amounts of poison from either American, Indian, or Australian snakes are equally pernicious, if introduced into the blood. Thanks to Dr. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, whose essay* should be read by all students of this subject; I have examined minutely rattlesnake poison. I find tiger-snake

* "Researches upon the Poison of the Rattlesnake"—Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, vol. xii.

poison exactly like it, acting similarly in the presence of the following agents, *viz.*, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, acetic acid, tannic acid, ammonia, and alcohol. Both cobra and rattlesnake poisons act similarly on the blood; the same fluidity results, with the same *post mortem* production of multitudes of large and maculated white cells. This I have repeatedly verified; and if others cannot see these enlarged cells, it is no fault of mine. I have shown them to many who could not see them, while they were all the time under their eye, and yet many were good microscopists. I find also that, by inoculation, dogs die as rapidly from tiger-snake poison as from either of the other two; but the local symptoms are from the cobra and rattlesnake bites severer than from that of our Australian snakes. The general symptoms, however, are the same. Of the man bitten a few years past by a large cobra in Melbourne, Mr. Fitzgerald says:—"Five hours after the accident, I found him in a state of stupor; pupils dilated; the extremities and body were colder than natural; the power of speech was lost." Now, these are the symptoms of nearly all the cases detailed this evening, which symptoms were dissipated immediately on the injection of ammonia. I do not say they will be similarly dissipated in *every case* of cobra poisoning, or even of tiger-snake poisoning; but in the majority of cases it may be expected that they will, for what has happened seventeen times in Victoria, may certainly happen as many times again, or oftener, in India or in America. As yet I have seen no account of the injection of ammonia into the veins of men in India. In London, Dr. Tyler Smith used it with the best effects in puerperal fever (blood-poisoning).

Such, Sir, are the observations I have found it my duty to address to this Society. Much more I might have said, but I have limited myself principally to a detail of cases which, I believe, cannot be controverted; and I have to thank those gentlemen who have so kindly and fully communicated to me facts upon which this paper is based, and I sincerely hope, when this is read by them in their scattered and isolated districts, it may be to them a satisfaction.

In the discussion which followed,

The PRESIDENT said, that, for some reason or other, Professor Halford had scarcely alluded to the article in the *Lancet*, in reply to which, as they had been informed by circular, he had prepared his paper. He, the President, nevertheless, considered it his duty to make a few remarks in reference to the unjust manner in which Professor Halford had been treated by the leading medical journal of England. He was, indeed, unable to understand how a scientific organ of such standing as the *Lancet* should have admitted into its columns statements which it must have known, or ought to have known, to have been untrue from the beginning to end. The Professor was accused of having taken credit for two discoveries, one of which, *viz.*, ammonia, as an antidote to snake-bite, was no discovery at all, and the other of which (the method of treatment by injection) was one of the oldest methods of therapeutics. Professor Halford, however, had never asserted that ammonia was an antidote in snake-poisoning, in a chemical sense of the word, but he simply argued that, if ammonia had really a beneficial effect in these cases when taken by the mouth, as had been generally assumed, it would exert its influence upon the system much more quickly, and in a much higher degree, when introduced directly into the circulation. He, consequently, instituted a series of experiments on animals, and it was on the strength of the satisfactory results he obtained that a number of independent medical men, whose veracity nobody had a right to doubt, injected ammonia into the veins of patients suffering from snake-bite. Every one, without prejudice, who read the cases as reported by these gentlemen, could but arrive at the one conclusion, that in most of the cases life had been saved through the agency of the ammonia injections. They knew very well that transfusion of blood had been practised occasionally, and that water containing the saline constituents of the blood had been injected in cholera; but, hitherto, it was always understood that the injection of remedies directly into the circulation was fraught with the greatest danger. He, the President, was not aware that, previous to Professor Halford's experiments, ammonia had ever been injected into the veins of the human subject; that this, however, could be done not only with impunity, but in poisoning from the bite of snakes indigenous to these colonies, with most favourable results, was a fact for the knowledge of which society was indebted to Professor Halford. In the case of prussic acid poisoning, moreover, which occurred the previous week, the remarkable effect of the ammonia, although injected only a considerable time after the poison had been taken, strongly pointed to this mode of treatment in all those cases of poisoning in which stimulants were indicated.

MR. LANE said,—It is not my intention, Mr. President, to make any remarks on the nature of the action of ammonia when injected into the circulation.

Nevertheless, as one of the cases of snake-poisoning mentioned in Professor Halford's paper came under my care for treatment, I may be permitted to state to this Society a few particulars respecting it.

When brought to my house, four hours after the injury, the boy was completely insensible to the almost brutal treatment of his attendants. He was placed on a sofa in this insensible condition. The eyes were fixed, and the pupils considerably dilated. Two punctures were visible in the left leg, from each of which blood had been oozing. I now injected ten minims of the liquor ammoniæ fort., mixed with twenty of water. In ten minutes he answered questions, and in half-an-hour he walked into an adjoining room, and completely recovered.

Now, Sir, I can well understand that persons not belonging to the profession, on seeing a man dying (as they supposed), and in ten minutes hearing that man answer questions when put to him, and in another twenty minutes walking into an adjoining room, may well be excused if they stagger at their previous belief in the existence of the bite. But, on the other hand, when members of the medical profession (men trained to recognize symptoms and to

attach to them their value), after witnessing such a condition, and seeing for themselves the subsequent effective restoration by the injected ammonia, deny and denounce its efficiency, I simply should doubt their veracity; for I should consider that they were influenced by premeditated prejudice or determined obstinacy.

Dr. Thomas said that Professor Halford had adduced a sufficient number of cases to establish the fact that ammonia may be injected into the veins of man and the lower animals with impunity, and, in cases of snake-bite, with the advantage of saving life. Transfusion, we all knew, was not new; no one pretended it was so—it had been practised for ages. He (Dr. T.) had, some twenty-five years ago, performed it in the case of a lady who was sinking from hæmorrhage. Some blood of an attendant was injected into the patient's vein. She rallied for a short time, but expired before the lapse of many hours.

Nearly all the cases recorded by Professor Halford were those of patients under the care of different medical men, living far and in opposite directions from each other. The results of the injection were in each case of great similarity, and were of great value. Such testimony was not that of a man "riding his hobby," but of a number of skilled, intelligent practitioners.

He was glad that Professor Halford was now of opinion that the globules, which he formerly considered as foreign cells, were white blood-corpuscles, altered in size according to the density of the fluid in which they floated. That was his (Dr. T.'s) opinion when he first examined the blood of dogs which had died from snake-poison, and he expressed it at the meeti[illegible] of the Royal Society, when the Professor read his first paper on the subject.

There was one remark he should wish to make. It seemed to him that snakes were m[illegible] numerous now, and their bite more fatal, than they were many years ago; for during [illegible] practice, extending from 1839 to 1852, which was very extensive, he was not aware, at [illegible] very outside, of more than half-a-dozen cases, and not one had a fatal termination. [illegible] whom he attended, he recommended stiff and frequent doses of brandy until intoxic[illegible] induced. Could the increase be attributed to the extinction of the black race, and [illegible] appearance of the laughing-jackass from the populated districts.

He, for one, was not aware that ammonia had been injected into the vein[illegible] Professor had done so, and he thought that great credit was due to Professor [illegible] having instituted a theory which so many medical men had reduced so successfully [illegible] Soubeiran, in 1832, discovered chloroform, but Professor Simpson discovered [illegible] properties. Ammonia had long ago been discovered, but only Professor Hal[illegible] that it could be injected into the blood, and that, when so applied, it countera[illegible] of snake-poisoning. Simpson everywhere ranked as a discoverer, and so must [illegible]

Dr. McMillan remarked that, during the reading of this interesting p[illegible] struck by the remarkable degree of *uniformity* in the results obtained b[illegible] ammonia into the veins in cases of snake-bite; and he considered that this [illegible] enhanced the value of the testimony, and should go far to convince, even [illegible] as to the efficacy of this remedy when applied in the manner proposed by [illegible] Dr. McMillan further remarked that, in connection with this subject, it might be well to estimate more accurately the therapeutic value of alcoholic stimulants when exhibited as a remedy in snake-bite. It had been shown by Dr. Halford that when the circulation was languid, and the nervous system prostrated by the shock, that alcoholic fluids were not absorbed, but that they remained accumulated in the stomach and intestines. Hitherto, people had been accustomed to trust very much to stimulants of this class; and if it could be shown that they possessed comparatively little value in arresting the fatal tendency of the snake virus, it might lead to a more prompt and general adoption of that which had alone proved worthy of confidence as a remedy in snake-bite. We all remembered that in our class-teachings on this subject, much stress used to be laid on the importance of *topical* treatment. We were told to excise the part; to make an incision, and cause the current of blood to flow outwards, that it might carry the poison with it. We were even told that we might apply our mouths and suck the part; with the same end in view, to apply ammonia to the wound, nitrate of silver, &c. It appeared, however, from the evidence adduced in this paper, as well as from the numerous experiments made by Professor Halford, that the poison entered the current of the circulation with such rapidity as to render all local treatment vain and useless.

In reply, Professor Halford stated that he could not enter into controversy with anonymous writers who were either untruthful or ignorant. He had neither the time nor the inclination to do so. The subject was one in which no disguise was required. A great series of experiments on apparently dying people had been done all over the colony at his suggestion, and with remarkable success. He had felt all this time on his trial; for had the results been different—had death in any one case been attributable to the injection of ammonia—there would not have been wanting those to upbraid him. Nothing but a continued series of experiments had led him to suggest this treatment, and he had done it conscientiously, and, therefore, fearlessly; at the same time, he was aware that it had struck the majority of medical men as a most dangerous and unwarrantable proceeding. To throw into a vein a fluid too caustic to spill upon the tissues or put into the mouth seemed madness. He had never said that ammonia destroyed the poison; on the contrary, he had long ago stated in the *Argus* that, when the strongest ammonia was added to snake-poison, and the mixture injected beneath the skin of a dog, all the symptoms of snake-poisoning resulted as regularly as if the poison had been untouched. Dr. Weir Mitchell had previously found the same to be true of the poison of a rattlesnake.

As regarded the exhibition of spirits, he did not believe that, when the dose of poison was large, they *could* act beneficially. They were either rejected, *i. e.*, vomited, or, on account of the depressed condition of the circulation, not absorbed. He had heard many say, "Give spirits so as to make the patient drunk; if you can do this, he is saved; if you cannot, he will die." To his mind, this proved that, in the case of patients getting drunk, the spirits were absorbed, and therefore the cases not so dangerous from the commencement, and doubtless the spirits were beneficial. But when the patient could not be made drunk, the original danger was greater, and no absorption of the spirits took place. It had been in such cases that the injection of ammonia was so serviceable, urging on the stagnating streams of life, and leading to recovery. Dr. McMillan had somewhat misunderstood him as to the value of excision. True, if the poison had entered the circulation, little or no good could result from local treatment; but in the majority of cases, time elapsed before the virus entered the blood, for all punctures were not directly into the veins. Therefore, in all cases, cut out the part at once, rather than neglect it. A glance at Dr. Dowling's case, and at many others which were recorded, would show this. He said, "Don't give the poison a chance; if possible, get rid of it at once, rather than fight it afterwards with ammonia or any other remedy." This was clearly our duty.

In conclusion, he hoped the profession would remember what he had recorded in the *Medical Journal* of last November, *viz.*, the facility and safety with which the iodide and bromide of ammonium and drachm doses of sulphurous acid could be thrown directly into the veins. He had also injected as much as four grains of pure carbolic acid, dissolved in thirty drops of glycerine, into the blood of dogs, and repeated it several times. Each injection was followed by clonic spasms, severe or mild, in proportion to the dose used, but soon passing off, and perfect health remaining. Those who believe in the germs of disease being in the blood, and that carbolic or sulphurous acid could destroy them, might think over these facts.

Dr. Aubrey Bowen, in proposing a vote of thanks, remarked that Dr. Halford, in defending himself from the unfair and somewhat personal attack made upon him in the *Lancet*, was not only doing so for himself, but for by far the greater part of the medical profession in Victoria, who had in a very marked manner concurred in giving due credit to Dr. Halford's exertions; and he considered that in recapitulating and reviewing his experiments on the influence of the direct injection of ammonia into the veins, he had most satisfactorily refuted the aspersions cast upon him.

APPENDIX.

Further Observations on Snake-poisoning. By George B. Halford, M. D., *Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology in the Univerciy of Melbourne.*

[Read before the Royal Society of Victoria, 27th August 1868.]

In former papers communicated to this Society, I have dwelt particularly on the vast numbers of white cells seen in the blood after death from snake-poison. Subsequent and repeated observations have confirmed my original description equally of the growth, size, and maculated condition under the influence of magenta of these bodies; but lately my friend, Mr. Ralph, Surgeon of Kew, near Melbourne, has discovered a nearly similar condition of blood in animals poisoned by prussic acid. I have confirmed his observations, and most probably such bodies will be found, and arise, wherever after death coagulation of the blood does not take place. The whole subject, therefore, requires re-consideration. The facts are as I stated, but possibly have relations hitherto unknown to me.

From the first I stated these white cells arise in a structureless molecular matter, nucleus first, cell-wall after; and that in some manner they took the place of what is called fibrine; and, further, that the higher the thermometer for the time being, the more numerous and larger were these bodies.

The changes, therefore, take place when the blood is stagnant, but still retained within the veins.

Now, it is fortunate that I can direct the attention of this Society to some other phenomena in the growth of cells, as observed by Dr. Onimus and recorded in the *Journal de l'Anatomie et de la Physiologie*, 1867, and just received in Melbourne. He disbelieves in the doctrine of Virchow that *omnis cellulaé cellulá*, and holds that *cells arise in an amorphous blastema.*

This agreeing with the origin of the white cells I have described, let us follow Dr. Onimus in his experiments and conclusions.

The fluid from a recent blister was filtered so as to obtain a fluid containing no kind of form, neither white corpuscles nor epithelial scales. This fluid was enclosed in small tubes of goldbeater's-skin, and placed beneath the skin of a live rabbit.

After 2 hours—the serum was still transparent, although it had lost its primitive citrine colour. In it were seen a few white cells and granules.

After 24 hours—the serum was turbid, and contained a great quantity of white cells and granules.

After 36 hours—the serum was quite white, milky, and composed entirely of white cells and granules; the white cells having all the characteristics of white corpuscles of the blood.

Increase of animal temperature aided the production of the white cells.

No white cells nor any sort of anatomical element was formed in the serum of blisters, from which the fibrine had coagulated.

The presence of white cells artificially added to serum from which the fibrine had separated, had no effect in causing further development of white cells.

It is certain, therefore, there is some relation between the growth of white cells and those elements which by their separation from the liquor sanguinis constitute fibrine.

It will be remembered that I referred all the morbific agency to the microscopic germinal matter found in snake-venom, and not to any fully formed cells. Dr. Onimus observes that in infectious diseases, miasmatic or virulent changes are not found on the side of elements having form, but in the composition and properties of the plasma. The white cells of the virulent pus of a chancre resemble those from a healthy sore; it is in the serum that search must be made for the difference in the properties of the two prudent fluids.

It is, however, possible that with increased microscopic power, and more time for such labors, modifications of form and property may even be recognised in the molecular matter of serum.

Now, it has been maintained by some, and by Dr. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, whose writings on snake-poisoning deserve, and have my willing respect, that nothing like germinal matter exists in snake venom. I cannot agree with him.

But I have always stated it exists in a very microscopic form, and that to this minute elementary germinal matter the activity of the venom is due. Since this was stated by me, similar conclusions have been arrived at by M. Chauveau (*Comtes Rendus*, 1868), of the nature of the vaccine virus, which he describes as consisting of—*first*, the serum, an albuminous fluid, holding the various soluble substances in solution; and, *secondly*, the solid elements, consisting of white cells and of elementary granules, both of which are suspended in the serum.

After separating the white cells, the remainder was as virulent as ever, and the clear serum was found to be harmless; but in the elementary granular matter dwelt the activity of the virus.

I hope this short and imperfect communication may induce others to think on the correlation of the animal poisons.

Experiments performed with the assistance of Drs. Neild *and* Wooldridge, *to show the action of ammonia upon the central organ, and that it may not only be injected into the veins, but into the heart itself, without injurious effects, and also that it counteracts in a most powerful manner the lethal influence of chloroform.*

Experiment I.

A large young dog was got under the influence of chloroform; the front of the chest was removed, and artificial respiration maintained, chloroform being occasionally dropped into the bellows.

11-27 A. M.—Half a drachm of liq. ammoniæ B. P. sp. gr. 0·959 was injected into the left external jugular vein. The heart's action was at once accelerated, but soon settled down to steady pulsations.

11-35 A. M.—Half a drachm more was injected into the right ventricle. Immediate increase of the heart's action ensued. Consciousness returning, as evidenced by the reflex movements of the eye-lids, and by a withdrawing of the leg on pricking the foot. Pulsation powerful and steady.

11-45 A M.—Completely conscious, struggling to get up. More chloroform was poured into the bellows. Soon became insensible again.

11-50 A. M.—Half a drachm was injected into the left ventricle. This was almost immediately followed by a contraction of all the muscles of the body, which soon subsided. Heart's pulsation very vigorous.

11-53 A. M.—Dog returning to consciousness; more chloroform poured into the bellows. Soon again insensible.

12 noon.—Half a drachm more injected into the left ventricle. The same increased pulsation, followed by slight universal spasm as before.

12-2 P. M.—Dog quite conscious and struggling; more chloroform poured into the bellows.

12-11 P. M.—Dog again conscious and struggling; more chloroform poured into the bellows.

12-13 P. M.—Again quite insensible, pupils dilated, &c.

12-17 P. M.—Half a drachm more ammonia was injected into the right ventricle. Heart pulsated forcibly, the same general spasm following.

12-22 P. M.—Dog again conscious; more chloroform by the bellows.

12-26 P. M.—The dog being again quite insensible, I injected half a drachm more into the right jugular vein. In ten seconds the heart's action was increased, the same general muscular spasm following. Sensibility returning as shown by the reflex acts of the eyelids, &c.

12-33 P. M.—Quite conscious and struggling to get up; more chloroform in the bellows; soon again insensible.

12-36 P. M.—Half a drachm more injected into the left ventricle. Pulsations immediately increased, followed by the same general spasm, but in a milder degree.

12-40 P. M.—Heart's action powerful and steady; pulsations good all over the body.

12-43 P. M.—Dog again quite conscious; more chloroform given; soon insensible.

12-48 P. M.—One whole drachm was injected into the left ventricle. Heart's action immediately quickened, followed by the general spasm. Reflex action of eyelids returning.

12-57 P. M.—Dog quite conscious, and struggling hard to get up, he seeming to have as much vitality as ever, and a sufficient trial having been made, the heart was cut out, and an end put to the experiment.

On examining the cavities of the heart, there was not the least trace of irritation or inflammation, and the punctures through the muscular substance were scarcely visible. The vigour and persistence of the heart's contractions after removal from the body were greater than I had ever before witnessed.

EXPERIMENT II.

Another large dog was chloroformed, the front of the chest removed, and artificial respiration maintained for one hour and twenty minutes, during which time the heart's movements were carefully observed. As in the former case, the injection of the ammonia had the effect of continually rousing the dog from the full influence of the chloroform, necessitating always a further supply of the anæsthetic before another quantity of ammonia was used. In this dog both jugular veins once, the right ventricle once, and the left ventricle three times were injected with half-drachm doses of liq. ammoniæ B. P. sp. gr. 0·959. The results were precisely similar to those noticed in the other dog, *viz.*, immediate increase of the heart's pulsations, settling down into steady beats. The same muscular spasms followed by returning consciousness, and, lastly, the same absence of any visible injury to the heart's cavities or walls.

On the injection of ammonia into the veins *By* G. B. HALFORD, M. D., F. R. C. P., *Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology in the Melbourne University.*

On Wednesday evening, April 7, 1869, I detailed to the Medical Society of Victoria the results of some experiments I had performed, with the assistance of Dr. Neild and Mr. Wooldridge, showing that within one hour and a half as much as four drachms and a half of the liq. ammoniæ B. P. sp. gr. ·959 might be injected into the veins, and even into the heart of dogs completely narcotised with chloroform, with the effect, at each injection of 30 minims, or even 60 minims, of restoring the animal to thorough consciousness and apparent original vigour. When the animals were subsequently killed, no injurious effect could be discovered in any organ of the body—the punctures into the ventricles even not being visible. I, therefore, suggested that in over-prolonged narcotism from chloroform, and in threatening syncope, the injection of ammonia might be used, in the case of syncope, by injecting into the external jugular, or with a proper instrument, into the heart itself

My detractors in this colony have seized hold of a statement made by Dr. B. W. Richardson, of London, in a lecture printed in the *Medical Times and Gazette* of July 1870, which is as follows:—"It has been hoped to neutralise the physiological action of chloroform by injection of antidotes into the veins. I tried the injection of ammonia into the veins as far back as the year 1854, and, although the injection excited the heart, it did not offer any material advantages."

I had duly read this on receiving our journals last October, and should have let it pass unnoticed, had it not been recently used against me. I am bound now to examine and comment upon it carefully.

Now, as Dr. Richardson and myself have ever been the best of friends, and as he has no greater admirer than I, it becomes me to deal with this sentence with the utmost care; and in doing so I shall quote his own words of 1858, and show that what he then believed, and what I too believed, of the effects of ammonia on animal life, was error; and that, so far as I can find, his experiments of injecting ammonia into the veins, to counteract poisoning by chloroform, have never been published, and I think must really have been forgotten by himself in 1858. I have never heard of them. It will be seen further on why I should have heard of them. But I did not, and that it is which perplexes me, and makes so contradictory his published words of 1858 and 1870, seeing that in 1858 there was an absolute necessity for his alluding to the subject. But, so far as I can find in his writings, he is silent on this point, having only used a small quantity of ammonia to retain the fluidity of the blood during the operation of transfusion. In the appendix to his work, *On the Cause of the Coagulation of the Blood*, page 440, he says: "In cases where danger arises from the administration of chloroform, I have seen the patient made to breathe ammonia vapour, not as a mere excitant to respiration (for in this sense it may be used legitimately with due care), but as a supposed general restorative. As the effects of ammonia in a large dose are, however, the same as those of chloroform in their leading particulars, the free introduction of ammonia into the narcotised patient is the addition of one volatile narcotic to another volatile narcotic."

Nothing is here mentioned, it will be seen, of injecting ammonia into the veins. When ammonia really enters the blood it is not a volatile narcotic at all. The fact is, the inhalation of the vapour of ammonia, except extremely diluted, is incompatible with life, not because it enters the blood, but from its interference with the necessary respiratory changes needed in that fluid. Its action, as a sudden poison when given by the mouth, is due to its deleterious effects on the tissues, and very probably through direct continuous stimulation of the peripheral

twigs of the pneumogastric, causing the reflex opisthotonos mentioned by Dr. Richardson at page 113 of his work; for, most certainly, the dose that will produce death when given by the mouth will not produce it when thrown directly into the blood. Therefore, it must kill by its influences before it reaches the blood. This was the origin of my suggesting its direct administration in snake-poisoning, &c. It is the same in slow poisoning with ammonia; there are other elements to be considered besides the blood, which, the organs being healthy, is soon purified of any ammonia that may reach it. Of course, if, as at page 114, ammonia is given to a dog in doses of from five to twenty grains of the bicarbonate for upwards of a month, and for the last few days in increased frequency and dose, death will result, not from the presence of ammonia in the blood, but from impairment of function and destruction of tissues. The *post mortem* revealed it. I allude to these things because I wish my readers to understand the advantage that may result in some cases, by avoiding the ordinary portals to the blood-current, *viz.*, the lungs and stomach. Thus, seven-grain doses of carbolic acid, mixed with glycerine, I have thrown into the veins of dogs, this large dose being only followed by temporary clonic spasms, from which the animal soon recovers. Now, it would be impossible to give this by the mouth—it is an actual caustic. Again, more remarkable still, sulphurous acid cannot be given in any large dose by the mouth, and if given, most probably never reaches the blood, and yet, in the space of two hours, I have thrown as much as six fluid drachms of undiluted acid into the jugular and femoral veins of dogs, without causing the least distress. This may be regarded as a digression, but it very forcibly shows the advantage of the direct injection of certain remedies, as in the case of ammonia, over that by the mouth, and the different results that are produced.

I now proceed to extract entire, commencing at page 448 and ending at page 452 of the same work, the section which concerns me chiefly. I shall make no additions to, or subtractions from, it, merely introducing a few running remarks. The extract is headed in the work,—

Application of Ammonia to the Operation of Transfusion of Blood.

"Since the time when Lower first performed the experiment of transfusing the blood of one animal into the vessels of another (1866), and Denys, of Montpelier, gained unenviable notoriety for pushing this operation into practical operation with too much enthusiasm, it has been felt a difficulty in the steps of the operation to hold the drawn blood fluid for a time sufficiently long to secure its free transfusion into the animal body. It is true that several ingenious instruments have been devised, which in some measure meet the difficulty, but not effectually. In this section I shall show that the cautious addition of ammonia to the drawn blood answers every practical purpose for sustaining fluidity, and for simplifying the operation.

"EXPERIMENT CCCCVII.—TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.—On one occasion I had in my laboratory twenty ounces of sheep's blood held fluid by a solution of five grains of ammonia in a drachm of water. The blood had been kept fluid, for several hours, in a closely stoppered bottle. I had placed a dog under the influence of chloroform for an intended operation, when I perceived that the heart was stopping from the effect of the narcotic. I instantly laid open the external jugular vein, and blood escaped copiously; but, nevertheless, death took place. Prevented from following out the original operation, I thought it would be interesting to see how the sheep's blood would run in the vessels of this animal. I, therefore, warmed a portion of it to 98°, put a tube into the jugular vein, and injected four ounces with the greatest ease. I then laid bare the common carotid, and performed the same experiment with equal facility. The facility with which the operation was done suggested the plan of transfusing blood into a living animal after a similar manner. I have now performed this operation several times with excellent results. As examples, I shall give two representative experiments; the one showing the dangers which are to be avoided; the other, the operation as it may be safely practised.

"EXPERIMENT CCCCVIII.—TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.—I laid bare the jugular vein of a healthy dog, and drew from it into an evaporating dish two ounces of blood, in which were four grains of ammonia, with a drachm of water. The blood was set aside for a brief interval. Next, I drew two other ounces of blood from the same vein into another evaporating dish, in which there was no ammonia, and set this aside that it might coagulate, the vein being meantime secured above the opening by a firm ligature. When the blood in the second cup had firmly coagulated, an event which occurred about four minutes after its abstraction, I drew into a two-ounce syringe the blood charged with ammonia, and which was still quite fluid, and introducing into the vein the nozzle of the syringe, threw in slowly the ammoniated blood. The syringe was withdrawn, and the vein was tied below the opening. For a few moments after the injection there was but little change; then suddenly the action of the heart became so bounding and intense that it seemed to heave up the chest-wall. Almost coincident with this, general tetanic spasms occurred, with rigid opisthotonos; and, in fine, symptoms so strictly analogous to those produced by strychnia, that the action of the two agents could not have been distinguished by a stranger ignorant of the cause of the symptoms. The chest was fixed, and death took place in four minutes. An hour after death the body was opened. The right side of the heart and the whole venous system were charged to distension with dark blood, which was perfectly fluid, and remained so for three hours on exposure to the air. In the left side there was also blood, of a bright red colour, and fluid. Set aside, this arterial blood coagulated in fifteen minutes on exposure to the air at a temperature of 70°. The corpuscles were very much modified. In this experiment, the first of a series on a living animal, the ammonia was added in a poisonous dose, and the results were strikingly marked. The

analogy between the actions of ammonia and strychnia is so striking, when the former is thus thrown in excess into the circulation, that I cannot dwell too strongly on the fact, since it may have an ultimate bearing on the mode in which strychnia destroys life, and the means to be adopted in cases where this alkaloid is fatally administered. In an experiment in which Dr. Halford lent me his assistance, the same results were observed, under the same circumstances."

In this passage, written in 1858, we have Dr. Richardson's assertion, which at the time was assented to by myself, that four grains of ammonia,* mixed with two ounces of blood and slowly injected into the circulation, were as intensely poisonous as a similar quantity of strychnia. This, he says, is a point on which he cannot too strongly dwell. How much, then, did he inject into the veins, in 1854, to resuscitate in chloroform poisoning? This is, to me, the puzzling question. If he had injected four grains of carbonate of ammonia, dissolved in water, into the veins in 1854, he would not have found it produce death like strychnia, and not having found it, he would not have attributed the death in the experiment in 1858 to the ammonia, but sought for it in the manner of injecting the somewhat altered or altering blood into the heart. For I found, in 1868, very much to my astonishment at first, that four grains of carbonate of ammonia, in a sufficient quantity of water to just dissolve it, might be injected into the jugular vein of dogs without producing any injurious effect whatever. I have thrown ten grains into the veins in the space of five minutes without the least bad symptom following. But was it the liquor ammoniæ which Dr. Richardson used in 1854? Let us see how he speaks of this preparation in 1858.

"EXPERIMENT CCCCIX.—TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.—I laid bare the jugular vein of a healthy terrier-dog, and drew off two ounces of blood into an evaporating dish, containing three minims of liquor ammoniæ, sp. gr. ·880, with thirty minims of water. Other two ounces of blood were drawn off into another dish containing no ammonia, and set aside to coagulate. The vein meantime was tied above the opening. After four minutes the blood in the second cup had firmly coagulated. The ammoniated blood was still completely fluid. After five minutes more had elapsed, the nozzle of the injecting syringe was introduced into the vein of the animal, and the ammoniated blood was injected. Dr. Halford, who managed the syringe, took great care to introduce the syringe slowly, and a full quarter of an hour was taken up in this way. Then the syringe was withdrawn, and the vein was tied beneath the opening. In the course of this operation, not a dangerous symptom supervened. The blood ran easily. As it first reached the heart, that organ, which had been flagging, beat with a little more force, and sustained this activity without abnormal increase. The animal recovered without the slightest indication of injury, and it is alive and well now.

"A small portion of the ammoniated blood left in the evaporating dish was observed to coagulate thirty-five minutes after the blood was first drawn; it formed into a firm clot. The temperature of the day was 75° Fah.

"In performing the operation of transfusion by this simple means in the human subject, in the extreme cases adapted to the operation, a few precautions are required. The amount of ammonia, first added to the blood about to be transfused, should not exceed two minims of the stronger liquor ammoniæ to the ounce of blood; for it is quite easy, if a diluted solution of the ammonia be ready at hand, to add a little more in course of operation if the blood should show a tendency to coagulate. The ammonia diluted with water, in the proportion of one part of the alkali to ten of water, should be placed in the vessel in which the blood is caught from the vein; and the blood as it falls into the vessel should at first be very gently stirred. When sufficient blood is obtained, and the injecting syringe is at work, the injection should be made with the greatest care and slowness. Indeed, scarcely any pressure on the piston is required, and there is no cause for haste. This is a great advantage, for I take it, one of the dangers of transfusion is the rapid distension of an empty and enfeebled heart with a full charge of blood. Harvey, whose shrewdness seems to have let nothing in his way escape observation, refers to the syncope which sometimes occurs in bleeding, not as a result of the hæmorrhage, but on the removal of the fillet: or, as the vulgar say, 'from the turning of the blood.' Harvey thought that this occurred from the coldness of the blood, which retreated on the heart, but I think that I have demonstrated by experiment in another place, that the effect is due to the sudden load of blood thrown upon the enfeebled organ.

"With these precautions the operation of transfusion, by the process I have described, is at once as simple as it is effectual; and in sinking from loss of blood it has this advantage, that to the new charge of blood there is added an agent having the property of stimulating the flagging heart into renewed force and activity."

I have thus extracted all that Dr. Richardson has said on this subject, and I now ask, if he thus feared the introduction of any more than two or three drops of liquor ammoniæ into the circulation in 1858, how much did he use in 1854 in attempting to resuscitate from chloroform. He could not have used more than three or four drops, or he would not have thus feared this quantity in 1858. For assuredly had he used this quantity, or more, he would have given benefit rather than have done harm. Liquor ammoniæ is not the strychnoid poison that he imagined it was in 1858, and he would have known this in 1854 if he had used it at that date to restore from chloroform. I have thrown repeatedly from ten to twenty minims into the veins of dogs without harm; and the human subject has been pretty freely injected with it in this colony. Thus, of the same preparation, *viz.*, the liquor ammoniæ fortior. sp. gr. ·880,

* It was the carbonate of ammonia.—G. B. H.

Drs. Jackson and Cotter injected twenty-five minims within an hour or so, with recovery from the syncope and vomiting of snake-poisoning.

Mr. Gillbee used forty minims in a case of narcotism and syncope from chloroform poisoning, with the effect of restoring the man to consciousness and to his home, where he lived thirty-two hours, and then succumbed to an attack of *delirium tremens*, from which his liquor-steeped body never recovered. In this case nothing but good symptoms followed each injection.

Dr. Dowling injected sixty minims in a severe case of snake-poisoning, and heroically saved his man.

Therefore, if Dr. Richardson was so fearful of a few drops in 1858, could he have used it to restore from chloroform, as he says, in 1854? I think he must be making a mistake, deceiving himself in fact. I beg of him, if he have the notes of the experiments by him, to publish them. At any rate, the statement made in his lecture in 1870 is apparently so contradicted by his written words of 1858, and by all that I remember, as to need some explanation. Nothing in Dr. Richardson's work, or in his edition of Snow's work on chloroform, that I can find, suggests the injection of ammonia for any purpose, the only use he made of it being to hold the blood fluid, at the same time regarding it as a poison analogous to strychnia.

Dr. Fayrer, who was consulted on the subject by the Government of Bengal, observed as follows:—

"I have repeatedly tested the efficacy of liquor ammonia used hypodermically with the view of counteracting the action of the virus of the deadly snakes of India on the lower animals, and that the result has been to show that it has no power of saving life.

Snakebites are of different degrees of severity, and represents the inoculation of varying quantities of the virus according to circumstances. A large number of those bitten recovers, and of these the recovery may, no doubt, be aided by medical treatment, and probably ammonia is one of the most useful therapeutic agents for the purpose, and as such I advocate its administration.

In the more severe cases (and there are probably over 20,000 deaths from such annually in India), where a vigorous snake, say a cobra, has *fully* inoculated its poison, I fear all drugs are alike impotent. I am unable to believe, from anything I have yet seen, that an antidote, as the word is conventionally understood, is, or is likely to be, known.

I have read Dr. Halford's views and experiments with much interest as those of a man well-known to science, and I regret that I have been unable to arrive at similar conclusions with reference to the hypodermic injections of ammonia.

My views, so far as they go, are derived from actual experiments carefully and repeatedly performed on animals, with the aid of men well qualified to form opinion or detect errors in what they saw. The conclusions arrived at are recorded in the enclosed pamphlets, which I beg you will submit for His Honor's perusal. As yet I have seen no reason for modifying them.

I have had no opportunity of testing the efficacy of ammonia hypodermically injected in human beings, badly bitten by deadly snakes; but I see no reason for supposing that it would be more efficacious in man in *really severe* bites than in the lower mammalia, on whom the effects of the poison are similar."

SUMMARY OF EXPERIMENTS ON THE INFLUENCE OF SNAKE POISON.

By J. Fayrer, M. D., C. S. I.

(Re-published from the Indian Medical Gazette.)

The experiments, of which this is a summary, were commenced in October 1867, and have been continued as regularly since, at such intervals, as time and other and more important avocations permitted. My object has been to determine by actual observation the effect on life of the poison of the venomous snakes of this country, and to test the value of remedies, whether internal or external.

So many absurd ideas on the subject prevail that it is desirable to know the real truth, not less with reference to the actual *modus operandi* of the poison, than to the value of the many vaunted antidotes. The results, I regret to say, tend to show that, in the present state of our knowledge, we can do little to counteract or neutralize the action of the poison; but what may be expected from treatment I have endeavoured to show.

As to antidotes, I could speak with reserve on the subject of possible future discoveries; my experience does not encourage me to hope that we shall discover anything that can be regarded as an antidote, such as is generally meant by that term. But, considering the imperfection of our knowledge on this and kindred subjects, I would do nought to deter or discourage others from further investigation.

My personal experience is derived from the action of the poison in the lower animals, and a few cases in man; the antagonism of the venom to the vital forces is shown in one as well as in the other, and is no doubt subject to the same laws. The deductions from one are applicable to the other.

The greatest care has been observed in all the experiments, and most of them have been often repeated to exclude, as far as possible, sources of error, and to obviate generalization from insufficient data.

Almost every experiment has been witnessed by competent observers, to whom I am much indebted for their assistance, and for the additional value which their presence attaches to the validity of what was done.

The object of investigation has been the simple truth. I can safely say there was neither foregone conclusion to maintain, nor theory either to support or oppose.

The snakes with which the experiments have been conducted were—

The varieties of Naja Tripudians or Cobra.

The Ophiophagus Elaps or Hamadryad.

The Bungarus Fasciatus or Sankni.

The Bungarus Cœruleus or Krait.

Some of the Hydrophidæ.

The Daboia Russelli.

The Echis Carinata.

The Trimeresurus Monticola.

And in the case of the Calophides and the other Crotalidæ, I have referred to the experiments of others, not having had opportunity of testing them myself.

The living creatures experimented on have been the ox, horse, goat, pig, dog, cat, civet, mongoose, rabbit, rat, fowls, kites, herons, fish, innocent snakes, poisonous snakes, lizards, frogs, toads, snails.

The symptoms produced by the poison both constitutionally and locally have been carefully noted. The state of the blood has also been examined, specially with reference to structural changes—and for this part of the investigation I have been much indebted to Professors Partridge, Ewart, W. Palmer, J. Anderson, and Dr. Douglas Cunningham.

In point of relative deadliness I should be inclined to consider that the cobra, ophiophagus, and daboia are very nearly on a par. They are quite capable of destroying a full grown dog in half an hour, sometimes in much less time; and very frequently I believe man has succumbed within an equally short period, though generally the time is much longer.

The bungarus cœruleus is, I believe, just as deadly, but apparently does not kill quite so quickly. The bungarus fasciatus is less fatal, and kills less quickly than the bungarus cœruleus. The echis, if one may credit the reports from Scinde, and they are confirmed, to a certain extent, by Major MacMahon, Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, is also a very deadly snake. It destroys life rapidly in small animals; but from its small size, it is perhaps less likely to be fatal to man, though from what I have seen of the effects of its poison on pigeons, fowls, and dogs, I should regard it with peculiar dread.

Of the hydrophidæ less is known; but the few experiments I have performed, and those by Mr. Stewart, prove that they are very fatal, and I should think human life would be in great danger from their bite.

The calophides and crotalidæ of Hindustan are certainly not so deadly as those I have mentioned, and though capable of inflicting a painful and, in some instances, no doubt, a dangerous bite, they are not so much dreaded as the other snakes.

There are differences in the symptoms produced by the poisonous bites of the different thanatophidia, but none of any great physiological or pathological import. In some cases convulsions are more marked, and in others death is preceded by a more marked appearance of lethargy. In some, as in those of the echis, the local symptoms are peculiarly severe; in others less so. But the differences are more of degree than of kind. They all point to exhaustion and paralysis of the nerve centres—the sources of the origin of vital force—every function fails rapidly, and vitality is soon extinct.

Local paralysis of the bitten part, great depression, faintness, exhaustion, nausea, vomitting, hæmorrhage, relaxation of the sphincters, involuntary evacuation, not unfrequently of a sanguineous or muco-sanguineous character, precede the complete loss of consciousness, and after this convulsions occur just before life ceases.

The *post-mortem* appearances frequently reveal simply nothing except the marks of the fangs and the slight ecchymosis about them; or if the creature have survived some hours, infiltration, and, perhaps, incipient decomposition of the tissues. The lungs are not generally congested, the heart is not generally overloaded, the viscera look natural enough, death is not traceable to special disturbance of any one great function, such as respiration, and the blood, after death, in the cases of the lower animals, certainly, and if in them, why not in man,* nearly always coagulates firmly on removal from the body, after death, from poisoning by the calubrine snakes. But in death by viper poisoning it remains permanently fluid. The cause of this I am quite unable to explain, but there can be no doubt of the facts as regards the lower animals, for they have been proved by often repeated experiments.

From experiment, I have arrived at the following conclusions.—Snake poison acts with most vigor on the warm-blooded animals; birds succumb very rapidly; a vigorous snake can destroy a fowl in a few seconds.

* It is to be noted that in most recorded *post-mortem* examinations of human beings, who have died from snake bite (whether colubrine or viperine), the blood is noted to have remained fluid after death I cannot reconcile this with the condition of the blood in animals, which is, as I have stated, coagulable after death, from colubrine poisoning, found after death, from viperine poisoning. Further examination is needed.

The power of resistance is generally in relation to the size of the animal, though not altogether so; cats, for example, resist the influence of the poison almost as long as dogs three or four times their size.

The cold-blooded animals also succumb to the poison, but less rapidly. Fish non-venomous snakes, mollusca, all die. So far as I can decide from experience the poisonous snakes are not affected by their own poison, *i. e.*, a cobra may bite itself, or another cobra, and with no evil result.

The less are probably affected by the more poisonous snakes, *e. g.*, the bungarus seem to be affected by cobra poison, though slowly.

It is possible that they can all to some extent affect each other, though infinitely less than other animals. In many of the various experiments I have performed, the cobra, daboia, and krait did not appear to be able to poison themselves or each other. Some of the experiments render this doubtful, and seem to show that a cobra or daboia may poison a krait, or *vice versâ*, but that they escape more frequently than they suffer.

Snake poison is absorbed through delicate membranes. It is deadly when applied to a mucous or serous membrane, to the stomach, or the conjunctiva. The idea that it is only capable of absorption by direct injection into the blood is erroneous.

The blood of animals poisoned to death by the colubrine snakes coagulates after death. That of animals poisoned by the viperidæ remains permanently fluid.

The bodies of animals poisoned by snakes are eaten with impunity by man and animals. I have had repeated proofs of this. The fowls and pigeons killed in my experiments were always taken away and eaten by the sweepers who were present, and who sought them greedily. They were not unfrequently given to dogs or cats; no harm followed.

The blood of an animal dead from snake poisoning is itself poisonous; if injected into another animal, it destroys life. This shews the intensity of the poison; a drop or two diluted with the blood of a fowl or animal renders the whole poisonous. Venomous snakes, though not at all, or very slightly, affected by snake poison, are very susceptible to other poisons, such as strychnine or carbolic acid. The latter destroys them very rapidly, and they seem to regard it with peculiar aversion. Poisonous snakes are not, as a general rule, very aggressive, except perhaps the echis. They seek to be left in quiet, to be let alone. They bite only if disturbed or irritated, and even then they often will not bite, but make one or two strikes at the enemy as if to frighten it.

In my experiments, I had always the greatest difficulty to get the cobra, krait, or daboia to bite voluntarily. An animal may remain in a cage or box with a cobra or daboia a very long time before it is injured, and perhaps, after all, it is taken out untouched, even after trampling on and bruising the snake, in its efforts to escape from its enemy, which is as much frightened as itself. There is much hissing and demonstration of attack, but frequently nothing done. If pressed and overteazed, they bite at last, and if they insert their fangs and retain their hold, the bite is generally fatal.

The echis, however, will strike and mortally wound a fowl or small animal directly it approaches it, and its dart is so rapid that it is scarcely seen.

Snakes frequently strike and even wound without poisoning, or very slightly so. The fang merely scratches and makes a tear, but if inserted and retained for a second the poisonous bite has then been inflicted. Of course, any abrasion or scratch, however trivial, may be dangerous, as some of the virus may be inoculated or shed over it, probably not enough to kill, but sufficient to cause dangerous symptoms.

A snake that has bitten often, or that has very recently eaten, or that has been long in confinement without food, is less dangerous than others; its bite may be almost harmless, though not always so: a daboia that lived a whole year in a cage without food was deadly a few days before its death.

The popular notions as to the effects of the so-called antidotes are, I believe, erroneous; such for the most part being utterly powerless or inert. The ligature, excision or cautery, if applied in time, are the only rational remedies that can be of avail in a really poisonous bite. Others are recovered from by the inherent vigor of the person bitten, aided by rational treatment, support, stimulants, and possibly to some extent by arsenic, iodine, bromine, or potas, or others of the many remedies recommended; but as antidotes in the ordinary acceptation of the term even these, I fear, are no better than others.

The poisonous snakes when they either shed or lose by accident their fangs, regain new ones in from a few days to a month or six weeks. An echis was re-furnished with fangs, firmly anchylosed to the maxillary bone, on the third day after the removal of the former ones. If the whole mucous capsule be removed, and the maxillary bone injured in extracting the fangs, the reserve teeth already developed and the germs are also destroyed, and no new fangs are reproduced. This is often done by the snake-catchers, but when imperfectly, and the reserve fangs and germs not destroyed, fatal accidents have occurred from the unexpected re-appearance of fangs.

Snakes cast their epidermis frequently; the cobra and krait once or twice in a month, but the echis I have kept for three months without its changing its skin. Snakes will live months without food or water. A daboia lived for one year without food. It moulted frequently, became very thin, but it was active and poisonous to the last.

I conclude the summary by remarking that I feel thankful that I have brought this long series of experiments to a conclusion without any accident of a serious nature to those con-

cerned in them. The constant manipulation of excited and vicious venomous snakes is a service of danger, and one in which we could hardly expect to be long engaged without some casualty. I am happy to say that only on two occasions was there any cause for anxiety. In the first, one of my assistants had a small quantity of cobra poison projected into the eye. Immediate ablution and careful avoidance of rubbing removed it, leaving only a temporary congestion and weakness of eye.

In the second case my principal snake-man was bitten by an echis in the thumb; immediate excision and cauterization of the part was had recourse to, and no evil results followed.

Experiments on the effects of the poison of the Hydrophidæ, by W. D. Stewart, Esq., *Civil Surgeon of Pooree, communicated by Dr. J. Fayrer.*

Experiment No. 1.

9th May, 1870, at 5-45 p. m.—The thigh of a half-grown fowl, cleaned of feathers, was presented to the sea snake. It bit rapidly two or three times, and drew blood. After being bitten, the fowl crouched on its bent legs and never stood again.

5-49.—Pupils dilated; shook its head as if excited; then began to droop; eyelids closing; beak resting on the ground.

5-50.—Raising its beak up and down; head rotating from side to side; sitting all the time; no convulsions.

5-55.—Lying on its side quite powerless.

5-59.—Dead in 14 minutes.

With a lens no punctures could be made out; even scratches could hardly be seen at seat of bite; blood dark, coagulated firmly.

From Mr. Stewart's description, I imagine the snake was H. Cyanocincta. In speaking of its fangs, he says:—" Fangs about two-thirds of a line long, with a double curve, first bent forwards at base, then backwards, before terminating in its point. Poison groove extends only from the four-fifth on anterior aspect.

Experiment No. 2.

10th June, 1870.—Present: Mr. Thomson, c. s., and Mr. Stewart.

A long thin-necked snake, with white pea-sized spots on side of neck; unable to bite. Poison gland removed, and inserted at 11 a. m. into a wound made in the thigh of a half-grown fowl.

11-12 p. m.—No apparent result.

3 p. m.—It was observed to be drooping and unable to move.

6 p. m.—Dead.

This snake was most probably H. Chloris.

Experiment No. 3.

July 1st.—A similar snake was obtained on 1st July. It was torpid, but the trial was made by pressing the jaws firmly over the thigh of a fowl.

No result.

Experiment No. 4.

June 20th.—A Pelamis Bicolor, torpid and unable to bite. Mouth opened, and jaws made to close firmly over fleshy part of a fowl's thigh.

No result.

Experiment No. 5.

June 29th,—A sea snake (probably H. Cyanocincta) was made to close its jaws on a chicken's thigh at 6 a. m., with firm pressure, as it could not bite voluntarily.

9 a. m.—Lame, crouched.

3 p. m.—Eye-lids half-closed; head drooping; respiration gasping, during which beak opens, and a crowing sound occurs; feathers ruffled; purged frequently.

June 30th.—Lying half-dead; refuses food; mark of bite bluish colour.

July 1st.—Recovered and able to move about; it remained well.

Experiment No. 6.

June 30th.—A Pelamis Bicolor, caught fresh in a hand net. It was quite lively, and able to bite.

A small fowl was bitten by it at 6-26 a. m.; the wound scarcely a scratch.

7 a. m.—Crouching, drooping.

8 a. m.—Beak rising and falling.

9 a. m.—Insensible.

9-50 a. m.—Quite dead.

Blood fluid after death.

Experiment No. 7.

July 5th, 1870.—A sea snake, a new species, allied to H. Hardwickii, bit a full-sized fowl in the thigh at 8-30 a. m. The marks of the bite were distinct.

8-34.—Fowl seated.

8-35.—Drooping; eyes closing; rotating the head on the beak in a sitting posture.

8-38.—Convulsed; head resting on ground.
8-42.—Continued convulsions.
8-42.—Legs thrown backwards in final spasm; tail spread out; quite dead in 17 minutes.
Blood coagulated after death.

EXPERIMENT No. 8.

July 22nd.—The same snake was tried on a dog, but it was too feeble to bite: its jaws were pressed firmly on the inner part of the high. No evil result to the dog.

EXPERIMENT No. 9.

Hydrophis Cyanocincta, 4 feet long, bit a half-grown fowl voluntarily in the thigh twice or thrice, drawing blood, and leaving slight ecchymosis at 9-37.
9-40.—Fowl drooping; eyes closing; head resting on beak.
9 41.—Fell over on its side.
9-42.—Convulsed.
9-46.—Dead in 9 minutes.

EXPERIMENT No. 10.

The same snake bit a pariah dog, twice on the thigh, at 4-40 P. M.
5-20.—Dog restive, salivated, burrowing its muzzle in the sand.
5-25.—Seated, body thrown forwards, head down, partially convulsed, salivation increasing.
5-30.—Spasms; defecated.
5-35.—Involuntary evacuations; respiration slow; tongue hanging out of mouth; salivation very profuse.
5-40.—Dead in one hour.

EXPERIMENT No. 11.

July 23rd.—The same snake, kept alive in a hole in the wet sand, bit a full grown fowl at 7-35 A. M. This was not a fair bite, and took no effect. Bit again at 7-45 effectively. Fowl sat down after the bite.
8-11.—Lay down; head resting on beak; became convulsed.
8-25.—Convulsions.
8-35.—Dead.
The Hydrophis of four feet in length is evidently a very dangerous creature.

Experiments with Snake Poison by DR. FAYRER.

I am indebted to Mr. Galiffe, Collector and Supervisor of Calcutta Canals, for fine specimens of Hydrophis Coronata and Enhydrina Bengalensis from Dhappa.

EXPERIMENT No. 1.

A fowl was bitten in the thigh by Enhydrina Bengalensis, about 43 inches long, at 5-48 P. M. of 11th August.
The snake was sluggish, and could only be made to bite by forcibly closing the jaws in the fowl's thigh. The fangs were small, and barely drew blood.
5-51.—Crouched, and became convulsed almost immediately.
Died at 5-55, or in 7 minutes.
The blood formed a firm coagulum when removed from the body after death.

EXPERIMENT No. 2.

August 12th.—The above snake died at 9 P. M. yesterday. Its jaws were closed with pressure on a fowl's thigh this morning at 7-34 A. M.
8-5.—The fowl limps.
8-12.—Crouching; feathers staring; wings expanded.
8-20.—Head drooping, resting point of the beak on the ground.
9-5.—Remains in the same condition.
9-50.—Convulsed.
11-35.—Remained in much the same condition until death after four hours.
The poison of this snake when vigorous and fresh in its own element, the salt water, must be very deadly.

EXPERIMENT No. 3.

On the 9th August, a Hydrophis Coronata was made, with much difficulty, and only by pressure, to close its very small jaws on the comb, and then on the thigh of a half-grown chicken. At 3-30 P. M., the chicken was excited, but apparently not in pain after the bite.
4 P. M.—Pecked some grains of rice.
4-11.—Crouching.
4-16.—Head falls over; starts when its beak touches the ground.
4-30.—Drowsy; beak resting on the ground; wings drooping.
4-53.—Eyes closed, beak resting on the ground; starts at intervals; any noise makes it rise with a jerk.
5-15.—Cannot be roused by noise, but starts when touched; falls over on its side.
5-33.—Apparently dead, lying on its side; slight convulsions when raised by the wings.
5-55.—Dead in 2 hours and 25 minutes.

The poison of this snake is also very virulent; it was weak, had been many days in captivity, living in fresh water, but without food. The head is exceedingly small, and the fangs almost imperceptible. In its native element, I should imagine, it is, notwithstanding its small jaws, very dangerous. I have never met with a case of bite of the Hydrophis in the human being, but I think there can be no doubt that if a man were bitten by a well-grown snake, and in the water, where the snake would be active and vigorous, the danger would be as great as though he were bitten by a cobra on the land. Few accidents occur, the boatmen know the danger and avoid them.

Mr. Galiffe in his note to me also speaks of a fatal case in 1½ hours, which occurred somewhere in the vicinity of the Salt Water Lake.

In the Returns for 1869 I find a notice of a fatal case of a master of a ship who was bitten when bathing at Moulmein. I append a very interesting case, taken from the naval records, in which a seaman of H. M. S. *Algerine* was bitten mortally by a sea snake caught at Madras.

The case is in the transactions of the Zoological Society of London, vol. 2, p. 303.

"The other death in this vessel (H. M. S. *Algerine*) requires a more lengthened notice. On the 9th October, while the ship lay at anchor in the Madras roads, a water snake was caught measuring seven feet six inches long, and six inches-and-a-half in girth at the thickest part. After the patient had handled the reptile for some time, it suddenly bit him on the inside of the index finger of the right hand, inflicting a wound resembling that caused by the point of a pin. He declined having the wound fomented, having been bitten by reptiles of the same kind, as he supposed, in the Straits of Malacca, without any bad consequences. At 8 A. M., half an hour after the infliction of the wound, he made a good breakfast, dressed, and about 10 o'clock went on deck. After taking a few turns, he was suddenly seized with vomiting, the matter ejected being of a dark-brown colour, resembling coffee ground, and of a very offensive odour. After a short time his pulse became small, variable, and intermitting, and the pupils were dilated, but contracted steadily by the stimulus of light. The left side of the face was slightly paralysed; there was subsultus tendinum, and the skin was covered with a cold, clammy perspiration; the countenance was anxious and indicative of much distress. In consequence of the spasmodic action of the muscles of the glottis, he breathed with great difficulty. The integuments from the wound to the wrist were slightly swollen, and on the right side of the neck and face they presented a mottled appearance of dark purple and livid colour. A ligature having been placed above the wrist, and fomentations applied to the hand, a liniment, composed of turpentine, liq. ammoniæ, and olive oil, was rubbed on the throat and neck. He made frequent attempts to swallow a mixture containing liq. ammoniæ and tinct. opii, but failed. At 10-20, in consequence of the spasms of the muscles of the glottis, he was put into a warm-bath, which apparently relieved the symptoms, and enabled him to take a dose of the mixture, which caused him to vomit a dark ropy fluid. About 20 minutes, after coming out of the bath (in which he remained 10 minutes), the spasmodic actions of the muscles of the neck and throat became more severe, and the whole body assumed a purple colour. The breathing became very difficult from the obstructions caused by a dark-brown substance, which came away in a stringy form from the air-passages. By 11 o'clock he was in a state of coma, the pupils were contracted, and the pulse imperceptible at the wrist. At 11-20, not quite four hours from the time he was bitten, he died. It does not appear that any *post-mortem* examination of the body took place. It will be remarked that the symptoms in this case very much resembled those produced by the bite of a rabid animal, although they were much more violent and more speedily fatal."

Taken from the Statistical Report on the health of the Navy on the East Indian Station in the years 1837, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, and '43.

Remarks on certain of the Hydrophidæ, and Extracts from Notes on them by MR. STEWART, *Civil Surgeon of Pooree.*

"I have been fortunate in getting a number of both these specimens (H. Cyanocincta) lately, but unfortunate again, in that they perished very soon after I got them; some in fact were brought nearly dead. Whether it is that the violent surf threw them on the shore, or that they are with difficulty kept alive when once removed from the sea, I am not sure. The fact, however, is the same, that though kept in a gurrah of sea-water and exposed to the air, the animals are very feeble after 10 or 12 hours.

"I intend to have readier arrangements in future, so as to get the snakes to bite as soon after they are caught as possible. I am sorry that my attempts to get them to bite lately have been a failure from the above cause; but I hope to be able to supply you with a few facts as soon as I can.

"The Pelamis Bicolor is called by the Telinga fishermen Kullunder Samp, and is looked on as a very deadly snake by them; but I hope to satisfy myself about the truth of this.

"I got a female Hydrophis Cyanocincta brought to me dead. It had 16 eggs in it, each as large as a full-sized hen's egg. The young snakes in each egg were perfectly formed, and about six inches long.

"I still experience the same difficulty in getting the snakes active enough to bite. When they are freshly thrown upon the shore, they are ready to bite; but by the time I get them they are exhausted.

"I have tried dissecting out the poison gland, and inserting it under the skin of the thigh of a fowl. The first was from a thin-necked small-headed snake. The fowl did not appear to be affected at the time, but was found all but dead three hours after; and by six hours was quite dead. I tried Pelamis Bicolor this way, but failed. I am not, however, satisfied with this, as I was told that the snake was first brought to my house while I was out, and had been biting at sticks and other things thrust into its mouth. So I think its poison may have been exhausted.

"Sea snakes are at this season (June) very difficult to obtain. In the quieter months of the cold weather, when a great deal of fishing goes on, I believe numbers are then caught in drag nets; whereas just now, with high sea and fresh breezes, nothing is done, and I have great difficulty in getting fresh specimens.

"A good plan for keeping the sea snakes alive is to make holes in the wet sand near the sea-water. I was thus able to keep one alive all day, and able to bite yesterday evening and again this morning. So placed, they must be protected from kites and crows by a cover of some kind.

"From my little experience of the Hydrophidæ, I can say that I have not yet seen one which did not kill if it bit fairly. Three difficulties I have noticed in the way of a fair bite; first, the inertness of the snake after being removed from its native element; second, the extreme difficulty in getting its small poison fangs to insert in anything like tough skin; third, the feeble power of the jaws of some, from natural conformation and from want of muscular action, necessary for full closure, and expulsion of the poison. Every snake that was found active and able to bite of itself, closing its jaws perceptly, inflicted a fatal wound. Mere pressure of the jaws of dead and dying snakes over soft parts, with the view to bring out the action of the poison, was in nearly every instance followed by no result.

"The dissection and insertion of the poison gland was tried in two instances; in one death followed after some hours; in the other case it was a failure. I have been trying to find out from fishermen any peculiarities they know of the Hydrophidæ, but their statements are seldom the same on two occasions.

"I have not been able to hear of any fatal bites from sea snakes in fishermen, who dabble so freely in the waters, either when fishing with small hand nets near the shore, or in catamarans further out. As I said before, many snakes are enclosed in deep sea-nets, but these men know their deadly properties and lift them away.

"The fact of these men plying about so freely in the water near the surf, and withal escaping being bit, should go far to remove the fears of sea-bathers, even though it be more generally known that they are liable in the enjoyment to be in proximity to such deadly neighbours. I have enquired of several fishermen, but not one can recollect of any man losing his life in this way.

"Natives declare that Pelamis is the most deadly of all, and refer to their Shastras about it. The boatmen believe that this snake bit Mahadeb, and the god, to cool the burning effect of the venom, dipped himself in the sea, on which account Juggurnauth (or Maha Probha, as he is also called) banished the Kullunder Samp (Pelamis) beyond the seas. Mahadeb is a god worshipped under water, and exposed only once a year. I have not had an opportunity of enquiring into this fable from the pundits."

In addition to these notes, Mr. Stewart has been kind enough to send me some fine specimens of Pelamis Bicolor, Hydrophis Cyanocincta, H. Jerdonii, H. Curta, H. Chloris and another new species which Dr. Anderson, the Curator of the Indian Museum, says is allied to H. Hardwickii, but quite different. He has named it H. Fayreri.

With several of these Mr. Stewart was able to experiment, and the results of these experiments, which are appended, prove that the venom of the Hydrophidæ justifies the evil repute it has acquired.

My own experience of the Hydrophidæ is limited to experiments with H. Coronata and Enhydrina Bengalensis. For these specimens I am indebted to Mr. Galiffe, Collector and Supervisor of Calcutta Canals. They were caught by fishermen in the tidal nullahs near Calcutta, and experiment proved them to be very poisonous.

On enquiry from Mr. Galiffe on the subject, he says—"I have enquired from the fishermen of any fatal case of snake-bite. In one instance a fisherman was bitten by one Ghunga Berah, and died in 1½ hour. They speak of three other kinds, whose bites, however, are easily cured."

Mr. Stewart observes, what has been noticed by others, that the Hydrophidæ are very delicate and die soon after being captured, even if in their native element. I was astonished, therefore, to find that a fine specimen of H. Coronata lived for 8 or 10 days, although it was only occasionally placed in a jar of fresh water, the rest of the time living in an ordinary cage like other snakes. The movements were exceedingly graceful in the water, whilst it seemed powerless, stupid, and blind on the land. Its head and jaws were exceedingly small, and it was with the greatest difficulty it was made to bite, and then only by compressing its jaws; when, however, it did insert its fangs, small as they were, the poison was soon fatal to a fowl.

Fatal case of poisoning by Daboia Russelli by Dr. W. A. Thomson, *Staff Surgeon, H. M. S. "Thayetmyo," communicated by Dr. J. Fayrer.*

The following very interesting account of a fatal case of snake-poisoning has been forwarded to me by Dr. Thomson, Staff Surgeon, H. M. S., from Thayetmyo, in Burmah.

From the description, the snake was evidently Daboia Russelli, or Russel's Viper, the Tiepolonga of Ceylon.

28th Sept. 1870.

The following instance occured at Thayetmyo, British Burma, in May 1868. The subject was a gunner of the Royal Artillery. By kind permission of Dr. Croker, R. A , at present in medical charge of A-23, R. A., I am enabled to furnish the following particulars extracted from the Case Book.

The case was recorded by Dr. Murray, Staff Assistant Surgeon, who was in medical charge of the Battery at the time the accident occurred.

R. W., age 23 years. Service 9 years.

A strong powerfully-built man, of good muscular development, was admitted into hospital this morning (May 22nd, 1868). States that soon after daybreak, as he was entering the "fowl-house," which is in close proximity to the barracks, he observed a dark thick-set snake of about two feet and a half in length (species unknown, but not a cobra), and that he took up a piece of bamboo and began teasing it, whereupon the reptile turned and bit him on the finger.

The snake held on for a short time, and it was with some little difficulty the man shook it off. The "fowl-house," where the accident occurred, is distant from the hospital about 600 or 700 yards. The man came at once to hospital, being advised by one of his comrades to do so, when on the way he became very weak.

The apothecary saw the patient on his arrival at hospital.

It is supposed that a lapse of 20 minutes must have occurred from the time he received the bite until he reached the hospital, and nothing had been done meantine in the way of remedies.

The apothecary immediately scarified the wounded finger freely, made the patient suck the wound, and administered ammonia. I was then sent for, and proceeded without delay. On examination, I found two small punctured wounds on first phalanx of index finger of the left hand. The finger itself was swollen and livid.

The patient complained of very little pain, but seemed naturally anxious, although it was considered by many that the snake was non-venomous.

I ordered hot fomentations with a view to encourage, as much as possible, the bleeding from the part where it had been freely scarified.

I also ordered constant fomentations all over the arm.

An aperient was given. It was directed that the patient be carefully watched.

Vespere, 6 P. M.—The bowels were moved through the day, but the patient has been restless, turning on one side, then on another.

The finger and hand are considerably swollen and discoloured, and the fore-arm is partially so.

The pain is not severe, although he complains of it, extending up the arm; no swelling from elbow upwards.

Is slightly feverish.

Pulse good and not hurried; complains of thirst; ordered lemonade to drink.

To have an opiate at bed time.

The hand and arm to be constantly stuped with poppy-heads, and the patient to be carefully watched during the night.

23rd May.—On my visit this morning, I found the man most dangerously ill.

At times excited, tossing about his arms and legs in every direction, and rolling his head from one side to another.

The pulse almost imperceptible. Breathing hurried, 40·1′. Surface covered with cold clammy sweat. Conscious when roused, and then immediately falling back into a stupor.

Face suffused.

Ordered brandy and water, stimulating draughts of ammonia, and turpentine stupes to extremities.

The left hand and arm greatly swollen. Bluish tint over the hand. Surface from elbow to shoulder much reddened.

The inflammation extended to the left side of chest, which was also red and swollen.

He rallied a little for upwards of an hour between 7 and 8 A. M., and then began to sink. Pupils became contracted, and insensible to the stimulus of light.

From 8 A. M. he became rapidly unconscious. Now and again he tossed himself about with such violence that the attendants had some difficulty in keeping him in bed.

The treatment mentioned above was persevered in, and, in addition, galvanism was applied along the spine and over the chest.

At 8-30 A. M. he was moribund. Respiration 40. Restless and unconscious. Heart's action fluttering. Spasmodic twitchings observed over course of diaphragm. Pulse at wrist not detected.

Died at 9 A. M.

Post-mortem appearances 7 hours after death.

External appearance of the body was that of a person who had been well nourished and healthy, and of great muscular development.

The left hand and arm were considerably swollen; also swelling of left axilla.

Two small punctured wounds were observed on first phalanx of index finger of left hand.

Head.—On removing calvarium, considerable congestion was observed of the vessels on the surface of the brain. There was a general softened state of the brain subtance throughout.

In right lateral ventricle a small quantity of serous fluid was found.

Thorax.—Lungs collapsed. When cut into were found gorged with blood, the latter being remarkable for its fluidity. The apices of lungs were emphysematous.

Heart.—Size normal, structure healthy. A large clot of blood in left ventricle, extending into ascending portion of aorta, and having appearance and consistence of black currant jelly; clots were also found in right ventricle and auricle, and in pulmonary arteries. That in the latter was semi-fluid.

Liver.—Normal, and appearance when cut into healthy.

Gall bladder distended with bile.

Bowels.—Appearance healthy. Spleen, natural size, soft and easily broken up by the fingers. Kidneys, healthy in structure, and normal in size. Bladder empty.

REMARKS.—The above case was highly interesting. I saw the man about one hour and a half before death, when his symptoms were exactly as described by Dr. Murray.

I did not see the snake, as unfortunately it had been destroyed and thrown away the day before.

The following description, however, was given to me by Assistant Apothecary Roberts, A-23, R. A:—

"It was a snake about 2½ feet in length, with a flat oval head. The thickest part of the body measured about three inches in circumference. The tail was five inches long.

"The colour of the head and back of a French grey; the belly white.

"In the middle of the back ran a row of lozenge-shaped spots (white).

"It had two large curved fangs."

I am inclined to believe from the description that the snake was a species of viper.

THAYETMYO,
The 25th July 1870.

W. A. THOMSON, *M. D.*,
Staff Surgeon.

Note.—When the left hand was cut into, the muscles were found disintegrated and of a dark colour. When the upper arm was cut into, the muscles soft and infiltrated with serous effusion.

D. MURRAY, *M. D.*,
Staff Asst. Surgeon.

On the Treatment of Snake-bite.

Snake poison produces fatal or deleterious effects, either by completely paralysing the nerve centres, and thus causing rapid dissolution, or by partially paralysing them, and poisoning the blood, thereby inducing pathological conditions of a secondary nature, which may, according to circumstances, cause the slightest or the most dangerous symptoms.

The effect produced depends on two sets of conditions: *first*, the species of the snake, its actual state at the time, the quantity and quality of its poison, and the circumstances under which it inflicts the bite; *second*, the species, size, and vigour of the living creature, and the circumstances under which it is bitten.

Snake poison is essentially a neurotic, or nerve force paralyser, and, when it takes full effect, it kills by annihilating, in some unknown way, the source of nerve force.

But it is also an irritant; for, if applied to a mucous membrane, or to the conjunctiva, it causes violent inflammation; absorption at the same time takes place, and the symptoms of poisoning are produced.

It is also, to a certain extent, a septic; for if the bitten creature survive, the wound and the parts about it are apt to slough and to induce septicæmia. The poison acts by absorption; that is, by entering the circulation, and so reaching the nerve centres; it produces, according to the quantity or intensity of the venom, either death, or severe local and constitutional symptoms. If it find entry by a large vein, such as the femoral or jugular, life may be destroyed in a few seconds.

The blood itself is affected by the poison. I have not been able to detect any corpuscular changes, such as those described by Professor Halford, nor have I any exact information on the chemical changes it undergoes or may have undergone; but that it is altered there can be no doubt; and in poisoning of the lower animals, at all events by the viperidæ, its coagulability after death is generally destroyed, whilst after death by poisoning, by the colubrine snakes, the blood generally coagulates.

As the blood is the channel through which the poison acts, it is obvious that the first object should be to arrest, destroy, or prevent its entry into the circulation, or, if it have already entered, neutralize or counteract its action, or to procure its elimination by the agency of the natural depurating organs and their secretions, and to treat local, consecutive, and constitutional symptoms by such remedial measures as may be required by the patient's condition. Absorption takes place with extreme rapidity; so fast, indeed, that it was formerly supposed, in the case of some of the more active poisons, that they acted by transmission of a shock through

the nervous system; and, so far as we know at present, it is not improbable that such, in some instances, may be the case. But rapid as the effect of snake bite sometimes is, there is no reason to believe that it operates on the nerve centres through any other channel than that of the vascular system.

The experiments of Blake, Hering, and later of Claude Bernard, show that absorption takes place with such rapidity as to explain the most rapid deaths from such cause. Blake (*vide* Guy's Forensic Medicine, 3rd edition, page 388) found that a poison passed from the jugular vein to the lungs of a dog in from four to six seconds; from the jugular vein to the coronary arteries of the heart in seven seconds; a poison injected into the jugular vein was distributed throughout the circulation in nine seconds. Claude Bernard found that a saturated solution of sulphuretted hydrogen introduced into the jugular vein of a dog began to be eliminated from the lungs in three seconds, and when injected into the femoral vein of the same dog in six seconds.

I have neither seen nor heard of any case of snake poisoning in man or the lower animals so rapid, though in some I have observed the first symptoms in a few seconds, as to justify the conclusion that poisoning had occurred otherwise than through the medium of the circulation.

Such being the rapidity of the absorption and action of the poison, it is obvious that if the means, whatever they may be, of destroying and arresting its entry, be not applied immediately, but little benefit can be expected from them. If more than a few seconds have elapsed, we can only hope by these measures to prevent the entry of so much of the poison as may be diffused in the areolar tissue surrounding the bitten spot.

As the chief hope of safety lies in preventing the entry of any poison at all into the circulation, the earlier appropriate measures are resorted to, the better is their chance of success. These I will now describe.

The ligature.—This, if applied immediately, at a little distance above the bitten part, may not only arrest the entry of the poison into the circulation, but may also prevent its diffusion in the areolar tissue in a centric direction. The efficacy of this method of treatment has long been recognized by the natives of this country, who apply it, not just above the bite only, but at several places on the limb at intervals of some inches. There is reason to believe that if this be done without delay, the course of the poison may sometimes be stayed and life saved. Not long ago I saw a professional snake-charmer in the employ of the King of Oude, who said that he had been bitten in the finger by a fresh cobra. A ligature was immediately tied in three or four places above the bite, and though he suffered constitutionally to some extent, he had escaped with life. His finger, however, was shrunk and anchylosed, owing to excessive burning, the result of fire which was applied in the form of live-coal until the tendon shrivelled and was destroyed.

The danger and difficulty lie in not applying the ligature quickly enough. The confusion and alarm caused by the bite, the brief time that must elapse before the simplest ligature can be improvised, are liable to cause dangerous delay; and with every second of time lost, the danger increases. There is also the probability that the ligature may not be sufficiently tightened; no mercy, therefore, can be shewn; it must be tightened to the utmost, or it will not effect its purpose, and the poison will enter and do its fatal work. A piece of the dress twisted, a bit of string, a strap, anything that can be made to enclose the limb or part, should be immediately applied, and should be strained to the uttermost by twisting with a piece of stick; nor should the tension cease until the circulation is entirely arrested, and the part is livid with the retained blood.

The experiments I have made on the lower animals show not only how rapidly the poison enters, if the circulation be not immediately arrested, but also how difficult it is so thoroughly to compress the limb as to completely stop the circulation.

I found it all but impossible, with the strength of a pair of hands, so to tighten the ligature as to effect complete strangulation of a dog's hind leg.

The method most likely to succeed would be to tie the ligature tightly round the part, including a piece of stick, or some such lever, and then, by twisting the stick, so completely strangulate the part that circulation ceases—at whatever cost, this should be done. If the bite be in a finger, thumb, or toe, the first ligature should be applied a short distance above the bite, a second on the fore-arm or leg, and even a third higher up; it is the best, perhaps the only, chance of saving life; and however great the pain, it must be endured. No time should be lost in scarifying the punctures so as to allow the blood to flow freely; and then in applying fire, a live-coal, a red-hot iron, some caustic, mineral or carbolic acid, to the wound, so as to destroy the poison which is contained in the strangulated part; the disorganization must be very complete, or even then it will fail, as enough of the poison may remain to be subsequently absorbed when the ligature is removed, and after all destroy life. In the case of a finger or toe, I believe that immediate amputation would be justifiable, if the sufferer or his companions, an instrument being at hand, had the moral courage to lop off the part at once.

The natives are in the habit of placing a live-coal, or of exploding gun-powder, on the bitten part, and no doubt they are right in doing so.

The place and circumstances under which snake-bites occur are frequently such as not to leave much choice of means; but it would generally be possible to extemporize a ligature and a hot coal, or perhaps among sportsmen a little gun-powder might be forthcoming. Should the bite be inflicted on a part of the body where a ligature could not be applied, the only expedient remaining is to excise the part to the depth of punctures, let it bleed freely, and then apply fire or caustic. There is no time for reflection or consideration; it must be done at once, and thoroughly, or there is no hope of avoiding the influence of the poison. If the snake has been

seen and recognized as venomous, no doubt remains as to its necessity. But, if it has not been seen, and the marks indicate a poisonous snake-bite, the patient must have the benefit of the doubt, or his chance of life may be lost.

Suction either by the mouth or cupping-glasses is useful; for the latter purpose any small vessel might suffice; a little spirit or a piece of burnt paper alone would serve to exhaust the air; that by the mouth is efficacious, but it must be borne in mind that there is danger in applying the poison to the lips, for it may be absorbed, and evil results follow to the operator. But suction, however practised, should be applied after the ligature in those cases where that application is practicable; where it is not, after excision, and before the application of caustic or cautery. Fire may be applied, as I have said, either by the live-coal, the hot iron, or by exploding gun-powder on the part, or by the moxa.

The mineral acids, chloride of zinc, carbolic acid, or strong acetic acid, may be applied with a piece of old linen or cotton attached to the end of a piece of stick or other convenient vehicle.

The liq. ammoniæ, or liq. potas, are among the local applications recommended, but I have ascertained, by experiment, that they do not destroy the poisonous properties of the verus, although *mixed with it* in even more than equal quantities, and therefore are not to be trusted. Ipecacuanha, iodine, and other specifics are recommended as local applications. They are, I fear, useless.

Such are the local measures to be resorted to. At the same time, as there is great and rapidly increasing depression both from mental as well as physical causes, stimulants should be given at once frequently and freely. Hot brandy, or whisky, or rum and water, equal parts of each, are the best. Ammonia is also useful as a stimulant, and may be given in any of its officinal forms—the carbonate, the liq. ammoniæ, or the eau-de-luce. But it is simply as a stimulant, and has no specific or antidotal action beyond this. At the same time, warmth and sinapisms to the precordial and epigastric regions, in some cases cold douches, and all measures that may tend to rouse and stimulate the failing nervous energy, should be resorted to. So far popular notions are supported by science. But another popular view of the treatment of the so-called lithargy induced by the poison—that by walking the person violently about, and keeping him awake by flogging, pinching and other such violent measures—is, in my opinion, of very doubtful efficacy, if not altogether wrong. The man who is dying from snake-bite is perishing from rapid exhaustion of nerve force. To make him take violent exercise and deprive him of rest seems to me more likely to do harm than good. It would be almost as reasonable to give a man a blow on the head to recover him from concussion of the brain, or give him antimony to cure him of sea-sickness. Let him lie down; leave him to rest, to sleep, if he can. Many of the cases of so-called poisoning are not poisoning at all; the snake has not been seen, and it may have been innocent, or it may have been a poisonous snake, but exhausted. The punctures are there, and the appearances are all those of snake-bite. But the depression is due to mental shock from the dread of impending death. I have seen such a case.

Rousing, in the fashion I have alluded to, might do good here, but I believe that in real poisoning it can do only harm by exhausting the already-sinking powers of life. It may be said, it has often succeeded; people have been so treated and recovered. Who can say they would not have recovered as soon, perhaps sooner, without it? "*Post hoc*" does not always mean "*Propter hoc.*"

With reference to the snake stones which, when applied to the bites, are said to absorb and suck out the poison and obviate its evil effects, I have only to say that I believe they are perfectly powerless to produce any such effect. Of this more subsequently.

As unfortunately, in a large number of cases, persons who have been bitten by venomous snakes are not so promptly and vigorously treated, and the poison has found entry and manifested its presence by dangerous symptoms, it is too late to hope for any benefit from the application of the ligature or other local measures having for their object neutralization or destruction of the poison. The only course of treatment now to be adopted is that of endeavouring to neutralize or counteract the action of the poison which has already affected the nerve centres and poisoned the blood, and to support the strength during the continuance of the depressing influence.

This brings me to speak of the so-called antidotes, many of which have been and are so much vaunted. To name them all would be impossible, but I may say that most reliance has been placed on a few, such as ammonia, arsenic, iodine, bromine, the poison and the bile of other snakes, the guaco plant, ipecacuanha, aristolochia, senega, and, indeed, on nearly every drug in or out of the pharmacopœia, to say nothing of many other things that have been in vogue among the ignorant, vulgar, or superstitious, and that have nothing whatever but credulity to suggest their utility. I have made repeated experiments with many of them on the lower animals, and have seen nothing to induce me to believe that they have any good effect whatever.

I have no hesitation in saying that I believe them to be useless, and that excepting for their stimulant action, when they have any, they are inert. When the symptoms of poisoning have set in, either when the ligature and excision, or caustic or cautery, have failed, or when they have not been used, I believe that the only rational treatment is to endeavour to rouse the sinking energies, and arrest the tendency to fatal paralysis of the nerve force, by the aid of alcohol or other stimulants, such as ammonia or ether, judiciously administered, avoiding anything that can depress, such as fatigue or over-exertion, especially that of the popular

method of making the sufferer walk when his force is almost expended. Brandy or whisky, indeed any form of alcohol, should be given freely and frequently, though not in large quantities sometimes recommended. Galvanism may also be of service along the spine to the solar plexus or to the heart; in certain cases cold douches may be useful. Hot bottles and sinapisms may be applied, and every encouragement should be given to the sufferer, for much of the depression depends on mental causes. I have seen a strong man, who appeared almost at the point of death (from fright), recover in a very short time when I told him that the snake that had bitten him was innocent, and let it take hold of my finger to prove it so. So that whatever can be done to remove this element of depression, should be done by encouragement and assurance of safety (when the snake is found to have been innocent or weak), and in other cases, with hopes of recovery, which not unfrequently takes place, not because antidotes have been given, but because the bite has been imperfect or the snake incompetent; and, no doubt the recovery may be aided and expedited by treatment such as I have described. It will be inferred from what I have said that I put little faith in any of the so-called antidotes. My views of the treatment of snake-bite are, that if the early endeavours to prevent the entry of the poison into the system are unsuccessful, as unfortunately is too frequently the case, our reliance must be placed on supporting the strength with alcoholic, ammoniacal, or ethereal stimulants, and by treating consecutive mischief of constitutional or local character by such combination of remedial measures as the peculiar symptoms may suggest. My belief is that, if a certain quantity of the poison have entered the circulation, we can expect but little benefit from treatment of any kind; where less has entered, yet enough to cause dangerous, present and consecutive symptoms, we may do much to support the strength and save life by ordinary rational measures. But that we possess any drug or substance, solid or fluid, that, either swallowed or inoculated, can counteract or neutralize the poison once absorbed, and acting on the nerve centres, I do not believe, and I think the notion that we do is a dangerous one and liable to do harm by inspiring confidence in ways and means in which none should be placed. I have already explained how snake-bites may occur, and yet the bitten person may not be poisoned at all; or so slightly, as to leave it quite possible that recovery may take place. In such cases, recovery is due mainly to the inherent vigour of the individual, and in part, no doubt, to treatment. It is also my belief that a large proportion of such cases would recover without any treatment at all, though in some the judicious use of remedies may turn the balance in the patient's favor. I neither wish to discourage treatment, nor to throw cold water on investigation, but merely to state the facts as I think they exist.

It is right that the truth should be known, even if it be not what we could wish it; and it is better that we should study preventive measures and ascertain exactly how much we can do in those cases where our aid may be of avail, than that we should trust to measures which common sense and science alike should make us distrust.

With reference to the subsequent effects, constitutional or local, they should be treated on ordinary surgical principles. The strength should be supported by nutrients and wine, with such mineral or vegetable tonics as may seem appropriate. Collections of pus should be evacuated; the separation of sloughs aided by poultices and antiseptics, and the healing wounds dressed as other wounds of a similar form or character from other causes would be dressed and tended.

Should symptoms of a pyæmic or septicæmic nature arise, we must treat them as we would do similar conditions arising under other circumstances. The result will depend on the extent of blood-poisoning and the vigour of the person.

Although, from what I have said, it will be evident that in cases of real bites from the deadly forms of snake our reliance is chiefly on early and preventive measures, and not on the so-called antidotes, I hope it will not be inferred that I mean we are altogether powerless; far from it! I believe that in a number of cases—and I have described them—we may be of use; and we can, at all events, alleviate suffering, give hope and confidence where we are justified in doing so, and do all that science and common sense suggest as likely to be of service. The plan suggested by Dr. Halford, of Melbourne, of injecting ammoniæ into the veins, does certainly seem more rational than most suggestions that have been made, and I regret exceedingly that in my own experiments it has proved of no avail. The reason may, indeed, be in the greater virulence of the Indian Thanatophidia, and this may be the explanation of my failure where Dr. Halford has found success. But after all, the more venomous snake is the most crucial test. I would say the same in reference to the similar use of the liq. potas by Dr. Shortt in Madras. He, I believe, does not attach the same amount of importance to it as Dr. Halford does to the ammoniæ. In my researches both have been equally powerless, and I confess that I have felt much disappointed that experience has not confirmed the benefit of what certainly were rational suggestions by authorities to whom science is deeply indebted for much valuable information and most earnest investigation on an important subject.

I would summarize the treatment of snake-bite as follows:—Apply, at once, a ligature or ligatures, at intervals of a few inches, as tight as you can possibly tie them; and the one nearest to the wound tighten by twisting with a stick or other such agent. Scarify the wound, and let it bleed freely. Apply either a hot iron or live-coal, or explode some gun-powder over the part; or apply either carbolic or some mineral acid or caustic. Let the patient suck the wound whilst you are getting the cautery ready; or if any one else will run the risk, let him do it.

If it be a positive bite on a toe or finger, especially if the snake has been recognized as a deadly one, either completely excise, or amputate immediately at the next joint. If the bite

be on another part, where a ligature cannot be applied, or indeed if it be on the limbs above the toes or fingers, cut the part out at once completely.

Let the patient be quiet. Do not fatigue him by exertion. When, or even before, symptoms of poisoning make their appearance, give eau-de-luce, or liq. or carbonate of ammoniæ, or even better than these—hot spirits and water. There is no occasion to intoxicate the person, but give it freely, and at frequent intervals.

If he become low, apply sinapisms and hot bottles, galvanism or electro-magnetism over the heart and diaphragm. Cold douches may also be useful.

The antidotes, in addition, may be used by those who have faith in them; but, as I have said, I fear there is no reason to believe that they are of any use. Encourage and cheer the patient as much as possible. As to local effects, if there be great pain, anodynes may be applied or administered, and antiseptic poultices to remove sloughs; collections of matter must be opened.

Other symptoms to be treated on general surgical principles.

This, I believe, is the sum and substance of what we can do in snake-bite. If the person be not thoroughly poisoned, we may help him to recover. If he be badly bitten by one of the more deadly snakes, we can do no more.

I take the following account of the snake-stone from Sir E. Tennent's work on Ceylon :—

"They are of the size and appearance of small black almonds, highly polished, and of an extremely light substance. They are said to attach themselves closely when applied to the bitten part, the blood that oozes from the bite being rapidly imbibed by the porous substance of the so-called stone. They adhere tenaciously for three or four minutes. Meanwhile, the bitten limb is well rubbed downwards from the shoulder towards the fingers. At length they drop off, and the bitten person is said to be free from danger. Instances are narrated where happy result occurred. A bit of root is at the same time passed over the stone. One bit of root so used proved to be an aristolochia stem."

The snake-stone was examined by Professor Faraday, who expressed his belief that "it is a piece of charred bone, which had been filled with blood, perhaps, several times, and then carefully charred again. Evidence of this is afforded, as well by the apertures of cells or tubes in its surface as by the fact that it yields and breaks under pressure and exhibits an organic structure within. When heated slightly, water rises from it, and also a little ammonia; and if heated still more highly in the air, carbon burns away, and a bulky white ash is left, retaining the shape and size of the stone." This ash, as is evident from inspection, cannot have belonged to any vegetable substance, for it is almost entirely composed of phosphate of lime. Mr. Faraday adds that "if the piece of matter has ever been employed as a spongy absorbent, it seems hardly fit for that purpose in its present state; but who can say to what treatment it has been subjected since it was fit for use, or to what treatment the natives may submit it when expecting to have occasion to use it?"

Tennent goes on to say: "The probability is that the animal charcoal, when instantaneously applied, may be sufficiently porous and absorbent to extract the venom from the recent wound, together with a portion of the blood, before it has time to be carried into the system; and that the blood which Mr. Faraday detected in the specimen submitted to him was that of the Indian on whose person the effect was exhibited. The snake-charmers from the Coast, who visit Ceylon, profess to prepare the snake-stones for themselves, and to preserve the composition a secret. Dr. Davy, on the authority of Sir A. Johnston, says the manufacture of them is a lucrative trade carried on by the monks of Manilla, who supply the merchants of India; and his analysis confirms that of Mr. Faraday. Of the three different kinds which he examined, one being of partially burnt bone, and another of chalk, the third consisting chiefly of vegetable matter resembling bezoar, all of them (except the first, which possessed a slight absorbent power) were quite inert, and incapable of having any effect except in the imaginations of the patient. Thunberg was shown the snake-stone used by the boors at the Cape in 1772, which was imported for them from the Indies, especially from Malabar, at so high a price that few of the farmers could afford to possess themselves of it. He describes it as convex on one side, black, and so porous, that, when thrown into water, it caused bubbles to rise, and hence, by its absorbent qualities, it served, if speedily applied, to extract the poison from the wound."

In a foot-note, Tennent gives the following further particulars since the foregoing account was published: "I have received a note from Mr. Hardy relative to the *piedra ponsona*, the snake-stone of Mexico, in which he gives the following account of the method of preparing and applying it: 'Take a piece of hart's horn of any convenient size and shape, cover it well round with grass or hay, enclose both in a thin piece of sheet copper well wrapped round them, and place the parcel in a charcoal fire till the bone is sufficiently charred. When cold, remove the calcined horn from its envelope, when it will be ready for immediate use. In this state it will resemble a solid black fibrous substance of the same shape and size as before it was submitted to this treatment. *Use*. The wound being slightly punctured, apply the bone to the opening, to which it will adhere firmly for the space of two minutes, and when it falls, it should be received into a basin of water; it should then be dried in a cloth, and again applied to the wound. But it will not adhere longer than about one minute. In like manner it may be applied a third time; but now it will fall almost immediately, and nothing will cause it to adhere any more.'

"These effects I witnessed in the case of a bite of a rattle-snake at Oposura, a town in the Province of Sonora, in Mexico, from whence I obtained my recipé; and I have given other particulars respecting it in my travels in the interior of Mexico, published in 1830-31.—R. W. Hardy, Bath, 30th January 1860."

There is a germ of possible truth in the idea that these stones can be of use; for, if they absorb as they are said to do, no doubt some blood and poison mixed are taken up by their pores.

But when we reflect on the quantity of poison and the force and depth with and to which it is injected through the fang of either cobra or viper, and the extreme rapidity with which it is hurried along in the vascular system to the nerve centres, I think it is obvious that this can be of little use in a *real bite* of a deadly snake, and that it is a dangerous delusion, as it may be the cause of the loss of the first two or three seconds, which are so precious to the sufferer, for on what is done in them, his life may depend. I may add that I have found the snake-stone as powerless for good as any of the so-called antidotes.

MEMORANDUM by Dr. V. Richards, *Civil Medical Officer, Balasore, dated 12th December 1872, on Dr. Halford's Treatment in Snake-bite, communicated to Dr. Fayrer.*

In a letter to E. C. Bayley, Esq., C. S. I., Secretary to the Government of India, Professor Halford of Melbourne defends his mode of treatment. I purpose showing, in the following lines, with what success.

The question at issue is this:—Is the injection of ammonia into the veins a remedy for the bite of an Indian venomous snake?

Dr. Halford asserts that, reasoning by analogy, his opinion is that, if "ammonia be as freely injected into men's veins in India (instead of dogs) as it has been in Victoria, it will become as great a favourite there (in India) as it is here (in Victoria)."

I will first proceed to examine the grounds on which Professor Halford has founded his opinion. On the statement of Dr. Fayrer—to the effect that "the injection of ammonia into a vein fails to counteract the action of the virus of the deadly snakes of India on the lower animals—" Dr. Halford remarks that "the actual experiments on human subjects prove its efficacy." The basis, therefore, upon which Dr. Halford seeks to establish the efficacy of his mode of treatment, is actual observation on human beings. But he remarks in the 9th paragraph of his letter to Mr. Bayley—"no one, I suppose, will deny that a bite that ends fatally is a really severe one. *But who is to know whether any bite is going to end fatally?*" Again in the 11th paragraph—"all experience, and all the literature of snake-poisoning, tells us *we cannot say what is and what is not a severe bite until the result;* and if we wait for that, of course it will be too late for treatment." And yet it is on these very conditions that the efficacy of his treatment is sought to be established—actual observation in cases in which it is absolutely impossible to tell whether the bites were *legitimate* or not. Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true that nearly all those who come under treatment for snake-bite *recover under very different modes of treatment,* and it is due to this fact that so many reputed antidotes exist. This being the case, adopting the line of argument introduced into the 10th paragraph of Dr. Halford's latter—*If* liquor ammoniæ had been injected into the veins in all these cases of recovery, it would have been "set down" to the treatment. In fact, had any one universal mode of treatment been adopted (as appears to be the case in Victoria) that treatment would have been regarded as a panacea, an antidote, no matter how much "beside the truth" it would have been. The futility of seeking to establish the value of any treatment upon such uncertain conditions as these "observations made on human subjects" being acknowledged, it becomes necessary to consider what other procedure is more valuable as a means of enabling us to draw reliable deductions.

It is manifestly impossible to experiment with snakes on human beings (in the true sense of the word "experiment"—that is, where all the conditions are in the power of the experimenter); we must, therefore, do so on the lower animals.

Dr. Halford admits, with regard to the poison, that "it is perfectly true in a broad sense that the effects of snake-poison are similar in man and in the lower animals," and states that it was "from seeing the beneficial effects of injected ammonia in snake-poisoning *in dogs,* that he recommended its use in similar cases in men." All the arguments regarding the injection into the veins of large quantities of morphia and atropine are therefore beside the question. The result of a snake-bite, whether in the lower animals or in man, is death, and the result of Dr. Halford's treatment, according to his shewing, both in the lower animals and in man bitten by venomous snakes, is recovery. These being Dr. Halford's own convictions, it is very remarkable to find him ignoring the experiments made on the lower animals in this country, especially as he "concludes that there is little difference between the Australian tiger-snake and the Indian cobra as regards the power of the poison."

Like Dr. Fayrer, I have carefully tested the injection of ammonia into the veins of the lower animals bitten by Indian venomous snakes, and unhesitatingly assert that it has failed to prevent death even in a single instance. I think, therefore, considering all the circumstances, we are justified in concluding that Dr. Halford's treatment "has no power in saving life in the bite of an Indian venomous snake."

So much for the efficacy of the treatment: now for its utility and general applicability, *presuming* its efficacy established.

Dr. Halford is no doubt little acquainted with India. How many of the "20,000 who die annually in India from snake-bite" come under the treatment of European medical men, or natives educated in the science of medicine? It will probably astonish him to find that not 20 do. Granting him, then, "the one in twenty saved," "*the fact remains*" that one life out of 20,000 would be saved. Professor Halford's procedure is much too complicated: *instruments, professional skill,* besides immediate action, are necessary. The action of the cobra and other snake-poison is rapid, death occurring from fifteen minutes to a few hours. Does Dr. Halford suppose that each village has its educated medical man, and, even if it had, the villagers would apply to him, instead of to their native snake-charmers? It would appear so. Although I resided for five years in the District of Bancoorah (one of the worst in India for snakes), in which 100 people die annually from snake-bite, not one of them during the whole five years came under my treatment, but eight, who recovered under various treatment, did. Now, had I injected ammonia into the veins in each instance, and claimed for that treatment absolute success in my hands, "*it would have been beside the truth.*" What would Professor Halford say of the application of hot sealing-wax as a remedy to snake-poisoning? He would in all probability laugh at it as an absurdity, and he would be right. But there is a gentleman who advocates it, and moreover declares that he has proof of its efficacy from *observations on human beings.* A Bordeaux newspaper, "*Le Mouvement,*" of the 30th of October 1871, has the following:—"*M. Hélidore, Ruiz, de Colombié (Nouvelle-Grenade) écrit au Gouvernement de cette contrée, qu'il a traité avec le plus grand succès un grand nombre de morsures de serpents par la cautérisation. La province abonde en serpents dont la venin est mortel; or M. Ruiz a déjà guéri soixante-dix personnes mordues, en faisant couler simplement, sur chaque morsure quelques gouttes de cire à cacheter.*"

To the very same "undoubted facts," on which Dr. Halford assumes the efficacy of his treatment, do numerous other persons, none the less truthful, appeal, as confirmatory evidence in favour of their separate *antidotes.* How, then, can deductions based upon such data be considered anything but fallacious?

I trust Dr. Halford will regard this criticism of his mode of treatment in the light it is intended, *viz.,* as one of the means of ascertaining the truth. Dr. Halford has alluded to success having attended his experiments on dogs. Is he certain? Did he satisfy himself, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that in each case, from which he drew any deductions, the bite was a legitimate one? Did he hold, or have held, the snake and make it bite some soft vulnerable part of the dog? If not, his experiments, as a test of the efficacy of his treatment, are unreliable.

I hold it to be a *sine quâ non,* in testing the value of any remedy for snake-bite, that the bite shall be beyond all doubt a legitimate one; and so long as any doubt under this head exists, so long must the test as such be regarded as worthless.

Experiments on the influence of snake poison and on the injection of certain fluids into the venous circulation as antidotes and on the application of the ligature and actual cautery.

By J. Fayrer, M. D., C. S. I.

Present—Dr. Fayrer, Dr. Ewart, Professor of Physiology, and Mr. Sceva.—June 12th, 1869.

Experiment No. 1.

A fowl was bitten in the thigh by a spectacled cobra that had been kept in confinement for some weeks, had bitten before, and was, therefore, not fresh. The fowl was bitten at 3 P. M.

At 3-1-50.—Fowl staggering; fifteen drops of strong Condy's solution, furnished by Messrs. Scott, Thompson and Company, was injected with the hypodermic syringe into the fowl's thigh.

3-2-50.—Fell down paralysed.

3-4.—Lies almost dead; just breathing.

3-5.—Convulsed.

3-7.—Dead.

Death occurred in seven minutes; but the bird was evidently unconscious after the first 2½ minutes. I could not recognise any good effect from the injection.

Experiment No. 2.

The left crural vein of a dog was exposed, ready to receive the injection. The dog was then bitten by a cobra in the right thigh at 3-20 P. M. The cobra was not fresh, it had been in captivity for some time, and had bitten before; but it was tolerably vigorous.

3-23.—Dog is excited and restless.

3-24.—Same condition; whining.

3-27.—Much excited; trying to break loose; is salivated; breathing hurried.

3-37.—Is beginning to show signs of the influence of the poison; is slightly convulsed; falls over.

3-37-30.—Injected 60 drops of liquor ammoniæ sp. gr. ·959 into the crural vein; followed immediately by convulsive twitchings of mouth and limbs.

3-42.—Lying down, very low, almost motionless; irregular action of the heart; injected 40 drops more of the liquor ammoniæ.

3-43.—No change; heart's action very feeble.

3-44.—Lies perfectly still, as though dead: no respiration; heart beats very irregularly; 35 pulsations in 30 seconds.

3-45.—Dead.

Post-mortem examination of body at 4-20 P. M. Lungs pallid; no congestion. Heart right side much distended with black clots. Left ventricle contained a little dark fluid blood. The viscera generally were pallid; but the liver was somewhat congested. Brain—cerebral substance free from congestion; vessels on surface slightly distended with blood. The blood generally coagulated firmly.

EXPERIMENT No. 3.

The external jugular vein of a dog was exposed at 3-34 P. M.; 40 drops of the liquor potas permanganat (Condy's) was injected into the vein at 3-35.

No effect produced at the time; the dog did not appear to take any notice of the injection.

3-40.—Dog apparently not affected.

3-45.—Seems rather depressed, but this is not marked; it may be fear.

3-48.—Bitten by a large cobra (not fresh, for it has been some time in captivity, and has bitten before) in the thigh. The fang punctures were at once washed with the Condy's solution, which was well rubbed in.

3-49.—Bitten leg partially paralysed.

3-50.—Lying down; when raised can stand, but quickly lies down again; is quite intelligent.

3-51.—Droops his head.

3-52.—60 more drops of the fluid injected into the vein.

3-54.—Two drams injected into the bowel; is able to sit or stand, but is very weak.

The injection of the Condy was not followed by convulsions, as in the case of the liquor ammoniæ.

3-58.—Lies down; head falls over; breathing hurried; rises and staggers a little and sits down again.

4 P. M.—Lies sluggish and dejected; can walk when raised, but staggers and soon sits down again.

4-5.—Can still stand and walk with staggering gait.

4-7.—Lying down, but gets up and walks a few steps; head drooping, and look dejected; twitching of muscles generally.

4-8.—When put on his legs can still stand; breathing hurried; coat staring.

4-12.—40 more drops injected into jugular vein.

Slight twitching of muscles generally; lies down on his side; cannot rise; limbs paralysed; pupils dilated; slight convulsions of extremities and muscular system generally; breathing catching and rather slow.

4-22.—Motionless; heart still beats 50 in the minute; no respiration.

4-24.—Heart still felt.

4-25.—Dead.

Bitten at 3-48; dead at 4-25; in 37 minutes.

Death occurred in about the usual time, and with the usual symptoms in which it occurs when a dog is bitten by a cobra. I do not believe the effects of the poison were in any way influenced by the permanganate.

Post-mortem at 4-40 P. M.—Lungs much collapsed and very pallid. Both sides of heart full of fluid blood; great vessels distended. The blood coagulated firmly when let out of the heart and vessels. Abdominal viscera not so pallid as in the other dog. Brain vessels on surface full of blood: cerebral substance pale, scarcely any puncta.

EXPERIMENT No. 4.

A fowl bitten by a cobra (not fresh) in the thigh at 4-45 P. M.; 20 drops of liquor ammoniæ having previously, at 4-43, been hypodermically injected into the thigh, no apparent effect produced by the ammonia thus injected. Bitten by the cobra at 4-45 P. M.; in 30 seconds it was in violent convulsions.

4-46.—20 more drops injected.

Dead before it could be placed on the ground.

EXPERIMENT No. 5.

The following experiments were tried with the object of again testing the effect of the Cobra poison on itself, or on another cobra.

A cobra was bitten sufficiently near the tail to avoid the chance of injuring any of the viscera by another full-grown, fresh, and vigorous cobra. The snake bit deeply, plunging its fangs twice or thrice into the flesh of the other cobra, which was then put aside in a separate cage, and watched.

13th, 6 A. M.	...	...	...	...	No change.
,, 7 P. M.	...	...	...	...	do.
14th, 6 A. M.	...	...	...	...	do.
,, 6 P. M.	...	...	...	...	do.
15th, 6 A. M.	...	...	...	...	do.

The snake evidently has not suffered.

EXPERIMENT No. 6.

A vigorous and fresh full-grown cobra, with one occellus in the hood (Keutiah of the natives) was made to bite himself three or four times near the tail at 4-48 P. M. He bit himself quite as freely as he would have bitten another snake, brought blood, and smeared the surface with poison; put into a cage and watched.

Was not the least affected on the 15th, three days after the bite.

These two experiments, which were very carefully performed, tend to prove that the cobra cannot poison itself or its own species.

Present—DRS. FAYRER, EWART, WALLER, and MR. SCEVA.— June 19th, 1869.

EXPERIMENT No. 7.

A full-grown cat was bitten at 2-43 P. M. in the right thigh by a large Daboia. The snake had been long in captivity, and was therefore most probably not vigorous, though active and vicious.

2-49.—Twitching of the muscles; restless.

3-12.—The cat appears to be unaffected.

3-15.—The Daboia again made to close his jaws on the cat's thigh, though evidently unwilling to bite.

3-44.—The cat seems sluggish, and is evidently now feeling the poison.

3-45.—Bitten by a cobra on the thigh.

3-46.—The cat is unsteady in its gait; breathes hard; looks distressed.

4-7.—Cat is restless; tries to rise, and staggers.

4-10.—Tries to stand, but falls over.

4-18.—Respiration very hurried; cannot stand; twitching of the muscles.

4-24.—Lies quite paralysed; pupils dilated; breathing hard.

4-27.—Convulsed.

4-30.—Dead.

The cat was bitten by the Daboia at 2-43 P. M., and again at 3-15. The snake was old and feeble; it has been in captivity for more than six months, during which time it has touched neither food nor water, and yet it was active and vicious, hissing fiercely at any one who came near it; that it was capable of secreting poison was evident in later experiments.

The cobra bit at 2-45; and death occurred at 4-30; that is, in one hour and forty-seven minutes. The cobra was also not fresh, and its poison was weak, perhaps scanty. There was nothing whatever in this experiment to make us think that the cobra's poison proved antidotal to that of the Daboia; on the contrary, it rather expedited death.

EXPERIMENT No. 8.

A fowl was bitten in the thigh by the same Daboia at 3-40. The snake would not bite until his jaws were closed on the bird's thigh.

3-44.—The fowl, whilst walking about with rather a sluggish gait, suddenly sprang off the ground, and fell over in convulsions. It was immediately bitten in the thigh by a cobra. It continued unconscious and convulsed, and was dead at 3-46; that is, in six minutes after it was bitten by the viper. Had this viper been fresh, the bird would probably not have lived one minute.

EXPERIMENT No. 9.

Another fowl bitten by the same Daboia at 3-56 P. M.

3-58.—It limps; has a depressed look, and its comb droops.

3-59.—Bitten by a cobra in the thigh; lies down.

4-2.—Slight convulsions.

4-3.—Comb livid; convulsed and unconscious.

4-5.—Dead in nine minutes.

These three experiments, I think, dispose of the question of the poison of one family of venomous snakes being antidotal to the other.

In these cases the viper was old and exhausted, and yet his poison was deadly. The poison of the cobra, which was also a partially exhausted snake selected on purpose, had no counteracting effect. The only thing proved is the terribly deadly nature of the Daboia, which, after such long confinement without food or water, yet retained the power of causing death.*

These experiments were made in reference to certain suggestions that have appeared in the journals, but not with any expectation on my part that any other result than that which occurred could take place. The poison of the deadly snakes, of whatever family, kills by paralysing the nerve centres, and it appears as reasonable to expect prussic acid to prove antidotal to aconite, as the cobra poison to be so to that of any other form of venomous snake.

EXPERIMENT No. 10.

A fowl was bitten by the same Daboia in the thigh at 4-7 P. M.

4-10.—Sitting down; looks sluggish.

4-15.—Rises and runs about, but is lame.

4-27.—Walks, but is very lame on the bitten leg.

4-45.—Still walks about, but is sluggish and lame, and looks very dejected.

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* The Daboia was not intentionally deprived of food or water; it would take neither.

The fowl, after this, began to recover, and on the 21st, two days later, was quite well. The snake was evidently all but quite exhausted when he bit this bird.

EXPERIMENT No. 11.

The external jugular vein of a dog was exposed at 3-6 P. M., and four drops of cobra-poison were injected; at least one drop was lost, the other three entered the vein.

3-10.—Dog looks dejected, and ears drooping; he lies down.

3-33.—Beyond being sluggish, no symptoms of poisoning.

3-46.—Very sluggish; lies down.

3-47.—Liquor ammoniæ, sp. gr. ·959, 60 drops, injected into jugular vein; dog lies quiet. Heart beating rapidly; respiration very feeble.

3-54.—Heart's action very rapid; breathing rapid; muscular twitchings.

3-57.—Injected 60 more drops into the vein; muscular twitchings continue.

3-59.—Dead.

Poison injected at 3-4; death at 3-59. Death in 55 minutes. The quantity of poison was very small from a weakened snake; no effect was produced by the ammonia.

EXPERIMENT No. 12.

The jugular vein was exposed in a dog; it was then bitten in the thigh by a fresh cobra at 3-27.

3-28.—Staggering; excited; springing; howling violently, and trying to break the cord by which it is tied.

3-29.—Quiet; sitting down.

3-30.—Head drooping.

3-33.—Lying on its side, slightly convulsed; sixty drops of a solution of quinine, of the strength of one grain in eight drops, was injected into the jugular vein.

3-34.—The dog lies on its side, still slightly convulsed.

3-35.—Dead.

Bitten at 3-27; dead at 3-35, in eleven minutes. The quinine evidently did no good.

EXPERIMENT No. 13.

Equal parts of cobra-poison and liquor ammonia, sp. gr. ·959, were mixed together, and fifteen drops of the mixed fluid were injected with the hypodermic syringe into a pigeon's thigh at 4-30 P. M. Pigeon crouched immediately; at 4-31 was unable to stand; the beak resting on the ground.

4-32.—Convulsed: peculiar convulsive movements of the tail continuing.

4-32.—Dead.

Injected at 4-30; death at 4-32, in two minutes. This experiment is very unfavorable to the theory of the antidotal action of liquor ammoniæ.

EXPERIMENT No. 14.

The external jugular vein of a large and powerful dog having been exposed, 10 drops of fresh cobra-poison were injected into it at 4-24 with the hypodermic syringe.

4-24-30.—The dog staggered, was convulsed, and fell over foaming at the mouth.

4-25.—Violently convulsed, but with no outcry or sign of suffering.

Sixty drops of liquor ammoniæ, sp. gr. ·959, injected. Dead.

Death occurred in about 70 seconds, showing the frightful virulence of the poison when it finds entry by a large blood vessel.

How can such a death be explained otherwise than by exhaustion of the nerve centres? Any theory of blood-change is surely totally inapplicable here.

Present—DR. FAYRER, DR. EWART, Professor of Physiology, and DR. SCEVA.—June 26th, 1869.

EXPERIMENT No. 15.

A pariah dog was bitten in the fore-arm by a cobra (Kalla Keutia) at 3-2 P. M.

A ligature had been thrown round the limb above the bitten part, which was immediately tightened; a pointed steel, heated to a red heat, was then, at 3-3 P. M., inserted into the punctures, and the wounds were thoroughly cauterized.

3-7.—The dog is restless, and is apparently under the influence of the poison.

3-12.—Staggers as he walks.

3-14.—Forty drops of liquor ammoniæ, sp. gr. ·959, diluted with three parts of water, were injected into the jugular vein.

3-17.—The dog runs about excited; he was partially convulsed during the injection of the ammonia; now sits up, and then falls over backwards, breathing quickly.

3-20.—Lies down; is salivated.

3-27.—Sits down; paws the air; muscular twitchings.

3-38.—Lying on his side; convulsed.

3-44.—Lies paralysed; heart still beats, but no respiration.

3-45.—Dead.

Notwithstanding the ligature, which was tightened immediately, the actual cautery, which also immediately followed the cobra's fangs, and the injection of ammonia into the venous circulation, the snake-poison proved fatal to a full-grown dog in forty-three minutes.

EXPERIMENT No. 16.

A dog was bitten by a fresh cobra (Kalla Keutia) in the fore-arm at 3-38 P. M.; a ligature was immediately tightened round the limb above the wound. The actual cautery was at once applied, until the fang wounds and the adjacent parts were completely disorganized.

3-42.—The dog is sitting, but reels as though he would fall over.

3-49.—Rises and walks with a staggering gait.

3-54.—Sits down; attempts to get up, and falls over backwards.

3-57.—Is convulsed; falls over; cannot stand; hurried breathing.

4-4.—Cannot move; lies paralysed; heart still beating; respiration almost ceased; pupils widely dilated.

4-6.—Lies on his side; convulsed.

4-12.—No respiration; but heart still beats feebly.

4-13.—Dead.

In this case also, notwithstanding the ligature, which was applied as tightly as two persons could pull it round the leg, and the deep and thorough actual cauterization, immediately after the bite, the snake-poison found entry into the system, and proved fatal in thirty-five minutes. The dog was much smaller than that of the first experiment.

Nothing, it seems to me, can more strongly demonstrate the extremely subtle and virulent nature of the cobra-poison than those experiments; nothing, I think, is more significant of the improbability of anything proving to be an antidote. If the poison find entry into the blood vessels, and be carried to the nerve centres, I am inclined to believe that nothing can prove of any avail, excepting in those cases where the bite is imperfect, the quantity or the quality of the poison diminished or deteriorated, or the snake itself is young, weak, exhausted, or is one of less poisonous family; such, I believe, are the only cases in which recovery occurs through the inherent vigour of the animal or person bitten, perhaps, aided by stimulants and excitement. The favourable result is attributed, and naturally enough, by those who do not understand the *modus lædendi* of the venom, to the treatment and the so-called antidote. That we can aid in such recoveries, and that we may do much to help the sufferer through the troubles arising from general disorder and secondary blood poisoning, I have no doubt; and I would offer every encouragement to all to persevere in their attempts. But I must state my conviction that nothing that can properly be called an antidote to cobra or viper poison exists; and the more this is known the better, for mistaken notions on such an important matter can only do harm, and may be the cause of losing rather than of saving life.

My belief is that, if an animal, and probably a man, be fairly bitten by a fresh and vigorous cobra or Daboia, it, or he, will inevitably succumb, unless some immediate and direct method of arresting the entry of the poison into the circulation be practised.

That such may be done, I will not deny; but the two experiments just recorded, performed with the greatest care and speed by two Surgeons accustomed to such operations, show that, at the least, it is very difficult. The moment of time that intervenes between the injection of the snake-poison by the powerful maxillary muscles through the tube-like fang into the minute blood vessels of the part, and the application of the ligature and actual cautery, is sufficient to allow of the entry of the poison into the circulation, and this reaching the nerve centres even in a small quantity may prove fatal. The ligature is evidently very unreliable when applied to large parts of the body, such as the limbs; for it is almost physically impossible to compress the part so tightly as to stop the circulation; and unless this be done to the depth of the penetration of the snake's fangs, it is obvious that it can only be of very partial effect in preventing the entry of the poison. On a finger or a toe the ligature might be of more service, as the smaller part might be thoroughly strangulated; but unless the ligature were applied immediately, it is obvious that it would be useless even there, for the poison would have already entered, and be on its course towards the nerve-centres. How quickly this occurs is proved by those experiments in which the poison was injected directly into the jugular vein. What took place there, with the hypodermic needle inserted into the jugular vein, has its exact counterpart in the case of the cobra's fang, inserted, as it must be, when it penetrates a vascular part, into the minute veins.

The same may be said of the actual cautery. Unless the hot iron enter the puncture directly after the fang has been withdrawn, the poison is already far on its way towards the centre, and the burning, though it destroys the tissues and such of the poison as may not yet have entered the circulation, can have no influence on that which is already beyond its reach.

But as the ligature, if tightly and quickly applied, and the actual cautery, if promptly and and thoroughly inserted, must limit to a certain extent the entrance of the poison, both should be had recourse to as speedily and efficaciously as possible, in the hope that the amount of poison left to find, or that may have already found its way into the system, may be less than is sufficient to cause death.

To conceive of an antidote in the true sense of the term, to snake-poison, one must imagine a substance so subtle as to follow, overtake, and neutralize the venom in the blood, or that shall have the power of counteracting and neutralizing the deadly influence it has exerted on the vital forces. Such a substance has still to be found, and our present experience of the action of drugs does not lead to hopeful anticipation that we shall find it.

But I repeat that, where the poisonous effects are produced in a minor degree, or when the secondary consequences are to be dealt with, we may do much to aid the natural forces in bringing about recovery. This is not, however, what is meant by an antidote.

Experiment No 17.

A large and powerful dog had the right external jugular vein exposed. Twenty drops of a mixture of fresh cobra-poison, taken from the snake the same day, one part, and liquor ammoniæ, sp. gr. ·959, forty drops or two parts, was then injected with the hypodermic syringe into the vein. The time of the insertion of the fluid was 4-27-30. The effect was instantaneous; the dog struggled, howled, and was convulsed on the table; he was immediately released and placed on the ground, but was already almost unconscious and convulsed. He made an effort to rise on his legs, and fell prone on his belly. Within one minute respiration had ceased, though the heart's action continued faintly. This ceased, and at 4-30 A. M. he was quite dead. The action of the poison with the ammonia was frightfully rapid in this case. Death occurred in two minutes and a half; complete unconsciousness within a minute; and only by the faint beating of the heart, which only continued for two and a half minutes, was any sign of life manifested. This surely is fatal to the theory of ammonia injected into the circulation being of any benefit in snake-poisoning. In this case the poison and the so-called antidote were injected synchronously; the result was almost instant death.

The experiment was performed by Dr. Ewart and myself, with the greatest care, and certainly no air entered the vein.

Experiment No. 18.

The cobra that bit the dog in the first experiment bit a fowl in the thigh at 3-46 P. M. The bird immediately began to limp, and then crouched, and then fell over.

3-47.—Head fallen over, beak resting on the ground.

3-49.—Convulsed; dead.

Death occurred in three minutes.

A second fowl was bitten by the same snake, at 3-50 P. M., in the thigh.

3-51.—Drooping his wings.

3-55.—Sits down, beak resting on the ground.

3-57.—Is convulsed.

4. P. M.—Dead in ten minutes.

A third fowl bitten by the same snake in the thigh at 3-51 P. M., shortly after drooped.

3-58.—Convulsed.

4-2.—Dead.

Dead in 11 minutes.

A fourth and larger fowl bitten in the thigh by the same cobra at 4-3 P. M.

4-8.—Crouching; wings spread out; gets up; tries to run, and falls; head droops, beak resting on the ground.

4-10.—Convulsed, 4-17.—Still convulsed; comb livid.

4-20.—Dead in 17 minutes.

A fifth fowl bitten in the thigh by the same cobra at 4-13 P. M. 4-20.—Crouches; comb drooping.

4-24.—Head drooping, resting on beak. 4-29.—Quite paralysed; convulsed.

4-35.—Dead in 22 minutes.

A pigeon was bitten in the thigh by the same cobra at 4-37 P. M.

4-47.—The pigeon is drooping, and, when he stands, it is on one leg, and then falls over again.

5-22.—Dead in 45 minutes.

This was the ninth animal bitten by the cobra in rapid succession, and still it is apparently not quite exhausted.

A sixth fowl bitten in the thigh by the same cobra at 4-32 P. M.

4-35.—Crouching. 4-47.—Staggers.

5-45.—Lying down insensible.

6-5.—Dead in 99 minutes.

A seventh fowl bitten by the same cobra in the thigh at 4-34 P. M.

4-37.—Crouches. 4-47.—Seems sluggish, and limps.

27th June, 5-30 A.M.—Lying down, and eyes half closed; unable to walk.

28th June, 6 A. M.—Is recovering; walks sluggishly and limps, but is evidently regaining strength.

The object of this experiment was to test the extent of power possessed by the cobra. It destroyed one dog, six fowls, and a pigeon in rapid succession, but the intervals between the bite and the death of each was prolonged, showing the gradual diminution of power at each bite. The seventh fowl poisoned was only slightly so, and recovered.

The cobra was neither a very large nor a very vigorous one, and yet how deadly! Eight creatures destroyed by a rapid succession of bites. The experiment proves that the snake becomes weaker by biting until quite exhausted.

Experiment No. 19.

A Daboia was bitten by a fresh cobra (Kalla Keautia) near the tail, sufficiently far from the viscera. The scales were previously scraped off. The snake bit fiercely and repeatedly at 4-54 P. M.

6 P. M.—No change.

On the 28th June, at 6 A. M., there was no change.

The object of this experiment was to repeat the test of the influence of the cobra-poison on the viper. The result tends to show that it is innocuous.

Dr. Shortt, Superintendent General of Vaccination, Madras, who had interested himself in the treatment of snake-bites for several years, was asked by the Government of Madras to give his opinion on the subject. The following are his remarks :—

From the ancient repute that ammonia and its preparations have had as an antidote, I tested it repeatedly and carefully on several occasions in the following manner :—

I. By mixing liquor ammoniæ with the cobra poison, and injecting it hypodermically into animals.

II. By injecting liquor ammoniæ itself, hypodermically, into snake-bitten animals.

III. By administering the liquor ammoniæ by the stomach and bowels to snake-bitten animals.

IV. By the injection of liquor ammoniæ, as suggested by Professor Halford, into the veins of snake-bitten animals, and I regret to state that, notwithstanding the utmost care and repeated experiments on the lower animals, the ammonia failed completely to restore such animals to life.

In addition to the various experiments conducted by myself at different times and places, on the 14th January at my house in Madras, before Dr. Mackenzie, the late Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, and some twenty Medical Officers, and at the Madras Medical College Theatre, on the 29th January 1870, in the presence of most of the Professors of the College, several Medical Officers, students, and other gentlemen, I demonstrated to their satisfaction, I believe, by experiment on animals the complete failure of the liquor ammoniæ as an antidote by injection into a vein.

My experience of the liquor ammoniæ as an antidote by injection into the veins is simply confined to the lower animals, as I have not had the opportunity of testing it in man; but the uniform evidence given of its success by some twenty medical men after trial on the human subject in Australia, as given in this pamphlet, startles me at the miraculous cures said to be effected, as moribund patients have not only recovered, but were, upon their legs, able to partake of food and walk off to their houses after recovery from the snake-poison in an incredibly short time.

Dr. Halford, in the pamphlet alluded to, enters largely on the hypothetical action of ammonia in the human system; and however ingeniously argued, this is a mere matter of theory, into which it is not my province to enter, as I prefer confining myself to practical facts, the result of my personal experiments.

The result of my experiments on the poisoned blood in testing it, both physically and chemically, proves that the poison enters the system and destroys the integrity of the blood in snake-bitten animals when they have been fairly bitten and a due proportion of poison injected into the wound, and any antidote to prove effective must be capable of overtaking the poison in the blood as it circulates in the living system and there neutralize it chemically, for this is the only way in which both facts and experiments tend to confirm.

The liquor ammoniæ has universally been used as a diffusable stimulant generally, and therefore recommended in snake-poison; but, as far as my personal experience extends, it does not seem to be of any particular value, as I consider brandy a more reliable remedy; from being a powerful stimulant, it tends to support the system where freely administered, and rapidly enters the circulation, rouses up the nervous energy rendered dormant by the poison, and admits of time for the administration of a chemical remedy, should such exist.

Dr. Halford states at page 11 of his pamphlet that "ammonia and brandy thrown into the system is not absorbed;" this is contrary to my experience in the cases that have come under my immediate notice. I have had no difficulty in bringing the system under the influence of brandy by frequent doses administered by the mouth and bowels where necessary, so as to bring the snake-bitten patient rapidly under its influence; and at page 18 Dr. Halford admits "that liquor ammoniæ has no chemical action over snake-poison."

It further strikes me that, if even the ammonia really proves so valuable a remedy, the injection of it into the veins can be undertaken by very few non-professional persons in the absence of a Surgeon, as they will not possess the *nerve* or the skill to free a vein and introduce the nozzle of a syringe into it, and it is stated that "the parts slough if the ammonia be spilt."

Liquor ammoniæ and brandy have been fairly tested in the human subject for the snake-bite, and the hypodermic injection of the ammonia also, but it has never as yet been injected into a vein; this has yet to be tried in man, whilst it completely failed in the lower animals, not only in my own experiments, but in that of other medical men in Calcutta.

In conclusion, I would remark, with reference to that part of Dr. Halford's experiments as given in the above pamphlet, where the ammonia was injected into the heart of dogs, not only to prove its innocuousness, but also its power of counteracting the narcotic effects of chloroform, that these experiments appear to me inconclusive, as the animals were not permitted to live sufficiently long to ascertain any deleterious action the liquor ammoniæ may have produced on them: this is absolutely necessary ere pronouncing so confident an opinion as that given by Dr. Halford.

The following is the abstract of the opinions of certain Medical Officers in the Punjab, who were consulted on the subject by the local Government.

Dr. Willmot, Medical Officer of Gurgaon, states that during the month of September 1871 a case of snake-bite came under his observation. It was that of a tailor boy, about 14 years of age, who had been bitten in the finger by a small brown-colored snake, called by the natives "Haffai," but most probably a "Krait." No treatment was of any avail, and the boy died about 20¾ hours after he had been bitten. Ammonia and other stimulants were given with milk, and, after parts affected had been punctured, was also applied to the skin. A ligature was tied round the wound when the boy was admitted, and he was kept awake as long as possible. Dr. Willmot is of opinion that all treatment in this case was useless, and inclines to the belief that the only treatment likely to be useful in similar cases would be to exhaust the air external to the wound by cupping-glasses, or, better still, by sucking the wound immediately after infliction. In the present case cupping-glasses could not be applied, as the part bitten was the finger.

Dr. Cooper states that he has not had an opportunity of testing Professor Halford's method of treatment in cases of snake-bite, but will do so when he has, as he believes that the injection of ammonia into the blood will prove successful.

Dr. Massey, of Jullundur, holds that the numerous experiments made by Dr. Fayrer at Calcutta prove that there is no known antidote for the poison of a venomous snake. He considers that the safest, and probably the only reliable, remedy in snake-bite is immediate excision, and application of strong nitric acid to the wound, together with stimulants, and all other remedies calculated to support the system while throwing off the poison.

Dr. Cox, of Muzaffurgarh, states that he has no opinion to offer, as the plan of treatment advocated has not been tried; but from the fact that slight cases of snake-bite were relieved by the internal use of liquor ammoniæ, he believes that the hypodermic use of the medicine would effect all the results attributed to it by Professor Halford.

Dr. Castello, of Derah Ismael Khan, has no opinion to offer, as he has not tried the treatment advocated. He, however, states that he has tried advantageously the internal use of ammonia after excision and cauterization of the bitten part and neighbourhood.

The Resident at Hyderabad consulted Dr. J. C. Howard of Oomraotee and Dr. A. Porter of Akola, and the following is an abstract of their opinions:—

Dr. Howard states that, since the receipt of the circular and pamphlet, no cases of snake-bite have been brought to any of the dispensaries in Oomraotee, and that, consequently, no special report can be made from practice there. He, however, adds, from his own experimnts and observations, that neither ammonia nor liquor potassa administered internally, nor transfusion, will be found a specific for the cobra bite. What liquor potassa or ammoniæ may do for the bite of the diamond or tiger-snake of Australia he cannot say; it may be that the virus of these snakes is less deadly than the Indian cobra, but it is certain that all the experiments with these two drugs in India by Dr. Shortt and many other medical men have had little success. Given by a young, strong, 15 months' cobra, with his poison sac well filled, himself thoroughly aroused through irritation, his fangs entire and his bite perfect, with a twist of his neck and head, and a delay of from 5 to 7 or 10 minutes, before excision, cupping, and stimulants can be adopted, Dr. Howard asserts most positively the bitten individual will be a dead man. The so-called cure for snake-bites (cobra) is purely a myth, and may be attributed—1*st*, to the reptile having had its fangs broken or destroyed by fighting or biting some tough objects; 2*nd*, to the poison sac being empty, the virus having been expended, and the reptile exhausted.

The cobra (supposing the bite to be from a reptile of that class, which is in numerous cases supposed, and not substantiated by fact) may bite, but not effectually; the cobra may raise its hood and head, and, darting forward, strike the object, and most probably nip without ejecting the poison, which fact can

only be judged by the vicious mouthful the reptile takes, and the twisting of its head and neck generally to the right side, at which moment the poison is ejected by pressure on the sac, along the duct through the hollow fangs into the wound. The only remedy is excision, free and full, ligatures between the heart and the wound, suction by the mouth or cupping, the application of ammonia or liquor potassa to the wound, and free stimulants even to semi-intoxication, *but these measures must be adopted before the poison has completed the round of the circulation*, and the delay will considerably affect the results.

Dr. Howard adds that he has had no experience in the hypodermic measures and transfusion of remedial agents, such as ammonia and liquor potassa, and he is not therefore prepared to give a satisfactory opinion, but, judging from analogy, he says that any great delay in the adoption of these measures must be fatal to the bitten individual, and their action must be stimulant, and not specific. The backwoodsmen of America, when bitten by a poisonous snake, make up gunpowder with water into what is commonly designated a "devil," which, like the surgical "Mosca," is placed over the part and set fire to, thereby destroying a considerable portion of flesh and the poison always, provided the measure is used quickly and in time.

Dr. Porter, of Akola, states that a number of recoveries from snake-bite are recorded in this pamphlet after the injection of ammonia into the veins, but there is nothing to show that the persons bitten would have died if left without treatment. On the other hand, Dr. Fayrer of Calcutta and Dr. Shortt of Madras have shown by repeated experiments that animals effectually bitten by the poisonous snakes of India die as surely under the above treatment as if left alone.

No. $\frac{3366}{756}$, dated the 23rd August 1872.

From—The Hon'ble E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, HOME DEPT.

With reference to Mr. Under-Secretary Wellesley's letter No. 2935, dated 19th ultimo, I am directed to state, for the information of the Government of India, that the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, has reported that no opinions on the subject of Dr. Halford's treatment of snake-bite have yet been received from the Medical Officers of this Presidency.

In Bombay itself, very few cases have been admitted into the hospitals for treatment, the natives having no faith in our remedies, and preferring recourse to charms. In one instance, Professor Halford's plan of injecting ammonia into the veins was tried without success. As, however, instructions have been issued to treat every case of snake-bite by injecting ammonia, it is hoped that further proofs of its effects may hereafter be collected.

No. 349A, dated the 7th February 1872.

From—C. A. ELLIOTT, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, HOME DEPT.

In reply to your letter No. 3153, dated the 27th June last, I am directed to state that the 25 copies of the pamphlet by Professor Halford, of the Melbourne University, on the treatment of snake-bite, therewith forwarded, were distributed to the gentlemen named on the margin, who were requested to report whether, in their opinion, the remedy proposed would be efficacious in this country.

Dr. Hilson, Bijnour.
Mr. Edwards, Commissioner, Jhansie.
Dr. Tomkyns, Bareilly.
" Watson, Almorah.
" Planck, Sanitary Commissioner.
" Jameson, Allahabad.
" Grant, Futtehgurh.
" Garden, Saharunpore.
" Waghorn, Mirzapore.
" Hinton, Moozuffernuggur.
" Prentis, Goruckpore.
" Sherlock, Etawah.
" Loch, Bareilly.

Dr. Jones, Allahabad.
" Christison, Agra.
" Cockburn, Benares.
" Harris, Shahjehanpore.
" Collison, Moradabad.
" Condon, Cawnpore.
" W. Moir, Meerut.
" Smith, Nynee Tal.
" McDermott, Banda.
" Milne, Bareilly.
" Hooper, Benares.
" Pilcher, Agra.

2. These officers have now replied, but none of them have any practical knowledge of the subject, except Drs. Hilson and W. Moir, whose reports I am to submit for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

3. The other gentlemen consulted refer generally to the failure of the experiments made by Dr. Fayrer to test the same remedy, and to the difficulty of applying the proposed remedy, f found beneficial, by any but practical hands, on account of the delicacy of the instruments iequired, but they all think that further experiments on its efficacy should be tried.

No. 254, dated the 6th December 1871.

From—A. H. HILSON, Esq., M. D., Officiating Civil Surgeon, Bijnour,

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Govt., N. W. Provinces.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 4547 A, dated 16th October 1871, together with a copy of a paper read by Professor Halford before the Medical Society of Victoria, on a new remedy for snake-bite, on which you desired to have my opinion.

2. I have not had any opportunity of trying it on the human subject, but have recently made some experiments on the lower animals, with a view to test the efficacy in cases of cobra bite, and the result I now beg to submit.

3. My observations have been limited entirely to the bites of the cobra di capello, which, besides being the best known, and, perhaps, the most deadly of all the venomous snakes in the North-Western Provinces, is the cause of more mortality than any other species.

4. The krait (bungarus cœrulous) and one or two others, though reputed to be almost as deadly as the cobra, are seldom met with, and are not well known to the natives generally.

5. Ammonia in some form or other, but chiefly as eau de luce, has been the standard antidote for all kinds of snake-bites for upwards of a century, and has hitherto been administered internally by the mouth. Dr. Richardson, of London, a few years ago showed that it could be injected with safety directly into the circulation; but it is to Professor Halford that belongs the merit of having first suggested this mode of administration to counteract the influence of snake-poison on the system.

6. Judging from the number of successful cases recorded as having occurred in Australia, it was to be expected that some benefit would follow the application of the remedy in India; but, as far as I have been able to try its effects by experiments on the lower animals, including the dog, the goat, and the ass, it does not seem to have any power of averting, or even of retarding, the accession of fatal symptoms after cobra bite.

7. In some of these experiments, an account of which is appended, the ordinary liquor ammoniæ of the British Pharmacopœa was used, and in others the liquor ammoniæ, *à fortiori*, of specific gravity, 891, procured for the purpose from the Medical Depôt at Allahabad.

8. It was injected both before and after the toxic action of the poison had manifested itself on the system, and sometimes the injection was repeated several times before death, yet the only effect ever produced was a temporary acceleration of the heart's action.

9. I have also been unable to verify Professor Halford's observations on the changes said to take place in the blood from the presence of the snake-poison.

10. He alleges, 1*st*, that the blood loses its power of coagulating, and argues from this that the poison causes a decrease of one of its constituents, the fibrine; 2*nd*, that the white cells of the blood become more numerous, enlarged, and nucleated.

11. Dr. Fayrer's recent experiments have demonstrated that the coagulability of the blood is only destroyed by the poison of the viperine class of snakes, while that of the colubrine class, to which the cobra belongs, does not possess this power.

12. This accords with my own experience, for I invariably found that the blood coagulated firmly after exposure to the air, showing that the cobra poison at least exercises little influence in diminishing to any appreciable extent either the quantity or the vitality of the fibrine.

13. But even if the blood remained fluid, it would scarcely be possible to found any special argument on such a coincidence, because a similar fluidity is often observed after death from lightning, from many narcotic poisons, and, in fact, from any obstruction of the respiration.

14. The changes which the white cells of the blood are said by Professor Halford to undergo *after cobra bite* have been described by him in the *British Medical Journal* (July 20th, 1867), where a diagram of them is also given. But the metamorphosed condition of these cells, he says, is not easily seen, and often escapes the eye of good microscopists.

15. In all my experiments the blood was carefully examined with a microscope magnifying 530 diameters, sometimes during the life of the animal, sometimes immediately after its death, and sometimes several hours subsequently, yet I must confess that any enlarged or nucleated white cells I never could detect.

16. On the contrary, these bodies could nearly always be seen presenting their normal appearance and dimensions, and existing in their proper numerical proportion to the red corpuscles. In only one instance did they ever seem to be slightly increased in numbers. I failed also to see any change in the blood of the goat, the white cells of which are very conspicuous objects in the field of the microscope, owing to the small comparative size of the red corpuscles in that animal ($\frac{1}{6500}$ of an inch in diameter.)

17. Regarding the *modus operandi* of the remedy, Professor Halford does not explain his views very clearly. While admitting that it is not a chemical antidote, he suggests that by acting as a powerful central and peripheral stimulus, it puts a stop to certain molecular changes which he supposes to be going on in the blood.

18. That any such changes occur at all is an hypothesis, in support of which no facts are adduced, and it is evident, from the importance which he attaches to the stimulation of the heart or central organ, that he regards this as the main object to be attained in effecting a cure.

19. The question, therefore, arises—does a person bitten by a snake die from the paralysing influence of the poison on the heart? Because, if not, it seems superfluous to stimulate that organ.

20. That the heart's action is depressed when the patient becomes comatose cannot be doubted; but it appears to me that the *cobra poison* exercises its baneful influence chiefly on that part of the cerebro-spinal system from which proceed the molos nerves of the voluntary muscles, including those concerned in the act of respiration.

21. Any one who watches attentively an animal dying from cobra bite cannot fail to observe that paralysis of the voluntary muscles first sets in, and that the pulse, although it may intermit, beats with considerable force almost to the last, and for some minutes after the respiration has completely stopped. Moreover, when the thoracic viscera are subsequently examined, they present all the characteristic signs of death from asphyxia in a most marked degree.

22. In the case of the Keeper at the Zoological Gardens, London, who was bitten by a cobra in 1852, the Medical Officers of the University College Hospital, where he was brought for treatment, regarded the paralysis of the limbs and the difficulty of breathing as the most alarming of all the symptoms, and at once resorted to galvanism and artificial respiration.

23. This man was bitten on the bridge of the nose. "When brought to the hospital about half an hour after the accident, he was apparently dying, being unable to speak, livid, the heart's action feeble, and he was scarcely conscious. After death, which took place in little more than an hour, the right cavities of the heart were loaded with dark blood, the left being empty; indeed, all the phenomena of asphyxia were strikingly marked."—(Erichsen's Science and Art of Surgery, page 146.)

24. It is the same in the lower animals, in which paralysis of the voluntary muscles, and consequent difficulty of breathing, commences long before consciousness is obliterated, and before the heart is enfeebled to such a degree as to be incapable of performing its functions with economy.

25. Viewing, therefore, the rapidity of the action of the cobra poison on the medulla oblongata and spinal cord as the chief characteristic of that poison, while the higher encephalic ganglia are only secondarily involved, let us see how the bite of an Australian snake affects the system.

26. I have had no experience with the snakes of that country; but, judging from the 20 cases recorded in Professor Halford's paper, it is evident that the influence of their poison is excited chiefly on the cerebrum, producing deep insensibility or coma. It will be observed that in only one of these 20 cases, the 14th, is any mention made of paralysis; and Professor Halford, at page 9, in describing the symptoms, does not allude to any action of the poison on the medulla oblongata or spinal cord. "In all the cases," he says, "brought before you to-night, the functions of the cerebral ganglia and higher sensorium were completely in abeyance, or for a time extinct;" in other words, the functional activity of the cerebrum and ganglia of the special sense was entirely suspended.

27. It is doubtless this difference in the action of the two poisons that accounts for the success that has followed the ammonia treatment in Australia, and its failure in this country.

28. Professor Halford asserts his belief that equal quantities of snake-poisons are equally virulent, no matter to what species the snake may belong; but the fact remains that the cobra-bite usually proves fatal in less than three hours, while persons bitten by Australian snakes generally survive 8, 12 or even 27 hours (*vide* cases 8, 18, and 19), and sometimes the symptoms of poisoning do not supervene for 12 hours after the bite has been inflicted (*vide* case 19).

29. We may infer, too, that the various kinds of snake-poisons differ not only in point of virulence, but also in their mode of affecting the system; for we find the cobra unable to poison itself, or one of its own species, while the rattlesnake possesses this power; besides, the train of symptoms which ensue from the bite of the latter are essentially different from those produced by the cobra.

30. The stimulation of the heart by injecting ammonia into the veins cannot possibly be of the least service if the respiration is in any way obstructed; for it is well known that unoxydised blood passes with great difficulty through the pulmonary capillaries, and for this reason I think the remedy will never prove successful in cases of cobra-bite. We must always bear in mind the maxim of Cullen—"to obviate the tendency to death,"—and the tendency to death by cobra-bite is undoubtedly by asphyxia.

31. But even were the remedy of undoubted efficacy, it is not likely that it would ever be of much practical utility in a country like India, because its administration requires the use of a delicate instrument handed with some professional skill, and the great mass of the people are a long way removed from proper surgical assistance; besides, the cobra-bite proves so rapidly fatal (generally in less than three hours and often in one) that the sufferer has little time to seek medical aid.

32. All the antidotes which have hitherto been proposed for this dangerous affection are essentially empirical, and aim at neutralising the poison while it is circulating in the blood. The injection of ammonia is also intended to effect this end indirectly by stimulating the heart.

33. With the exception of arsenic, when given in ceslum skin diseases, we scarcely possess any therapeutic agent that has the power of destroying a poison circulating in that fluid, and in nearly all diseases in which the blood is contaminated with a *materies morbi*, we endeavour to eliminate it from the system by stimulating the excretory organs to increased action. This, however, cannot be done in most cases of snake-bite in India, because the powers of life are so rapidly overwhelmed that there is no time for the natural efforts of the system to come into play.

34. Local treatment, such as excision of the bitten part, or the application of a powerful escharotic when speedily resorted to, may be attended with some degree of success, as Professor Fayrer has shown; but all internal remedies have hitherto failed.

35. Experiments Nos. 7 and 11 were made with a view to test the efficacy of two so-called antidotes which were sent to me,—one by a Native, and the other by a European: both were found perfectly inert.

36. If ever any remedy is discovered, it will probably be found to consist of some substance producing on the nerve centres an effect directly antagonistic to that of the snake-poison, and there can be little doubt that recent researches on the action of opium in cases of poisoning by *datura*, and of the calabar bean in poisoning by strychnine, point out the right path to be pursued by any one in search of the much-desired antidote.

Experiments to test the efficacy of injecting liquor ammonia into the veins in cases of snake-bite, by A. H. HILSON, ESQ., M. D., *Officiating Civil Surgeon,—dated Bijnour, the 6th December* 1871.

1st experiment, 18th September 1871.—At 8-19, a healthy, young full-grown pariah dog was bitten on the nose by a large and vigorous spectacle-marked cobra. On being taken away from the snake he stood for about a minute, and then lay down and commenced licking the bite with his tongue. He remained in this state for about 12 minutes, apparently quite unaffected by the poison, but never attempting to rise.

8-33 A. M.—He became restless, frequently changing his position, but never rising on his feet.

8-35 A. M.—Restlessness much increased, and occasional convulsive twitches of the tail.

8-38 A. M.—Limbs paralysed, cannot stand.

8-39 A. M.—Tried to rouse himself when called on, but, being unable to stand, fell over on his side.

8-40 A. M.—Convulsions of the limbs and mouth; pupil much dilated.

8-41 A. M.—Micturated and fœces involuntarily passed.

8-43 A. M.—Injected 25 drops of liquor ammonia* into the saphena vein of the right thighs.

8-44 A. M.—Convulsions continue.

8-47 A. M.—Again injected 25 drops of liquor ammonia into the saphena vein.

8-47½ A. M.—Dead in 28½ minutes.

The cobra was captured on the 31st August in my fowl-house, where it had regaled itself upon three ducks' eggs after killing a hen that was hatching them.

The blood was examined immediately after death and found to be fluid, but no change could be noticed with the microscope. The white cells presented their normal appearance, and were not found in greater numbers than in healthy blood; the red corpuscles were not altered in shape or colour, but showed little tendency to become piled in rows. About two ounces of dark fluid blood were taken from the right side of the heart about 10 minutes after death and placed in a small unglazed earthenware pot; in seven or eight minutes it coagulated firmly, the clot adhering so tenaciously to the vessel that it did not fall out when inverted. The blood which escaped into the cavity of the thorax also coagulated. The venous system seemed gorged with dark fluid blood, which showed no tendency to coagulate until exposed to the air. Both sides of the heart were distended with dark fluid blood, and the liver and kidneys were also much congested and of a darker tint than usual. Rigor mortis occurred two-and-a-half hours after death. Scarcely any trace of the bite could be seen externally after death.

Temperature at the time of experiment 83° Fah.

2nd experiment at 7-25 A. M. *on the 21st September* 1871.—A large spectacle-marked cobra struck at a full-grown pariah dog and inflicted a wound on its nose. A portion of the outer skin was torn off, and blood was seen to flow immediately after the cobra struck; yet the dog remained quite unaffected beyond appearing somewhat lazy and inclined to be down. Next day it was alive. The cobra struck also at the dog's leg, but did not inflict any wound. The snake had been confined for about three weeks in a *gurrah*, and during that time had not eaten nor drank anything. He did not appear very lively, but when irritated, raised his head, expanded the neck, and struck vigorously.

Luckily the remedy was not applied in the case, otherwise erroneous conclusions might have been drawn.

3rd experiment at 7-59 A. M. *on the 24th September* 1871.—A full-grown, healthy pariah dog was bitten on the side by the same cobra as in No. 1. The bite left scarcely any mark externally, and was discovered with difficulty. For 10 minutes afterwards the dog showed no signs of anything being wrong, not even when walked about.

8-12 A. M.—However, he appeared to be lazy and lay down.

8-16 A. M.—Legs partially paralysed, and unable to control their movements.

8-19 A. M.—Making water involuntarily; injected 20 drops of liquor ammonia B. P. into the saphena vein of the left leg; this produced no apparent effect; the dog remained lying on its side, breathing slowly.

8-21 A. M.—Pupils widely dilated; dog cannot stand.

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* The liquor ammonia was that supplied by the Government to the Charitable Dispensaries, and is the ordinary liquor ammonia of the British Pharmacopœa.

8-24 A. M.—Convulsed; injected into the same vein 20 drops of liquor ammonia B. P.; no apparent effect produced.

8-29 A. M.—Injected 20 drops of same solution into the right saphena vain; no effect produced.

8-31 A. M.—Laid bare the external jugular vein on the right side of the neck and injected 20 drops of same solution; no effect apparently.

8-33 A. M.—Dog apparently lifeless; he lay quite motionless and could not be roused; no movement of the muscles of respiration could be noticed; the pupil was widely dilated, and the eyelids did not respond when the eye was pricked, but the heart was found to be beating feebly and irregularly.

8-38 A. M.—Commenced artificial respiration.

8-42 A. M.—Injected 17 drops of liquor ammonia into the right jugular vein; heart's action slightly increased.

8-45 A. M.—Heart still beating irregularly.

8-48 A. M.—Ditto ditto.

8-53 A. M.—Ditto ditto.

8-57 A. M.—Heart still beating.

9-4 A. M.—Heart beating feebly.

9-5 A. M.—Artificial respiration being still continued, I made an aperture in the left side of the thorax, through which I could see the heart beating slowly and irregularly.

9-6 A. M.—Injected 20 drops of liquor ammonia into the right ventricle. This was followed by vigorous and greatly accelerated action of the heart; the blood being propelled with some force along the arteries.

9-8 A. M.—Put an end to the experiment by opening the femoral artery, from which blood of a dark colour spouted in considerable quantity.

The blood coagulated quickly and firmly on exposure to the air. Temperature of air in the shade 84° Fah. The blood, however, remained fluid for some time, if not exposed to the air. All the blood vessels of the heart having been ligatured, and organ having been detached, the blood it contained was found to be quite fluid at 9-34 A. M.

The lungs were somewhat congested, and did not crepitate on pressure. A quantity of frothy blood oozed from them when cut, the cut surface showing dark points where veins of any size had been cut. The liver was of a very dark colour, and the membranes of the brain were slightly congested, but the other organs of the body did not present any change worthy of notice. Rigor mortis set in 2½ hours after death. No abnormal appearance could be noticed in the blood, which was examined immediately after death and also eight hours afterwards.

4th experiment at 7-10 A. M. *on the 28th September* 1871.—At 10 minutes past 7 A. M. a large spectacle-marked cobra bit a fine healthy pariah dog (full-grown) savagely on the tail.

7-14 A. M.—Dog appears unaffected.

7-17 A. M.—Ditto; pupils not dilated.

7-19 A. M.—Ditto ditto.

7-20 A. M.—Emptied the bowels voluntarily.

7-21 A. M.—Has lost the power of controlling the movements of his limbs; staggers like a drunken man when walking, and places his legs wide apart when standing.

7-22 A. M.—Urinated voluntarily.

7-23 A. M.—Breathing slowly; slight frothing at the mouth.

7-26 A. M.—Slight convulsions.

7-26½ A. M.—Injected 20 drops of liquor ammonia B. P. into the external jugular vein.

7-27 A. M.—Convulsions continue; movements of respiration not perceptible.

7-29 A. M.—Injected an additional 20 drops into jugular vein.

7-29½ A. M.—Commenced artificial respiration, which was not discontinued until death.

7-33 A. M.—Slight convulsion; heart beating with considerable force, but somewhat irregularly.

7-35 A. M.—Slight convulsion; heart still beating.

7-40 A. M.—Heart still beating.

7-43 A. M.—Ditto.

7-47 A. M.—Ditto.

7-52 A. M.—Ditto.

7-58 A. M.—Ditto with considerable force.

8-4 A. M.—Injected 20 drops of liquor ammonia; no effect.

8-5 A. M.—Heart stopped; dead.

Blood coagulated as soon as taken out of the body and exposed to the air.

Microscopically it presented its normal characteristics. No change whatever could be noticed either in the contour or numbers of the white cells.

Rigor mortis supervened 2½ hours after death. Temperature of the air 80°.

5th experiment. No treatment.—At 7-33 A. M. a full-grown pariah dog was bitten on the foreleg by a small spectacle-marked cobra.*

* This was a fresh newly-caught cobra.

7-40 A. M.—Unaffected, except that he walks lame with the bitten leg.

7-46 A. M.—Holding up the wounded limb, in which he seems to suffer a little pain; no signs of the poison acting on the system.

8-1 A. M.—Lies down, and has lost control over the muscles of his limbs; staggers much when made to walk.

8-2 A. M.—Lying down and cannot be persuaded to move.

8-4 A. M.—Changes his position.

8-5 A. M.—Legs appear paralysed; respirations 28 per minute, regular.

8-6 A. M.—Appears to be sensible, and endeavours to get up when called upon.

8-7 A. M.—Appears sensible, and wags his tail when called on; respirations 32 per minute; expirations somewhat prolonged and forced.

8-8 A. M.—Appears sensible; wags his tail when called on.

8-9 A. M.—Micturated involuntarily.

8-10 A. M.—Respirations, laboured, 28 per minute.

8-11 A. M.—Again micturated involuntarily.

8-12 A. M.—Frothing at the mouth; wags his tail when called on; eyelids contract when the eye is touched.

8-13 A. M.—Gurgling noise in the throat at each inspiration; convulsive twitching of the mouth.

8-16 A. M.—Micturates, and passes fœces involuntarily.

8-18 A. M.—Respirations 20 per minute, laboured; pupils widely dilated.

8-19½ A. M.—Pulse 74, regular and of fair strength.

8-20 A. M.—Eyelids do not contract on application of a stimulus.

8-21 A. M.—Respiratory movements almost imperceptible.

8-22 A. M.—Pulse 60°, somewhat irregular and weaker; respiration ceased.

8-24 A. M.—Apparently quite dead; heart's action imperceptible.

8-26 A. M.—An aperture was made in the chest and the heart exposed. Its contractions had ceased, and both the auricles and ventricles were distended with blood. The pulmonary arteries were also distended. The blood in all the cavities had the same dark fluid appearance and coagulated firmly soon after exposure to the air. The lungs were of a light scarlet colour, and on making a section of them, dark venous blood oozed from the divided pulmonary vessels. There was no congestion of the blood vessels of the scalp or duramater, but the arachnoid contained a considerable quantity of effused serum.

Arborescent streaks of venous congestion were noticed following the sulci between the convolutions of the cerebrum. On making a section of the substance of the brain, no abnormal appearance was observable. All the abdominal viscera were healthy looking. On examining the blood immediately after death, no abnormal appearance could be detected. The red corpuscles were of their usual size and numbers, and also the white cells.

Rigor mortes occurred about three hours after death.

Temperature at the time of experiment 79°.

In this case no treatment was adopted, so that the action of the unalloyed poison might be observed, and it will be noticed that the symptoms were identical with those observed in other experiments when ammonia was injected.

6th experiment, October 16th, 1871.—At 7-46 A. M. a medium-sized cobra* bit a full-grown pariah dog on the leg (left hind).

7-47 A. M.—Runs lame on the bitten leg, which it holds up.

7-52 A. M.—Injected 20 drops of liquor ammonia into the right external jugular vein, which was exposed for the purpose.

7-53 A. M.—Heart's action accelerated, but otherwise the animal is apparently unaffected; no symptoms of poisoning.

7-56 A. M.—Bowels opened voluntarily.

7-57 A. M.—With the exception of the lameness, dog is apparently quite unaffected.

8-4 A. M.—Injected again into the same vein 20 drops of the liquor ammonia, which produced acceleration of the pulse, but no other visible effect.

8-6 A. M.—Appears quite unaffected.

8-7 A. M.—Frothing a little at the mouth.

8-9½ A. M.—Micturated copiously and voluntarily.

8-10 A. M.—Lay down; staggers when walking.

8-11 A. M.—Heart beating irregularly.

8-12 A. M.—Injected 50 drops of liquor ammonia B. P. into the same vein.

8-13 A. M.—On being released tried to stand, but cannot.

8-14 A. M.—Eyelids close on touching the eye.

8-15 A. M.—Gasping for breath; heart's action very irregular; eyelids still retain their sensibility to impression.

8-16 A. M.—Injected 20 drops liquor ammonia B. P. into the same vein.

8-18 A. M.—Breathing very irregularly and in gasps; convulsive movements of the trunk; extremeties remaining motionless.

8-21 A. M.—Pulse 118.

8-22 A. M.—Respiratory movements quite imperceptible.

* Fresh newly-caught cobra from Dhanpore.

8-23 A. M.—Heart beating.
8-24 A. M.—Ditto rapidly.
8-25 A. M.—Ditto feebly and irregularly.
8-26 A. M.—Dead. Temperature 77°.
Examined blood corpuscles and found no change.

7th experiment to test the efficacy of secret remedy furnished by a Native.—Native remedy administered. Symptoms supervened in 29 minutes. Dead in 46 minutes.

Healthy, full-grown pariah dog bitten on the right forefoot at 8 A. M. on the 17th by a large cobra,—the same used in experiment No. 1. At 8-2 A. M. a secret medicine, consisting of a yellowish green powder, composed evidently of sulphur and sulphate of iron, with some pounded herb, was mixed with some warm water and administered to the dog by a Native hukeem who has some reputation in Bijnour as a curer of snakebites. After the medicine was given the animal appeared quite unaffected, except that it walked very lame on the bitten leg.

8-6 A. M.—He administered a small bolus, about the size of a bean, containing some medicine mixed with sugar.
8-10 A. M.—Dog apparently quite unaffected; growls when approached; some warm water administered.
8-15 A. M.—Walking very lame on the bitten leg.
8-22 A. M.—No symptoms indicating that the poison was acting on the system.
8-27 A. M.—Micturated voluntarily.
8-29 A. M.—Lay down; appears disinclined to move about.
8-30 A. M.—Passed fœces; walks unsteadily.
8-32 A. M.—Cannot walk, endeavours to rise, but cannot stand; apparently quite sensible and shuts the eyelids when anything is put suddenly in front of the eye.
8-34 A. M.—Respirations 26 per minute.
8-36 A. M.—Appears choked; a rattling noise accompanies each expiration; heart's action irregular; eyelids still sensitive to impressions.
8-43 A. M.—Respiratory movements imperceptible.
8-45 A. M.—Heart beating rapidly, 80 per minute.
8-46 A. M.—Dead in 44 minutes.

Post-mortem examination.—No change in appearance, or numbers of blood corpuscles, or white cells. Heart distended on both sides with dark fluid blood, which coagulates on exposure to air. The penslaltic movements of the intestines were plainly observable ten minutes after death. All the venous system was engorged with blood. Temperature of air 76°. Bitten part somewhat swollen, and a good deal of ecchymosis round the wound. No effect whatever was produced by the medicine.

8th experiment on the 1st November 1871.—Symptoms supervened in 2 hours 25 minutes. Dead in 2 hours 53 minutes.

At 8-40 A. M.—A full-grown donkey was bitten on the side of the belly by a large cobra (the same used on the 17th). A little blood oozed from the wound, which became somewhat swollen and plainful on pressure, but no toxic symptoms set in until 11-5 A. M., when the animal became drowsy and lay down quietly without resting his head on the ground.
11-15 A. M.—The drowsiness increased somewhat and the forelegs trembled; on being urged he made several efforts to rise, but did not succeed; on being placed on his legs he remained standing with the forelegs trembling and the head slightly depressed.
11-20 A. M.—Remains standing; some stringy saliva oozing from the mouth; lower lip hanging down; eyelids sensible to impressions, and, when a piece of chappatee was placed near the mouth, he seized, but did not masticate it; heart beating slowly, but regularly; breathing slow, and expiration forced by the action of abdominal muscles; slight convulsive movement of the muscles of the neck.
11-20½ A. M.—Fell down heavily, all his legs seeming to give way at once; made no attempt to get up, and rested the head on the ground.
11-21 A. M.—Breathing laboriously with expanded nostrils.
11-23 A. M.—Injected* 20 drops of liquor ammonia into the saphena vein, which did not produce any effect whatever.
11-25 A. M.—Breathing very heavily.
11-27 A. M.—Injected 20 drops of liquor ammonia into the left jugular vein, which had been previously laid bare; no effect produced.
11-29 A. M.—Breathing imperceptible; heart still beating, but slowly and feebly.
11-30 A. M.—Apparently dead, but heart still beating.
11-33 A. M.—Heart ceased to beat.
11-33½ A. M.—Made an opening rapidly in the thorax, and exposed the heart, which contracted when scratched with the nail, or pricked with a needle.

* Used liquor ammonia *fortior*, British Pharmacopiæ, specific gravity ·891. Obtained from Medical Depôt, Allahabad.

11-34 A. M.—Injected 20 drops of liquor ammonia into the right ventricle, which caused one or two feeble contractions.

11-36 A. M.—Injected an additional 20 drops of liquor ammonia into the right ventricle, which was followed by no result. The blood was examined microscopically immediately after death, and one or two of the six or eight samples examined seemed to have rather more than the usual number of white cells; but these were not swollen, nor could there be seen any of the appearances alleged by Professor Halford to occur in the blood after cobra-poisoning,—*vide* Aitkins' *Science and Practice of Medicine*, page 713, vol. I. The condition of the internal organs was the same as that seen in dogs after cobra bite; but in this case, the effusion of serum on the surface of the brain was greater than usual. Blood coagulated on exposure to air; temperature at the time of experiment 81°.

Death did not take place in this case until nearly three hours had elapsed, which is attributable to the snake having been used about fourteen days before, and having eaten nothing in the interval. Besides this, it bit the rope by which the donkey was fastened about three minutes before biting the donkey itself, and, probably in doing so, a portion of the poison was expended. A cobra is capable of killing a much larger animal than a donkey in less than three hours. Mr. LeMaistre, a resident of this station, assures me that on one occasion *he saw* a cobra bite a cow belonging to him, and that the latter died before he could get an iron heated with which he intended to cauterise the wound, so that death most probably ensued within one hour. It is worthy of notice, too, how long the animal in this case remained apparently quite unaffected, and how rapidly it died after the toxic symptoms first showed themselves.

9th experiment on the 4th November 1871.

8-50 A. M.—A young and almost full-grown goat was bitten on the left ear by a small cobra.

9-1 A. M.—Much inclined to lie down, but rises when food is offered to it; heart beating regularly; hind legs trembling.

9-6 A. M.—Injected 20 drops of liquor ammonia into the external jugular vein; no apparent effect.

9-9 A. M.—Lies down.

9-11 A. M.—Refuses to eat.

9-12 A. M.—Can still walk.

9-18 A. M.—Frothing at the mouth; respiration embarrassed.

9-19 A. M.—Injected 20 drops of liquor ammonia* into the same vein; no effect produced.

9-20 A. M.—Unable to stand.

9-22 A. M.—Again injected 20 drops of liquor ammonia; no effect produced.

9-23 A. M.—Convulsive movements of limbs and tail; breathing carried on almost entirely by the diaphragm; eyelids still sensible to impressions; heart beating slowly and irregularly.

9-27 A. M.—Injected 20 drops of liquor ammonia into the same vein.

9-28 A. M.—Heart beating slowly; eyelids still sensible to impression.

9-31 A. M.—Respiratory movements imperceptible.

9-34 A. M.—Heart ceased to beat; dead.

9-34½ A. M.—Opened the thorax rapidly, and, on scratching the heart, it beat feebly once or twice.

9-35 A. M.—Injected 20 drops of liquor ammonia into the left ventricle; no effect produced. The blood was fluid, and coagulated on exposure. Internal *post-mortem* appearances similar to those seen in dogs and donkey. No changes could be noticed in the appearance of the white cells of the blood. In the goat the red corpuscles are very small, being about one-half the size of man's, while the white corpuscles are of nearly the same dimensions as in other vertebrate animals, and are very conspicuous in the field of the microscope. I examined them minutely, but could not detect any abnormal appearance.

10th experiment, November 8th, 1871.—At 8-46 A. M. a full-grown dog was bitten on the inside of the thigh by the same cobra which bit the donkey on the 1st November. The snake bit with much reluctance and riot, until he had been irritated for about ten minutes.

Until 9-30 the dog appeared quite unaffected, with the exception that he seemed inclined to lie down. The respirations at the time were 22 per minute. The bitten part did not swell much, and the dog did not show any signs of pain. I then left him.

10-22 A. M.—I returned, having been informed that the toxic symptoms had set in.

10-24 A. M.—The pulse was 96 and regular, and the animal was lying quietly on his side; he could stand when raised, but could not walk.

10-26 A. M.—The respirations were 28 per minute, and the movements of the chest appeared unembarrassed.

10-28 A. M.—Injected 20 drops of liquor ammonia *fortior*, British Pharmacopiæ, specific gravity ·891, into the jugular vein after laying it bare. This produced no effect, or at most a temporary acceleration of the heart's action, which did not last longer than a minute.

10-30 A. M.—Pulse 82, regular and full.

10-32 A. M.—Respirations 36 per minute, unembarrassed.

10-33 A. M.—Cannot stand when put upon his legs.

* Liquor ammonia *fortior* of the British Pharmacopiæ, specific gravity 0·891.

10-36 A. M.—Injected 20 drops of liquor ammonia into the jugular vein; no effect produced beyond some acceleration of the heart's action.

10-37 A. M.—Opened the jugular vein, and abstracted about six ounces of blood.

10-40 A. M.—Injected 20 drops of liquor ammonia into the vein of the opposite side, after which the heart's action increased in force and frequency, and the dog struggled a good deal.

10-41 A. M.—The breathing becoming embarrassed, artificial respiration was resorted to.

10-45 A. M.—Moves the ear by reflex action when a stimulus is applied to it.

10-48 A. M.—Pulse 64, irregular.

10-49 A. M.—Respirations 22 per minute, and expirations forced, tongue hanging out of the mouth, from which saline is flowing.

10-52 A. M.—Poured 15 drops of liquor ammonia, diluted with an ounce of water, into the throat; but it is questionable if any found its way into the stomach, as the animal was unable to swallow.

10-55 A. M.—Breathing imperceptible; laid bare the wall of the chest over the heart, and injected 20 drops of liquor ammonia into that organ. As soon as the point of the syringe touched the heart, vigorous contractions followed. The ammonia also excited strong contractions. The animal is apparently dead, but the heart still continues to beat.

10-59 A. M.—Dead; heart stopped acting.

11 A. M.—Injected 20 drops into the heart; no result. On opening the chest the venous system was, as usual, found gorged with dark fluid blood, but both sides of the heart contained large, firm, darkly-coloured clots, when examined five minutes after death. Ammonia has the property of retarding the coagulation of blood, so in this case probably the presence of the tube of the syringe in the cavities of the heart may have caused the coagulation. It is possible, too, that a very small quantity of air may have been injected with the ammonia. On examining the blood microscopically, no abnormal appearances could be detected.

In this case the snake bit feebly and reluctantly. It had not eaten anything for a month, and had bitten thrice or four times in that period, so it is possible there was a deficiency of poison in the fangs. The toxic symptoms did not come so rapidly, or with such severity as in the other experiments, yet the injection of ammonia seemed to produce no effect beyond exciting the heart's action for about a minute.

Six ounces of blood were taken from the jugular vein to relieve the heart from distension at 10-37, and, at 10-40, 20 drops of ammonia were injected without any good result, even when accompanied with artificial respiration. When the remedy was injected into the heart itself, it did not seem to have any better power of averting the fatal termination, and when the heart's action had stopped, ammonia failed to renew it, although injected within a minute after cessation of cardiac movements.

11th experiment, November 18th, 1871.—At 8-40 A. M. a full-grown pariah dog was bitten very savagely on the hind leg by a small spectacle-marked cobra.

8-43 A. M.—Five pills of a snakebite remedy, furnished by Mr. A. M. Cameron, of Agra, and alleged by him to have cured "upwards of 1,600 persons bit by every variety of snakes," were administered in a small quantity of ghee.

8-57 A. M.—The dog began to stagger and show other signs of the poison affecting the system.

8-58 A. M.—Five more pills were given in a little ghee; the dog swallowing them with some difficulty.

8-59 A. M.—Cannot stand.

9 A. M.—Breathing with difficulty, and occasional convulsive movements of the limbs.

9-6 A. M.—Respiratory movements of the chest imperceptible.

9-10 A. M.—Heart ceased to beat; dead.

The medicine was administered according to directions furnished by Mr. Cameron. The stomach of the dog was examined after death, and the pills were found broken up and mixed with the contents of the viscus. One pill only was found in the esophagus. The medicine had apparently no effect whatever.

12th experiment, November 22nd, 1871.—At 8-5 A. M. a strong, old pariah dog was bitten on the hind foot by the same cobra used in the last experiment.

8-20 A. M.—Made a deep incision on the cardiac side of the bite, and applied strong nitric acid freely to both the incision and bite after scarifying the latter.

8-25 A. M.—Administered 15 drops of liquor ammonia by the mouth, after which the dog was chased about an enclosure, and kept constantly on the move.

8-30 A. M.—Appears somewhat lazy and disinclined to move, otherwise quite unaffected. He did not appear to suffer much pain in the bite, and never held up the leg when walking; but the temperature of the bitten limb was much higher to the touch than the other.

8-32 A. M.—Administered 15 drops of liquor ammonia again by the mouth; no perceptible effect.

8-48 A. M.—Administered 15 drops again; no effect; dog kept continually on the move.

8-52 A. M.—Appears very lazy and inclined to lie down.

8-55 A. M.—Cannot control the movements of his limbs, and staggers when walking.

8-56 A. M.—Administered again 15 drops of the ammonia; no effect.

8-58 A. M.—Cannot stand, appears quite conscious, and tries to rise when urged, but cannot; pupils somewhat dilated.

9-5 A. M.—Cut down on the carotid artery and exposed it. The blood which flowed from the wound was crimson, and coagulated in two or three minutes after exposure to the air, and it was noticed that the blood never assumed a dark tinge until the respiration became impeded. Some of the blood taken fresh from the body was now examined with the microscope, but no abnormal appearance could be observed.

9-25 A. M.—Injected 20 drops of ammonia directly into the heart, which was followed by acceleration of the pulse for a short time (about a minute): the dog also struggled a good deal for the same period.

9-27 A. M.—Respirations 16 per minute.

9-29 A. M.—Pulse 120, regular, and of moderate strength.

9-32 A. M.—Winks the eye when touched.

9-46 A. M.—Pulse 98.

9-47 A. M.—Respirations 12 per minute.

9-53 A. M.—Breathing stertorous.

9-55 A. M.—Respirations 9 per minute, laboured.

9-56 A. M.—Pulse 98, intermitting.

10-3 A. M.—Respirations 9 per minute.

10-4 A. M.—Pulse 94, intermitting.

10-9 A. M.—Gasping for breath and struggling.

10-10 A. M.—Pulse 88.

10-12 A. M.—Movements of respiration not perceptible.

10-15 A. M.—As the dog was almost dead, an end was put to the experiment by severing the carotid artery, from which blood of a dark colour spouted with force.

10-16 A. M.—The chest was opened, and the heart found beating, and it continued to beat for a minute, the right auricle contracting after all movement had ceased in other parts of the heart.

The snake bit very effectively, keeping its fangs fixed in the skin for some seconds; but it had been used in an experiment four days previously, and probably it did not possess a large supply of poison. To this it was due without doubt that the dog lived longer than usual, because neither the application of nitric acid nor the administration of ammonia seemed to produce any beneficial effect. On opening the heart the left ventricle was found empty, while the right side contained some frothy blood. The lungs and all the organs of the body presented an ex-sanguine appearance owing to the loss of blood; but the chief points to be noticed in the experiment are, that the blood did not assume a dark colour until the breathing became impeded, and that the heart preserved the power of contracting to the very last, even although deprived of the stimulus, which the presence of a proper quantity of blood in its cavities affords.

The ammonia in this case was administered by the mouth.

No. 92, dated 10th November 1871.

From—W. MOIR, Esq., M. B., A. M., Civil Surgeon, Meerut.

To—The Offg. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. Provinces.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Mackintosh's letter No. 884, dated 28th August 1871, forwarding a pamphlet by Professor Halford on the treatment of snake-bite for the expression of my opinion on the subject.

2. Before offering any remarks on it, I was desirous of trying one or two experiments illustrating the effects of the treatment recommended by him in snake-bite, and it was only a few days ago that I succeeded in obtaining a poisonous snake, and was enabled to test the efficacy of his mode of treatment; hence the delay in submitting this letter.

3. Professor Halford records in the pamphlet 20 cases of snake-bite, out of which 17 were successfully treated by the injection of liquor ammonia into the vein, and three proved fatal.

4. I observe that his 1st, 16th, 18th, and 19th cases are the only ones where the interval between the bite and the application of the remedy is given; it was four hours in the 1st and 16th, between seven and eight hours in the 18th case, and about twelve hours in the 19th, which proved fatal; and as it was only a "supposed" case of snake-poison, it ought not to have appeared in this list at all. The 20th case also proved fatal, which is accounted for by the fact that brandy had been freely employed in the first stages of the treatment, and the ammonia only in the last. The 8th case, he says, is doubtful, and the 10th showed symptoms of drunkenness rather than of snake-poisoning.

5. With the exception of these first five cases, no information whatever is given regarding the interval that elapsed between the infliction of the bite and the application of remedial measures; nor is it stated in any one instance what part of the body was bitten, nor is any instance noted of the marks of teeth having been observed by the operators, nor of the escape of blood from the wounds.

6. Neither is any account given of the behaviour of the patients until they are described as being "comatose," "sinking," "insensible," "cold," "totally paralysed," &c., &c. No idea is imparted as to the time when these symptoms manifested themselves, nor what were the progressive symptoms, nor the physical signs of the action of the poison.

7. In only three of the 20 cases is the species of snake noted, and only one of the 20 patients was seen by Professor Halford himself.

8. The omission of these points is so important that it is impossible to form a correct judgment of the true nature of the cases, and it deprives the record of much of its value and interest, both physiologically and pathologically. Had these omissions been supplied, one could have formed some notion of the severity of the bite, and of the influence of the medicine employed in the treatment, but the grounds for enabling one to arrive at certain conclusions on these points are entirely wanting.

9. Were it possible to make strict investigation into all the circumstances connected with these alleged recoveries from snake-poisoning by the injecting of liquor ammonia into the venous blood, one would not be surprised to find that in more instances than one the patients had never actually been bitten by a snake at all, and that in others, though bitten, the snake had been of a harmless species.

10. Such cases occur in the practice of almost every medical man. While at dinner one evening a few years ago I was suddenly called away by the cries of a punkah-coolie in my verandah, who had, he stated, just been bitten by a cobra on the dorsum of the foot. He had been lying asleep, and felt a prick which awoke him, and, looking up, he saw a snake running away. At once his cries became so loud and piteous that in two minutes he had all the servants standing in a circle round him, lamenting his fate, which they believed was death. I found him looking most anxious and depressed; his breathing laboured and abdominal.

I carefully examined the foot and all the exposed parts of his body, but could see not a trace of the bite, nor abrasion of the skin anywhere.

I assured him the snake had done him no harm, and showed him he had not been bitten; but to make his assurance doubly sure, I had some liquor ammonia applied to the part, and by degrees his mental anxiety and depression subsided. Next morning he was at his work as usual.

Here imagination produced some of the symptoms and physical signs of the introduction of serpentine virus into the human system; and, had the coolie's statement been relied on, and liquor ammonia been injected, a cure might have been reported from its use.

11. From the data furnished by Professor Halford, it is impossible to decide whether any, or, if any, how many, of his recoveries are due to imaginary bites, or to bites from harmless species, or to partial bites from really venomous snakes; but that the effects of the ammonia treatment are attributable to one or other of these causes, I am unable to see any reason for doubt.

12. Careful experiments made in India have, in the hands of Dr. J. Fayrer, C. S. I., been attended with very different results. The liquor ammonia when injected into the veins seemed to him to do rather harm than good, so far was it from effecting a cure.

This was not Dr. Fayrer's opinion alone; the different medical men who were present and assisted him in his experiments arrived at the same conclusions as to the complete inability of liquor ammonia, when injected into the venous blood, to counteract in any degree the effects produced by the poison of venomous snakes on the bodies of living animals.

13. Professor Halford would have done much to establish the soundness of his practice had he experimented on the lower animals with the poison of snakes as others have done, and restored them to health when evidently under the influence of the virus which others have failed to do by following his mode of treatment. He contents himself by saying at page 18 of this pamphlet "a great series of experiments on apparently dying people had been done all over the colony at his suggestion and with remarkable success." This is unsatisfactory and inconclusive, as *apparently dying* is a delusive expression.

14. That I might test for myself in some measure the conclusions obtained by others, I performed two experiments with cobra poison, and would here note the details. I was assisted by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Troyluckonath Ghose and Hospital Assistant Roheemoollah in making these experiments.

15. *First experiment on a dog of ordinary size.*—Snake, a well-grown cobra, fresh, and full of vigour, bit most freely the inside of both thighs of a dog at 1-32 P. M.

1-35 P. M.—Dog convulsed; eyes staring.

1-36 P. M.—Pupils dilating.

1-37 P. M.—Biting at the rope by which he was bound.

1-39 P. M.—Lies depressed from the effects of the poison.

1-43 P. M.—Defecating and micturating quite unconsciously.

1-44 P. M.—Dead, just 12 minutes after he was bitten.

Second experiment on a young, lively dog about a year old.—Bit at 2-31 P. M. on the thorax by the same cobra.

2-32 P. M.—Struggling as if in pain; fifteen minims of liquor ammonia, British Pharmacopiæ, were injected into the left femoral vein.

2-36 P. M.—Greatly excited; breathing hurried and panting; walking about with unsteady gait.

2-39 P. M.—Lies down.

2-45 P. M.—Rises up; gait very unsteady.
2-46 P. M.—Staggers greatly.
2-47 P. M.—Lies down, over-powered; breathing forced and almost entirely abdominal.
2-48 P. M.—Is conscious when spoken to, but cannot rise.
2-50 P. M.—Breathing stertorous; convulsed; fifteen minims of liquor ammonia were again injected into the right femoral vein; no effect produced.
2-52 P. M.—Micturating unconsciously.
2-55 P. M.—Limbs moving; pupils much dilated; dying.
3 P. M.—Dead in 29 minutes.—(*Dated Meerut, the 3rd November* 1871.)

16. The first dog was furiously bitten, and was so speedily and so completely under the influence of the venom that he never raised his head nor attempted to stand up, but began to sink instantaneously. My object in this case was chiefly to prove the virulence of the poison.

The second dog was less freely bitten and only in one place; not more than an hour had elapsed since the cobra had expended a large quantity of his poison, yet death resulted in 29 minutes. In the course of a minute after the bite 15 minims of liquor ammonia, British Pharmacopiæ strength, were injected into the femoral vein, which I had exposed before the cobra was brought out; it produced much excitement for about five minutes, followed by depression, and when stertorous breathing began, the injection was repeated without any visible effect.

It was at this stage of paralysis that Professor Halford's cases usually began to be treated, and the results were very different from mine; his apparently dying men immediately getting up and walking about, while the dog continued unconscious to the last.

17. The results I obtained accorded so well with those recorded by Dr. Fayrer in his numerous experiments that I deemed it unnecessary to multiply mine. I think it is proved that the injection of liquor ammonia into the veins of an animal thoroughly under the influence of snake-poison is quite useless, if not hurtful. Even were it a complete antidote, practically the boon would have little value. So deadly is the cobra-poison that any remedy to save life would have to be applied the moment the unfortunate creature was bitten; but, while I think it proved that in severe cases this mode of treatment is quite useless, yet in slight cases, where only a very small quantity of the poison has been inserted, the injection of liquor ammonia into the veins may have some specific value as a remedy, but it would require a considerable number of experiments to determine this point. Had I succeeded sooner in finding poisonous snakes, I should have carried out more experiments to solve this and some other doubts.

18. At page 12 Professor Halford refers to objections raised to his plan of treatment on the supposition that Australian snakes are less venomous than Indian, and he quotes two cases of snake charmers, which proved fatal in less than an hour, and a third in less than half an hour; and on the next page he says: "In one instance one of my tiger-snakes killed a dog in seven minutes;" further adding: "I feel certain from my own actual experiments that equal amounts of poison from either American, Indian, or Australian snakes, are equally pernicious." But in this pamphlet he does not record a single one of his experiments on animals, nor of the effects of his ammonia treatment on an animal bitten in his presence by a venomous snake. This is a great desideratum. Had he supplied it, people at a distance could easily have formed a judgment as to the amount of virulence in the poison of Australian snakes. As it is, this cannot be done with certainty by any reader of this pamphlet; but if the bites prove fatal to human beings in half an hour, or even in one hour, as stated, and to a dog, in seven minutes, little doubt is left as to the power of the poison, and it would be most interesting to know if Professor Halford succeeded in saving the life of men or animals similarly bitten, as it would be entirely contrary to experience in India.

19. I do not suppose it is the wish of Government that I should offer any remarks on the hypothetical views entertained by Professor Halford, as to the changes produced in the blood by the introduction into it of the venom of snakes. They do not seem to me of much importance, and I have not a sufficiently powerful microscope at my disposal to enable me either to support or oppose them.

20. From the perusal of this pamphlet I see that the Professor complains of unfair criticism in the *Lancet:* what is there written is unknown to me. I do not take in the *Lancet*, nor have I seen its remarks on this subject, and none of my home journals refer to him.

21. The observations which I have ventured to make are such as have suggested themselves to me on a careful perusal of the Professor's pamphlet, and are, I trust, justly and candidly expressed.

No. 5344, dated 22nd November 1871.

From—H. B. HARINGTON, Esq., M. A., Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, HOME DEPT.

With reference to your letter No. 3155, dated the 27th June last, I am directed to forward the accompanying abstract of correspondence on the subject of Professor Halford's pamphlet on the treatment of snake-bites, and to say that the Officiating Chief Commissioner trusts that, by the judicious measures suggested by Dr. Archer, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, the experiment may be fairly tested in this snake-infested province.

2. A copy of Dr. Archer's instructions to the Medical Officers in Oudh is also submitted.

Circular No. 40, dated 15th November 1871.

The Chief Commissioner having sanctioned the experimental employment in Oudh of Professor Halford's method of treating snake-bites, the Deputy Inspector General requests that Civil Medical Officers in the province will indent on the Medical Store-keeper, Allahabad, through this office, for hypodermic syringes to be used according to the instructions contained in page 10 of Professor Halford's pamphlet, a copy of which has been sent to each civil station.

These instructions are not intended to supersede the ordinary remedies applied in recent cases, such as excision, &c., but to be used when the patient is exhausted, or in the comatise state.

C. ARCHER, M. D.,
Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals,
Indian Medical Service, Lucknow Circle.

No 1889-97, dated 20th May 1872.

From—J. MUIR, Esq., Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Chief Commr., Central Provinces.
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, HOME DEPARTMENT.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 3156 of 27th June 1871, forwarding copies of a pamphlet by Professor Halford, of the Melbourne University, on the treatment of snake-bite, for distribution among the Medical Officers in these provinces, and requesting that any valuable opinions received from them might be forwarded to Government.

2. The treatment for the bite of the more poisonous snakes by injection of ammonia has never been tried by any of the Medical Officers in these provinces. In the cases of persons bitten by the less venomous kinds, such as the Chittee and Dhummy or Bungari snakes, Assistant Surgeon Harrison of Sambalpur has found *Eau de Luce* and *Liquor Ammonia* to have a decided effect when applied to the wound by incisions, and at the same time given internally.

3. Dr. Brake, Inspector General of Dispensaries, states that, when danger is immediate and urgent, he would not hesitate to advise recourse to Professor Halford's treatment in preference to all others with which he is acquainted. He thinks lives might be saved thereby, and that no harm could be done by the treatment.

4 Dr. Townsend, the Sanitary Commissioner, states as follows :—

The efficacy of this treatment is not, I believe, generally allowed, even in Australia, and Dr. Fayrer, in the course of a long series of experiments on snake-poisons, has not found it effectual when tried on lower animals. The probable explanation of the difference in the action of the remedy here and in Australia is that the venom of the Australian snakes is not so deadly as that of the Indian varieties.

Dr. Fayrer has, I believe, had no opportunity of testing Professor Halford's treatment on a human subject, and it might be advisable to do so, should a favorable opportunity occur; but as the operation of injecting fluid into the veins is attended with considerable danger, it should not be attempted excepting by properly qualified persons.

There is not, I believe, any officer in these provinces who has given special attention to the subject of snake-poisons.

5. And Dr. Rice, Civil Surgeon of Jabalpur, reports as follows :—

In the face of Dr. Fayrer's experiments on the lower animals, in view of elucidating this very point, I do not think I would be justified in treating a man, so circumstanced, with the injection of ammonia *only*, and unless it is the *only* treatment pursued, the results will be of very impaired value ; combined with any other, the most I should be able to say is, that it did not succeed in saving life ; if the patient happened to recover, I could not say he recovered because of the use of ammonia when another line of treatment was at the same time pursued.

There is no other conclusion open to me, without throwing doubt on Dr. Halford's statements, than that the snakes of the southern continent are not nearly so venomous, nor their poisonous secretion nearly so active in its fatal effects as those of the snakes of this country.

I believe it is received amongst naturalists as a general aphorism, that the nearer we approach the tropics the more venomous is the poison of snakes ; perhaps this will account for the difference between the results of the experiments before referred to.

6. There is nothing further that the Officiating Chief Commissioner considers worthy of notice in the reports received.

No. 1361-237, dated 7th August 1872.

From—C. B. COOKE, Esq., Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma,
To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, HOME DEPARTMENT

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3157, dated 27th June 1871, forwarding copies of a pamphlet by Professor Halford on the treatment of snake-bite, and requesting that any valuable opinions received on the subject may be submitted for the information of the Government of India.

2. In reply, I am to say that the pamphlets in question were circulated through Commissioners of Divisions to Civil Surgeons and District Officers, and all the reports which have been received up to the present time are to the effect that they have not yet had any opportunity of testing the efficacy of the treatment proposed by Dr. Halford.

No. 1342-7G, dated the 17th June 1872.

From—J. PUCKLE, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Mysore and Coorg,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, HOME DEPARTMENT.

With reference to your letter No. 3158, dated the 27th June 1871, forwarding copies of a pamphlet on the treatment of snake-bites, and to your subsequent reminder of the 11th April 1872, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, reporting the result of the enquiries instituted by him on the subject, from which it will be seen that none of the Medical Officers in Mysore and Coorg seem to have had any practical experience in the treatment of snake-bite by the method advocated by Dr. Halford.

* No. 183 of the 2nd May 1872.

2. The Revd. Mr. Desaint, a Roman Catholic Clergyman at Sethulli in the Hassan District, but now on leave in Europe, forwarded the results of his experiments with ammonia and other remedies in the case of snake-bites, to the Chief Commissioner on the 17th January 1868. He claims to have been successful in several instances, and his paper was published as a supplement in the *Mysore Gazette*, a copy of which I am instructed to forward, with an expression of Colonel Meade's regret that he is unable to obtain any more satisfactory opinions on the subject.

No. 183, dated 2nd May 1872.

From—J. L. RANKING, Esq., Depy. Inspr. Genl., Indian Medical Dept., Mysore Divn. and Ceded Dists.,
To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

I have the honor, with reference to your numbers as per margin, to report that none of the Medical Officers of the Mysore Commission have any practical experience in the treatment of snake-bite by the method advocated by Dr. Halford.

No. [illegible], dated 20th July 1871.
No. [illegible], dated 20th April 1872.

2. I may state that Dr. Fayrer of the Bengal, and Dr. Shortt of the Madras, Medical Services, instituted a series of most careful experiments as to the efficacy of liquor ammonia when injected in a vein in bites from venomous Indian snakes.

3. I do not think it necessary to lay before the Chief Commissioner the evidence adduced by those officers in support of the inefficacy of the treatment as applies to the bites of Indian snakes, as those officers have doubtless contributed to the enquiry set on foot by the Government of India. But I may add that the evidence is generally accepted by the profession as conclusive of the inefficacy of the treatment.

Dated the 17th January 1868.

From—The REV. C. DESAINT, Missionary Apostolic, Mysore,
To—L. B. BOWRING, Esq., C. S. I., Commissioner of Mysore.

For more than ten years I have been engaged in treating snake-bites, and in the different countries which I have traversed, I have made particular researches into the remedies employed by the natives, and I have often paid dearly for a knowledge of certain plants, or pretended secrets, said to be infallible; but I was far from being satisfied with anything I discovered. Many persons boasted greatly of particular infallible pills, as they called them, and cited various cases of cure, but they could not tell me when and how I could procure these pills.

Every year I have many cases of snake-bites, and in a single year have known twelve cases, though this year I have had only four. I have employed almost all the remedies recommended by Europeans and natives.

I am no medical man, my intention being simply to explain to you as clearly as possible the result of my researches, and the treatment which has hitherto appeared to me to answer best against snake-bites. But first let me explain as briefly as possible the various remedies upheld and employed by European and native doctors.

When a person has been bitten, in order to prevent the absorption of the venom, all are unanimous in recommending a strong ligature above the bite. This is a good but an insufficient means, for the poison can only be arrested for a while, and if it is not promptly annihilated, it will not be slow in making its ravages.

In order to destroy the venom in the wound, cauterization, either by a red hot iron, or nitrate of silver, or antimony, is proposed; but these violent remedies only affect the poison in the wound, and are useless against that which is already absorbed into the circulation.

To eliminate the latter, stimulants are generally given, and in certain cases real benefit has been derived from the use of Ammoniac, Madeira wine, Sherry, &c. I believe such remedies to be good when the quantity of poison is inconsiderable, but I am persuaded that ammoniac, even if administered in powerful and repeated doses, is insufficient in cases where a great quantity

of poison has been injected. Never having had occasion to employ Madeira, I cannot say any thing about it, but nevertheless I cannot imagine it to be a better specific than ammoniac.

Among the plants which natives use, the greater part have no effect, but some appear to me deserving of attention, and of being used. Those which seem to me to have real efficacy against snake-bites are ordinarily the *aristolochies* and *asclepiades*. Among the *aristolochies* of India the *aristolochia bracteata*, known in Canarese by the name *adûmuttada gida* seems to hold the first rank. A European planter near Munjerabad assures me that he himself saw this year a person of his plantation, bitten and insensible, thoroughly cured by the juice of this plant, which they made him take interiorly.

Near Bangalore and in Coimbatore they esteem greatly the root of the *asclepias volubilis* known in Tamil by the name of *palai*. It is considered sufficient to make the person who has been bitten eat the root. Many cases of cure by the use of this medicine have been mentioned to me, but it is also admitted that it does not *always* succeed.

Others use the *asclepias acidasindi kodi*, in Tamil). They give the root, powdered, in doses of 15 to 20 grains, and repeat the dose three times every 10 or 20 minutes.

The root of the *ophioxylon serpentinum*, found in the bazaars under the name of *sûtira-nâbi*, is much used against snake-bites, the powder of it being applied to the wound, and a decoction of it to the interior.

The Konkanees have great confidence in the root of a plant which they call *nari visha*, of which they grind on a stone the root with a little liquor, and apply it to the wound and also administer it internally; and if the patient becomes insensible, a pot containing fire is placed on his head.

I do not possess facts to enable me to pronounce an opinion on the efficacy of these plants, and therefore content myself with mentioning them.

They esteem also a porous stone called "serpent stone," which is reputed to absorb all the poison on being applied to the wound. I am acquainted with the composition of this stone, but I do not think it worth mentioning.

As regards the remedies employed by jugglers and snake-charmers, I have always assumed that they were frauds skilfully played to deceive the credulous, and to sell dearly unimportant remedies.

Orfila, in his *General Toxicology*, vol. II, p. 536, appears to place arsenic at the head of the list of specifics against snake-bites, and says that the arsenic of potassium and arsenic acid have been employed with the greatest success against the bites of venomous snakes, citing in support of this fact many observations, which may be read in volume 2 of the *Medical Chirurgical Transactions of London*.

Russell, in his famous work on Indian serpents (*An Account of Indian Serpents collected on the Coast of Coromandel*, by Patrick Russell: London, 1796, 2 vols.) reports the experiments that he made with arsenic acid, and refers to the pills of Tanjore as an Indian preparation much in vogue for healing the bites of venomous animals. He does not mention their composition, but he says that the white oxide of arsenic (arsenic acid) is the basis of it, and that a pill of six grains contains rather less than three-fourths of a grain of it.

Are not these pills the same as those which have been recommended to me so highly, and of which so many cases of cures have been reported, which I have so long sought for, and of which I am now about to give you the composition? I am disposed to think so. However the following is the composition of these celebrated pills:—

Tamil Names.	*Latin Names.*	*English Names.*
Nari visham	(Erythronium Indicum?)	
Sûtira nâbi	Ophioxylon serpentinum	Opioxylon of serpents.
Aridalum	Arsenicum flavum	Yellow orpiment.*
Manosile	Arsenicum rubrum	Arsenic realgar.
Kipashana	Arsenicum album	White oxide of arsenic.
Panjam palai	Aristolochia bracteata	Floral leaved birthwort.
Marukarankai	Gardenia dumetorum	Emetic nut.

An equal portion (in weight) is taken of each of these ingredients, which are mixed and pounded for three hours in betel juice (betel leaves), a little *ganji* is then added, and pills are made of the size of a grain of *dolichos catiang*. One or two of these pills are broken over the wound, and one or two are taken in the juice of betel leaves. At least three may be given for the interior.

I could mention numerous cases of cure worked by these pills. Our Venerable Pro Vicar, M. Jarrige, who has passed more than 40 years in India, and who has often tried them, can testify to this. As for myself, permit me to mention the last serious case which I have had to treat.

At the end of July, a woman of Mandra, a village near Suthulli, was returning home towards evening, bearing a bundle of herbs on her head. In passing along the little road which leads to the village, and which is bordered by an aloe hedge, she put her foot on an enormous cobra which twined itself round her leg and bit her deeply. The frightened woman was obliged to seize and pull away the snake by her hand to get free from it. She was brought to me about three quarters of an hour after the accident. A ligature had been attached above the wound. The leg was much swollen, but the woman did not suffer violent pain, though there was sensible numbness and weakness in all the body. She seemed stupefied and dull, her responses

* Native sulphurs of arsenic to be used.

being slow, but as I did not know her, I supposed this to be her ordinary character. I made her take 20 drops of ammoniac in about an ounce of water, and cauterized the wound with ammoniac, as I shall mention hereafter.

Perceiving nothing extraordinary, I left the woman in my verandah and went to supper. Scarcely had I sat down, when I was told that the woman had experienced shiverings and tremblings. She then lost all consciousness, though I was not told of this. I finished my repast and returned to visit her. I found her insensible, the head bent on the stomach, the teeth firmly closed and the extremities of the limbs cold. I then thought that all was over, and took out my watch to see exactly in what time she would expire. Being desirous, however, not to have any ground to reproach myself with, I got her jaw opened by two men, and made her swallow a pill with a little betel juice. Ten minutes afterwards, not observing any change for the better, I broke a second pill in betel juice, and tried to make her swallow it. But the pill thus broken seemed to stick in her mouth, so that I took at once a third pill, which I got slipped down her throat with a little juice of betel leaves. In about two minutes the woman sighed, and after a few moments she seemed to open her eyes. I then ordered two men to raise her up and to make her walk. She was thus forced to move about ten paces. She then opened her eyes widely and looked round her with a vacant air. I told the men to let her move cautiously. She supported herself with difficulty, and at my request returned to me slowly and staggering. She then asked what had happened to her, and seemed to recover her senses perfectly. During the night she vomitted twice, and the next morning returned home perfectly well.

I cannot guarantee that these pills will always succeed infallibly, but I think I can state with assurance that they are the best and most certain remedy hitherto known; for we perceive in their ingredients three kinds of arsenic, a substance recognized by the most learned medical men, who have written regarding the venom of snakes, to be most efficacious, as well as those plants which are most stimulant and most recommended against snake-bites.

But to ensure the efficacy of these pills, we must, at starting, be certain of the purity of the ingredients and be very careful about their manipulation. The ingredients must be mixed and boiled together for at least three hours, and the pills must be administered in the juice of betel-nut, and never in water, it being asserted that water destroys their properties.

Moreover I believe that one could not draw any conclusion from experiments made with these pills on fowls or dogs which had been bitten, and which nevertheless died; for it is evident that, *cæteris paribus*, a much greater quantity of poison is required to kill a man than a fowl. A remedy, therefore, which may give a man sufficient strength to overcome the poison, may fail completely with weaker animals. Again, it appears that three pills are ordinarily required to destroy the poison of a snake, whereas this quantity administered to a fowl would kill it.

Permit me now to inform you of the course I take in treating snake-bites.

All serpents may be divided into two great classes :—1*st*, those whose bite causes death speedily, and 2*nd*, those whose bite is followed by gangrene, and only causes death some months after the accident, generally, that is, in four or six months. Among snakes of the first class, the *cobra di capella* and the *viper elegans* or painted snake, known in Canarese by the name of *bale katuka*, are the most formidable. Their bite rarely causes much pain, but is followed by numbness of the bitten part, weakness and faintness, while the jaws contract and are set, the tongue becomes thick, the mouth becomes covered with foam, and death often ensues in two or three hours.

The snakes of the second class are generally called in Canarese *mandalada hàvu*, in consequence of the zones or circles on their backs. Their bite causes extreme and burning pain and shiverings and tremblings of the entire body, while the bitten part swells. These appearances diminish in 24 hours, the swelling disappears, but the gangrene commences and makes frightful ravages. The bitten person sees his flesh become putrid, until the gangrene gaining the vital parts causes death.

Treatment of Snake-bites.

The treatment of snake-bites is both interior and exterior.

1. As soon as a person is bitten, a ligature lightly tied should be fastened above the wound. It should not be of cord nor of very small fastenings which might irritate the skin. It should also not be continued too long, lest it increase the livid tint and favor the development of gangrene. Indians generally make their ligature a great deal too tight, but if the swelling is considerable, and the pains severe, &c., I dispense with the ligature.

2. I lose no time in at once treating the wound. I take a little glass tube, made to cut at the end and filled with ammoniac, and force it down as deep as possible into the wound. I remove the edges, and scrape gently the interior of the wound, pressing lightly and letting it bleed as much as possible. During this operation, the ammoniac contained in the tube descends by degrees, and penetrates to the bottom of the wound. I scrape the blood which flows with ammoniac, and I have often seen, during this operation, the poison contained in the wound adhere to the extremity of the tube in an oily and viscous form. I wipe the tube impregnated with blood, steep it again in ammoniac, and recommence the operation two or three times. Having thus cleansed and thoroughly cauterized the wound with ammoniac, I take a small dressing of pure ammoniac and apply it to the wound. The ammoniac acts as a blister, and bubbles rise up here and there, which greatly aid, I believe, in destroying the effects of the

poison. Formerly I used to cauterize with butter of antimony, but I have found out that ammoniac thus applied is far preferable.

3. As for interior treatment, as soon as a patient is brought to me, I make him take 20 drops of ammoniac in about an ounce of water, and attend to the wound as I have described. The wound having been cauterized and dressed, if the effects of the poison diminish, I give another dose of ammoniac, 20 drops internally; but if the effects have increased, I give no more ammoniac, but I administer three pills in the juice of betel leaves, one every five minutes. After the second or third pill the symptoms ordinarily greatly diminish, and the patient is out of danger.

Such is my usual method of treating the bites of snakes of the first class, but I am assured that the pills alone properly administered succeed perfectly. As I have said above, one or two are broken over the wound, and one or two or even three are taken interiorly in betel juice.

In respect to snakes the bite of which brings on gangrene, and only causes death some time after the accident, I treat the wound in exactly the same manner that I have above described. I then make a mixture of one part of ammoniac to five or six parts of water, and steeping dressings in this ammoniacal water, I apply them to the wound, recommending the patient to keep them continually moistened with the ammoniacal water during 24 hours. I administer also interiorly 20 drops of ammoniac in an ounce of water, repeating the dose two or three times, should this be necessary. I do not give pills for this class of snakes.

For old and gangrened wounds I follow the same course, and under the influence of the dressings of ammoniacal water, one soon sees the gangrene cease and the wound become cicatrized.

By the help of this simple and easy remedy, I have healed old and very severe wounds, and I may affirm that this simple treatment succeeds perfectly in all cases of bites by these kinds of snakes. But it is insufficient for bites by cobras and snakes of the first class.

Such is the treatment, Sir, that I wish to make known to you. May it succeed with others as it has hitherto succeeded with me, and should I have the consolation of contributing to save the lives of some persons, I shall consider myself well rewarded for my trouble and labour.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL RUBBI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1872.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during December. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full Supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption, C. Ft. per second. Estimated Full Supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation Return Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During Month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
Bari Doab Canal. 1st Division ...	4·90	3·20	3,073·6	172·88	...	...	Goordaspoor	7,544	0·69	0·60	Wheat ...	68,550	471·38 cubic feet per second passed out unused from the various escapes on the Bari Doab Canal. Decrease owing to heavy rains late in season.
2d Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·20		880·82	...	...	Umritsur ..	39.031		..	Barley ...	3,605	
2d Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·30	2·60		552·30	...	...	Lahore ...	44,648	0·37	0·30	Mixed grains	5.578	
											Others ...	13,490	
Total, B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3,073·6	1,606·00	...	...	...	91,223	...	...	...	91,223	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	..	3,073·6	2,226·28	...	...	...	1,63,194	...	...	...	1,63,194	
Western Jumna Canals. Kurnal Division ...	4·33	3·46	2,546·00	275·57	Nil.	1,10,111 kurries, bullies, logs, &c., 360 maunds fire-wood & moonj.	Umballa ...	505	0·60	0·49	Wheat ...	68.727	About 464·10 cubic feet per second passed down the several escapes, Western Jumna Canal. Decrease due to rubbi crops being sown without canal water being required in consequence of late rains.
Delhi " ...	4·40	...		701·48			Kurnal ...	21,033	0·48	0·45	Barley ...	1,593	
Hansi " ...	8·80	6·20		283·00			Delhi ...	18,633	...	0·20	Mixed grains	7,681	
" Bulla Head ...	8·40	6·50		217·00			Rohtuck ...	18,359	0·10	.	Others ...	5.725	
							Hissar ...	13,592	0·10	1·20			
							Jheend ...	11,139	...	1·10			
							Bikaneer ...	12	...	—			
							Kulsia State	453	...	...			
Total, W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2,546·00	1,477·05	Nil.	1,10,111	...	83,726	—	...	...	83,726	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	2,546·00	2,398·17	Nil.	87,367	...	1,78,321	...	—	...	1,78,321	
Inundation Canals. Upper Sutlej Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	8,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.		
Lower Sutlej and Chenab		..	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	47,000	0·95	0·34			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan ...	...	...	0·10			
							Dera Ghazee Khan ..	1,69,000	...	...			
Total, Inundation Canals ...	..		.	..			..	2,14,000	...	.	...	2,14,000	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	.	...	.	...	...	..	28,000	...	...	...	28,000	
Delhi and Goorgaon Works ...	..	..	...	...	...	..	Goorgaon ...	6.193	..		Wheat ...	8.293	Increase of 7,063 acres, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, is due to the larger quantity of water in jheels owing to the heavy rains late in the season.
							Delhi ...	7,606	—	—	Barley ...	4.025	
							Rohtuck ...	7	—	—	Mixed grains	1,488	
Total, Delhi and Goorgaon Works ...	...		...	..	.	...	..	13,806	...	...	...	13,806	
Corresponding period of last year ...	...	. .	...		..	...	.	6,743	..	...	...	6.743	
Perennial Canals—Grand Total ...	..	...	...	...	.	1,10,111	...	1,74,949	...	...	...	1,74,949	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...		—	—		—	87,367	—	3,41,515	—	..	...	3,41,515	

Lahore,
The 4th February 1873.

H. T. TANNER, *C. E.*,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrgn. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 11th Jan. 1873.	For week ending 13th Jan. 1872.	Total from 1st January to 11th Jan. 1873.	Total from 1st January to 13th Jan. 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.§
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
25th January 1873 ...	East Indian, Main	5,89,724	6,22,496	9,00,758	12,48,514	...	3,47,756
Ditto ...	,, Jubbulpoor	33,428	41,619	57,477	75,350	...	17,873
18th January 1873 ...	Eastern Bengal	49,345	33,747	73,973	72,009	1,964	...
11th January 1873 ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	12,678	4,402	21,079	7,139	13,940	...
18th January 1873	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	77,500	76,457†	1,39,300	1,43,255†	...	3,955
11th January 1873 ...	Madras	1,45,631	1,10,151	2,10,745	2,21,793	...	11,048
Ditto ...	Great Southern of India	25,756‡	15,224	25,756	32,218	...	6,462
18th January 1873 ...	Carnatic	687	440	1,146	1,010	136	...
Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula*	4,36,199	5,12,765	6,54,233	9,49,617	...	2,95,384
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	88,977	1,16,911	1,36,884	2,20,178	...	83,294
	TOTAL ...	14,59,925	15,34,212	22,21,351	29,71,083	16,040	7,65,772
	State.						
18th January 1873 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,683	1,455	2,534	2,677	...	143
25th January 1873 ...	Nulhatee	1,711	(No return)	2,722	(No return)	2,722	...
	TOTAL ...	3,394	1,455	5,256	2,677	2,722	143
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14,63,319	15,35,667	22,26,607	29,73,760	18,762	7,65,915

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.

† Exclusive of steamer earnings.

‡ For the first 11 days of January 1873.

§ Two days less than in the previous year.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. III of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways	For Week ending 25th January 1873.	For Week ending 27th January 1872.	Total from 1st January to 25th January 1873.	Total from 1st January to 27th January 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873a.
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
8th February 1873	East Indian, Main	5,02,056	6,30,970	19,04,531	24,62.960	...	5.58,429
Ditto	" Jubbulpoor	37,483	37,336	1,32,174	1,50,730	...	18,556
Ditto	Eastern Bengal	52,048	47,798	1,69,408	1,58.042	11,366	...
25th January 1873	Oudh and Rohilkhund	13.701	4,389	46,762	16,283	30,479	..
8th February 1873	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	88.000	95,239b	3.17,300	3,43,988b	...	26,688
25th January 1873	Madras	1.25,663	1,04,399	4,70.754	4,22,068	48,686	..
Ditto	Great Southern of India	18,550	14,565	58,466	57,891	575	...
1st February 1873	Carnatic	617	500	2,301	2,056	245	...
8th Ditto	Great Indian Peninsula c	4.35,233	5,13,642	15,23,739	19,09,915	...	3,86,176
1st Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	96,142	1,56.455	3.28.516	5,13,171	...	1.84,555
	TOTAL	13,69.493	16,05,293	49,53,951	60,37,104	...	10,83,153
	State.						
8th February 1873	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,693	1,638	6,471	6,253	218	...
Ditto	Nulhatee	1,569	(No return) ...	5,920	(No return) .	5,920	.
	TOTAL	3.262	1.638	12,391	6.253	6.138	...
	GRAND TOTAL	13.72,755	16,06.931	49.66.342	60,43,357	...	10,77,015

a Two days less than in the previous year.
b Exclusive of Steamer earnings.
c Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

EXTINCTION OF TYPHOID FEVER IN THE MILLBANK PRISON BY THE DISUSE OF THAMES WATER.

The Millbank Prison was first opened for the reception of convicts in 1816. It is built on the cellular system, each convict having a cell to himself of a cubic capacity of about 900 feet. The number of convicts confined there has ranged from about 600 in the earlier years of occupation to upwards of 1,200. For very many years the prison had a bad reputation for unhealthiness. Its inmates from the first suffered a very high rate of mortality, phthisis being the disease most productive of casualties, but epidemics of typhoid fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery were of frequent occurrence. Of the four epidemics of cholera that have visited England, the first three—*viz.*, those of 1833, 1849, and 1853-55—were very fatal in the prison. In the fourth epidemic—that of 1866—the convicts entirely escaped. In the month of August 1854 the health of the convicts began to exhibit a very marked improvement, which has continued up to the present time. Typhoid fever has become extinct, and diarrhœa and dysentery have ceased for many years to appear as causes of death. Nor has the disappearance of these diseases been followed by the appearance of other causes of death. From the year 1862 to the present time not a single convict has contracted typhoid or any other form of fever in the prison. There were only three cases of the disease altogether treated in that interval; but the patients had the disease upon them at the time of admission to the prison. One of these three cases was admitted and proved fatal in 1865. For the next six years there was not a single case of typhoid in the prison. The other two cases were admitted recently from another prison, and are now convalescent.

From August 1854 to April this year—a period of nearly eighteen years—there have been only three deaths altogether from typhoid, *viz.*, one in 1855, one in 1860, and one in 1865. As already stated, the last case was an imported one. In the same period of eighteen years there has been only one death from dysentery and diarrhœa.

A change in the health of the prison, so sudden, so marked, and permanent, is of great interest in relation to some moot questions in preventive medicine; for our knowledge of the circumstances under which the change occurred is so full and precise that we can hardly err in attributing it to its true cause. In preventive medicine it is hardly possibe to exaggerate the value of an accurate precise knowledge of the mode in which zymotic diseases spread; for without such light our preventive measures must be empirical, roundabout, and unnecessarily costly.

But it will be well to state in more detail the grounds of the assertion that the health of the prisoners has undergone a radical change since 1854. I shall then discuss the cause of the change. The extent and reality of this change will be established by information taken from the reports of two Select Committees of the House of Commons, which were appointed to investigate the cause of the sickness in 1822, '23, '24, and by quotations of the opinions of the medical officers of the prison as recorded in their official reports, and by official statistics of sickness and mortality.

From the report of the Select Committee of 1823 I find that for some time previous to 1822 the convicts had been subject to an "intestinal" flux, which the medical officer supposed to be due to overfeeding and insufficient exercise. In consultation with Sir James McGrigor, the head of the Army Medical Department, the Managing Committee of the prison adopted a reduced dietary. Three months after the introduction of the new dietary a great epidemic of diarrhœa, dysentery, and fever, accompanied with symptoms of scurvy, began. There were nearly 500 convicts sick at one time, out of 880. The opinions of the College of Physicians, and of Sir Henry Halford, Sir Gilbert Blane, Drs. Roget and Latham, and other eminent medical men were taken as to the cause of the epidemic. With the exception of Sir Jas. McGrigor, they were all agreed in thinking "that the main cause of the sickness was attributable to the new dietary being insufficiently nutritious, subsidiary causes being the depressing influences incidental to protracted imprisonment on the solitary system, insufficient exercise, defective ventilation, cold, and possibly some influence peculiar to the locality." But, although the diet was improved, a very large amount of sickness continued to prevail; and even convicts who had not been on the reduced diet at all, who were admitted after its abolition, contracted the diarrhœa and fever peculiar to the place. These circumstances led to the opinion that the disease was contagious, and measures of prevention were taken accordingly. Sir Humphry Davy was requested to report on the ventilation of the prison, and Faraday was employed to disinfect it; and every suggestion that the science of the day could offer was availed of. There is no precise information to show when or how the epidemic came to an end, and for many years the sanitary records are extremely meagre, but there is enough to show that the prison continued unhealthy. In 1833 the convicts suffered very severely from cholera. In the Prison Report for 1839 the Inspectors of Prisons are quoted as saying that "these circumstances lead us to regard the situation of the prison as decidedly unhealthy." In 1841 the late Dr. Baly, afterwards Physician to the Queen, was appointed to the medical charge of the prison. At his recommendation great alterations were made in the discipline of the prison, and from that time the data available

for judging of its sanitary condition are much more ample. In the year 1842 there was a great epidemic of dysentery and fever. At one time there were 110 cases in the infirmary, nearly all being dysentery and fever. In 1847 there was much continued fever—"in the fifteen months ending 31st March 1849 there was a great increase of sickness and unprecedented mortality," fever and cholera being very fatal. The death-rate for 1849 was 82·23 per 1,000. In 1853 and 1854 there were again epidemics of fever and cholera, attended with much mortality. We have now reached the turning point in the history of the prison. In 1855, notwithstanding the occurrence of five deaths from cholera, the death-rate sank to 11·3 per 1,000. From that year up to 1870, the highest death-rate was 19·3. In 1862 it was as low as 3·92 per 1,000, and in nine years out of the sixteen it was under 12 per 1,000.

The following table shows, in a concise form, the sanitary state of the prison since 1843:—

Date.	No of prisoners received.	Average daily number.	Deaths per 1,000.
1843	1,961	741	18
1844	4,102	906	18
1845	3,523	990	15
1846	3,657	998	13
1847	2,762	1,151	28
1848	3,141	1,373	53
1849	3,047	1,053	82
1850	2,247	1,154	23
1851	2,570	1,091	18
1852	2,351	1,202	30
1853	1,599	1,038	28
1854	1,513	752	69
1855	—	967	11
1856	2,640	928	19
1857	2,497	1,109	11
1858	2,306	1,068	8
1859	2,234	993	5
1860	2,386	1,003	8
1861	2,496	984	9
1862	2,859	1,018	3
1863	2,584	1,013	10
1864	2,015	985	18
1865	1,851	898	14
1866	1,608	918	13
1867	1,889	942	18
1868	1,502	935	10
1869	1,333	1,011	13
1870	925	712	15

In studying these statistics, it should be remembered that the death-rate of a year depends to a considerable extent on the state of health of the convicts admitted in that time. And in order to fully understand their meaning, it is further necessary to remember that, owing to the revolutionary change effected in the health of the prison, it is now customary to use the institution as a kind of sanitarium for other prisons—the reverse having been the practice in former days, when convicts in infirm health were removed from Millbank, those only being retained who, from their robust health, were supposed to be capable of resisting the unhealthy influences of the place.

In the ten years from 1845 to 1854 there were 57 deaths recorded under the head of typhoid, or 5·7 per annum, and there was no year without a death from typhoid. In the eighteen years from 1855 to 1872 there were altogether three deaths from typhoid, and in fifteen years of the period there was no typhoid death at all. In the twelve years from 1843 to 1854 inclusive the death-rate was 33 per 1,000. In the sixteen years from 1855 to 1870 it was only 12 per 1,000.

The reality, extent, and permanence of the change in the health of the prison being thus clearly established, it remains to investigate the cause of this change. The following enumeration of possible causes will probably be considered sufficiently comprehensive as a basis of discussion—*viz.*, improvements in (1) drainage, (2) ventilation, (3) diet, (4) clothing, (5) discipline, (6) water-supply. The observations I have to offer on each of these heads will, I think, prove to demonstration that the cessation of typhoid in the prison was in no degree whatever due to any changes under the first five heads, and that it was due solely and exclusively to the change in the water-supply.

Drainage.—As regards drainage, two improvements have occurred. The prison was formerly surrounded by a wet ditch, which communicated with the Thames, and which was believed to render the site damp. The ditch, however, was filled up many years ago, and has not existed within the memory of the present generation; and as fever prevailed in the prison with great intensity from time to time for at least a quarter of a century after the ditch was filled up, we may eliminate this cause as entirely unconnected with the cessation of the sickness. Indeed the health of the prison appeared to be steadily deteriorating for some ten or twelve years before the sudden improvement in 1854; epidemics were becoming more frequent and more fatal. The other improvement in drainage was the connection of the main sewer of the prison with the intercepting sewer of London. This change occurred in 1869; but as

the fever had become extinct years before this cause came into operation, we may eliminate it, too, as irrelevant. A few further remarks on the drainage may be of interest. The prison formerly drained direct into the Thames, and the mouth of the sewer, being under the level of high-water mark, was furnished with a sluice to prevent flooding of the drains. Thus the sewage of the prison was kept stagnant in the drains every day for several hours. Occasionally, too, when a fall of rain happened to coincide with an unusually high tide, the basement of the prison was flooded, and the sewer gases forced out into the prison corridors. The drains are well constructed, but, owing to the low position of the prison on the banks of the river, they have very little fall; so that silt accumulates in them rapidly, and they have to be opened out constantly to be cleansed. It appears, too, that the drains have no ventilation whatever. At present they form a long blind end in connection with the main sewer of London, and I am informed there is no communication of any sort between the general atmosphere and the interior of the prison main drain in the interval between its connection with the London sewer and the prison waterclosets. The waterclosets, too, on the day of my inspection of the prison were by no means free from offensive smell, and appeared to be insufficiently ventilated. There was a strong sewer atmosphere in them. I do not mention these facts for the purpose of contending that typhoid is never caused by bad drainage, but the case appears to show conclusively that perfect immunity from typhoid may co-exist with very indifferent drainage. Some eminent authorities have lately described the water-removal of excreta as *necessarily* involving serious danger to the public health by favouring the propagation of typhoid, diarrhœa, scarlatina, &c. The facts here recorded may help to moderate such fears. Before leaving the subject of drainage, I would mention that there is not a particle of evidence for supposing that the extinction of typhoid in Millbank was in any way connected with a change in the "ground water." Prof. Pettenkofer's hypothesis is demonstrably inapplicable to this case.

Ventilation.—As regards ventilation, there is little to be said. It is substantially the same as it was when the prison was unhealthy—the same as it was left nearly fifty years ago by Sir Humphry Davy, under whose advice the arrangements for ventilation were carried out. A complaint, indeed, occurs in Dr. Baly's report for 1849, p. 12, "of the prison courts being surrounded on all sides by the buildings, so that the body of air within them, which supplies the cells and wards, is changed with difficulty; and this evil has within the last few years been aggravated by the erection of a long and continuous range of higher houses on the south-west and western sides of the prison, by which the access of the most frequently prevailing winds to the prison is greatly impeded." As this impediment to ventilation, *quantum valeat*, is common to the two states of the prison, it may be eliminated as irrelevant.

Dietary.—The dietary was altered in 1864, but as typhoid had ceased nine years previously there can be no causal relation between the two events. The nutritive value of the diet was reduced, and the solid food allowed per week was reduced from 306 to 284 oz. Long experience proves that the new diet is sufficient to maintain health, but there is no reason to believe that its adoption has made zymotic disease less prevalent.

Clothing.—There has been no change in the clothing.

Discipline.—The discipline was somewhat changed in 1864 in a sense not favourable to health. While the prison was unhealthy the medical officers thought it dangerous to the health of the convicts to carry out the solitary system with the strictness enforced in other prisons, and they recommended that the cell-doors should be left open a few hours each day. But in 1864 the prison had been healthy for so many years that orders were given to have the cell-doors closed all day, as in other prisons, and the practice has been kept up ever since.

Water-supply.—The water-supply was changed on the 10th of August 1854. Up to that date the prison had been supplied with water pumped from the Thames as it flows by the institution, and purified by filtration. The new source of supply was the artesian well in Trafalgar Square. The change was carried into effect in the midst of the cholera epidemic which so severly visited London that year, and the prison was suffering from cholera at the time. Six days after the change, the disease suddenly ceased, and a marked improvement took place in the health of the prison. From the date of the introduction of the new water-supply up to April of the present year—a period of nearly eighteen years—there have been only three deaths from typhoid, *viz.*, one in 1855, one in 1860, and one in 1865. Of these the last occurred in a convict who was suffering from the disease at the time of his admission. In the first half of 1854, and before the change of water-supply, there had been three deaths from fever and two from diarrhœa. In the nineteen years since the change of water-supply there has been only one death from diarrhœa and dysentery. It is thus shown conclusively that the disappearance of typhoid coincided exactly with the disuse of Thames water; and, as this change occurred while in all other respects the sanitary condition of the prison remained unaltered, there can be no doubt the two events were not coincidences only; there must have been a causal relation between them. In further confirmation of this conclusion, I would mention that, in the twenty-one years for which we have mortuary statistics for the Pentonville Prison, there has not been a single death from typhoid in that institution. There have been only three deaths from diseases of the bowels, of which all were contracted before the patients were imprisoned. The Pentonville Prison drew its water-supply exclusively, until very recently, from a deep well in the chalk. It has been singularly free from epidemics of every kind and remarkably healthy, its death-rate rarely exceeding 6 per 1,000. It has never

suffered from cholera, though three epidemics of that disease have visited London since the prison was established in 1843.

The exact study of the causation of diseases among a free population is beset with great difficulties, owing to the infinite variety of the conditions under which diseases occur; so that it is impossible to eliminate the inert accompaniments from the causal accompaniments. But in the case of Millbank, the conditions are so few, and the facts so definite and well authenticated, that the process is easy. The facts are all beyond dispute or cavil. Medical reasoning is too often unavoidably based on data of very questionable accuracy. Either all the facts of a case are not known, or they are exhibited in a light which prevents their true meaning from being observed. In the present instance the whole facts of the case are so clearly established on unimpeachable testimony that if Father Thames could be indicted on a charge of wholesale poisoning no Judge and Jury could hesitate to convict. The history of the institution, in the last fifty years, may be regarded as a great physiological investigation, in which the effects of filtered Thames water on the human constitution have been determined with almost the precision of a chemical experiment. It is instructive, as an illustration of the difficulty of discovering the true cause of sickness, to note that, of all the many distinguished physicians and men of science who were consulted from time to time about Millbank, no one appears for the first thirty years of its existence to have had a suspicion that the water-supply was in any degree answerable for the epidemics of fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery that visited the institution so frequently. During the inquiry conducted for many months by the two Select Committees of the House of Commons in 1823 and 1824 the state of the water-supply was not once mentioned. When Dr. Snow in 1849 suggested that the cholera epidemic was caused by the use of Thames water the idea was received with ridicule. The earliest mention of any suspicion of the water-supply occurs in the Report of the Directors of Convict Prisons for 1852. At page 123, Dr. Baly says: "It was determined to put to the test of experiment an opinion more than once mooted respecting the cause, not only of the cholera, but also of the other kinds of bowel complaint which, in a mitigated degree, are almost constantly present in the Millbank Prison. It had been suggested, namely, that these diseases are produced by the Thames water, which the prisoners drink; and although for some years this water has been *well filtered* within the prison and freed from all obvious impurity, it was still possible that matters in solution in it produced a deleterious effect." It is evident from his later reports that this opinion had little weight with Dr. Baly; but, notwithstanding, he strongly recommended that it should be put to the test of experiment. His own opinion, which appears to have been shared by every physician who was consulted about the prison, was expressed as follows in his report for 1849, and repeated in several later reports:—"The causes of the general liability of the prisoners to fever," he says, "appear to be the low site of the prison, the proximity of low and ill-drained ground, open sewers and manufactories which fill the air with impurities, the construction of the building which impedes the free circulation of air through it, and the proneness to suffer from general causes of disease which is produced by the state of imprisonment." Dr. Baly was evidently surprised at the remarkable results that followed the introduction of a pure water-supply in August 1854. He could not believe that the sudden cessation of cholera that followed in six days was due to the change of water-supply, but the continued healthiness of the prison in after years gradually shook his scepticism, though some traces of it remain apparent to the last. In his report for 1855 he writes: "One of the special tests of the health of Millbank Prison is the degree of prevalence of diarrhœa, and there have been fewer complaints on account of this disease than in former years. This improvement in the health of the establishment began towards the close of 1854. It followed quickly upon the substitution of the artesian well-water for the Thames water, and it is, most probably, in great part due to the greater purity of the water at present in use. It may be hoped, therefore, that this improved health of the establishment will at all events to some extent be permanent. But *it is not to be expected that the convicts in Millbank Prison will suffer as little from diarrhœa, dysentery, and fever as the convicts in prisons differently situated.*"* In his report for 1856 a further advance of opinion appears. He says: "I have again to report that the health of the prison is satisfactory, and that those diseases which have hitherto appeared to be inseparably connected with locality have been less frequent. These favourable results are, I believe, attributable in great part to the purity of the water with which the prisoners are now supplied. I have, therefore, a strong hope that they will be permanent." It may here be stated that Dr. Baly mentions no other cause to which the improvement in the health of the prison could be attributed, and I inquired personally from Dr. Guy, and from the clerk of the works, who has been upwards of 30 years employed in the prison, whether there were any alterations of any kind not mentioned in the reports to which the change in the state of health could be referred, but they were not aware of any.

Dr. Guy, who succeeded Dr. Baly in the medical charge of the prison, expresses his surprise that, although the Thames was unusually offensive in 1859, the prison was unprecedentedly free from sickness. In 1862 Dr. Guy reports that "the male convict population are at least as healthy as any other population with which it can be compared, and that the female convict population suffers but little by comparison with the population out of doors." In 1871 the present able medical officer, Mr. Gover, reports that "the prisoners have continued to be free from every form of disease which could call the sanitary arrangements into question—

* The experience of eighteen years shows how groundless this apprehension was.

as free as if the prison occupied the healthiest site in the kingdom." These extracts show very strikingly the permanence and the thoroughness of the change that has taken place in the health of the prison. Another proof of the change is furnished by the fact that the military authorities have decided to build barracks for troops near the prison—a measure long desired on strategic grounds, but considered inexpedient on account of the unhealthiness believed to be inseparable from the locality.

The sanitary history of Millbank appears to me to warrant the following conclusions :—

1. That the extinction of typhoid fever, and other diseases of the same class, is quite within the range of practicability.

2. That the extinction of one class of zymotic diseases is not necessarily followed by zymotic diseases of a different class. For example, it is supposed that the increased prevalence of scarlatina and measles of late years is due to the partial displacement of small-pox by vaccination. The case of Millbank shows that it is practicable to protect a community against every kind of zymotic disease. Ignorance of sanitary science is the great obstacle to the extension of this protection to the free population.

3. That since some of the ablest physicians in London failed for many years to detect the true cause of the unhealthiness of Millbank Prison, and assigned causes for it which later experience has found to be unconnected with it, the probability is that a similar error is frequently made elsewhere, and that the prevalence of some zymotic diseases is ascribed to locality, malaria, heat, cold, variations of temperature, moral depression, and other intangible influences which would be entirely removed by the general disuse of impure water.

4. That as it required long years of observation to establish the noxious influence of Thames water even when well filtered, under conditions very favourable for detection, we should be cautious in accepting the opinion, based on the results of chemical analysis, that the use of that water by the population of London is free from danger.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(IRRIGATION.)

REVENUE REPORT OF THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, FOR 1871-72.

Nos. 83—96 I, dated the 15th February 1873.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, P. W. DEPT.

Read :—

Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department, North Western Provinces, for 1871-72.

Resolution by the Government of the North Western Provinces, No. 2600 I—C of the 2nd November 1872, reviewing the same.

OBSERVATIONS.—The date fixed for the submission of these Reports in Government of India Resolution Nos. 340—2 I of 20th September 1869, and re-affirmed by Resolution Nos. 470—4 of 17th June 1872, was early in November of each year; reckoning from the middle of that month, the following table shows the dates of submission of the Reports for the past five years, and the number of months of arrears :—

Year.	Date of submission.	Months after close of the year.	Months after date fixed for submission.
1867-68 ...	30th August 1869	17	9½
1868-69 ...	15th May 1871	25½	18
1869-70 ...	5th September 1871	17	9½
1870-71 ...	12th June 1872	14½	7
1871-72 ...	30th December 1872	9	1½

2. The above table shows the marked improvement which has taken place since 1868-69. The comparatively punctual submission of this Report is satisfactory, as showing an earnest endeavour on the part of the Officers under the Government of the North Western Provinces to overcome the difficulties in their way. The result attained seems to be due in a great degree to the arrangements ordered to be introduced by Colonel Greathed (now on leave), and favourably commented on in paras. 3 and 4 of the Resolution which issued on the Report for 1870-71.

3. It may be hoped that next year's Report will be submitted by the date prescribed, as two of the Superintending Engineers (1st and 2nd Circles) did submit their returns within the period fixed by Government, and the other two (3rd and 4th Circles) were only one week behind time; and, indeed, it is not very clear why there was any delay this year, for it is to be observed that the Chief Engineer's Report, and the Resolution of the North Western Provinces Government, are dated, respectively, the 22nd October and the 2nd November; and it has not been explained why two months should have intervened between the review of the Report by the Local Government, and its submission to the Government of India. It is satisfactory to note that in no one case was it found necessary to return the Circle Reports for revision, as almost invariably had to be done in previous years. This is creditable to the Superintending and Executive Engineers.

4. The year under review was even more remarkable than the previous year, as being one of abundant and evenly distributed rain-fall. Such a state of things, however beneficial to the country at large, is necessarily adverse to the growth of canal revenue, and it is not therefore surprising that there should have been a considerable diminution in the area irrigated, and in the amount of water-rent realized.

5. The following table shows the number of acres irrigated on the different canals for the past five years :—

Year.	Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Dhoon Canals.	Rohilkhund Canals.	Bijnour Canals.	Bundlekhund Canals.	Totals.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1867-68	533,456	182,544	11,998	31,043	1,656	793	761,480
1868-69	1,078,399	274,101	14,223	70,803	3,052	1,340	1,441,918
1869-70	780,406	251,067	10,429	45,433	1,376	962	1,089,613
1870-71	766,614	212,715	12,419	56,233	1,882	916	1,050,808
1871-72	606,555	192,750	11,039	39,331	1,635	1,184	852,494

6. The decrease, therefore, in area irrigated amounts to no less than 198,314 acres, and in revenue to Rs. 3,75,435 ; this is at first sight scarcely accounted for by the heavy rain-fall, because an examination of Table I of the North Western Provinces Resolution shows that an increase in rain-fall of 8 inches in 1870-71, over the quantity which fell in 1869-70, led to a diminution of only 38,865 acres in area irrigated, and of Rs. 18,624 in revenue ; while an increase of 3·4 inches in 1871-72 has resulted in a decrease of nearly 200,000 acres in area, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in revenue. The explanation, however, is that in 1870-71 the increased rain-fall occurred chiefly during the rainy season ; while during 1871-72 considerable falls of rain occurred just about the sowing seasons for each crop, a circumstance unfavourable for the use of water from the canals. The consequence has been that while in 1870-71 the decreased breadth of autumn crop irrigation was in a great measure compensated for by the increased breadth of the spring crop irrigated, in 1871-72 there has been a marked diminution in the area irrigated during both seasons.

7. It is to be noted that whereas during the wet year under review the irrigated area has been diminished by 12 per cent. on the Ganges Canal, the diminution on the older Eastern Jumna Canal is only 7 per cent.

8. The following table summarizes the crops and areas irrigated, arranged in classes :—

Class of Crop.	Areas.
	Acres.
Gardens and orchards	12,817
Sugar-cane	94,810
Cereals	557,640
Pulses	33,083
Fodder crops	2,444
Fibres	22,082
Dyes	120,149
Drugs	5,451
Oil-seeds	2,613
Land once watered	1,405
Total	852,494

9. Under the head "Cereals," the three principal grains, Wheat (336,851 acres), Barley (99,436 acres), and Rice (58,935 acres), aggregate no less than 495,222 acres out of the total of 557,640 acres, Wheat alone being more than one-half of the whole. Among "Pulses," Gram occupies the chief place, the area irrigated amounting to rather more than one-half of the whole class Cotton is prominent among "Fibres," 20,365 acres having been irrigated out of a total under this head of 22,082 acres. Indigo is the most prominent among "Dyes," the area being 119,617 acres out of a total of 120,149. The spread of this crop is remarkable, especially in the Allygurh District, and is no doubt due to the security which the canals afford. As it is sown almost entirely during March and April, irrigation can rarely be dispensed with. By far the greatest breadth put down is in the Allygurh District.

10. The following table gives the number of acres irrigated, for the six principal crops during the past five years :—

Year.	Sugar.	Rice.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Wheat.	Barley.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres
1867-68	87,050	97,867	77,976	8,265	339,657	92,252
1868-69	97,555	111,019	76,687	52,992	597,036	257,509
1869-70	104,596	117,548	130,248	55,883	388,533	183,601
1870-71	112,141	96,479	118,897	35,070	461,538	134,220
1871-72	94,810	58,935	119,617	20,365	366,851	99,436

11. This table is chiefly remarkable for the decline in the rice and cotton area and the steady increase of indigo. The decline of rice is rather a matter for congratulation, as it consumes a great deal of water, and there is in many places an excess of moisture in the lands bordering upon the canals in the North Western Provinces. There will probably be a still greater reduction in the area of this crop next year in consequence of the enhanced water-rates just notified by the North Western Provinces Government. The breadth of wheat and barley will, of course, vary from year to year with the seasons.

12. The proportion which the autumn crops bear to the spring crops is shown below—

Year.	Autumn area.	Spring crop.	Proportion of autumn to spring.	
			Percentage autumn.	Percentage spring.
	Acres.	Acres.		
1867-68	289,910	471,570	29·97	72·03
1868-69	484,485	957,413	33·60	66·40
1869-70	501,625	588,048	46·03	53·97
1870-71	396,399	654,049	37·72	62·28
1871-72	333,120	519,374	39·74	60·26

13. There is, therefore, a steady rise in the comparative area of the autumn crops, which is this year chiefly due to the great increase in the breadth of Indigo.

14. The following table exhibits the gross and net revenue realized from the different canals *in operation* :—

Name of Canal.	Gross income.	Working expenses.	Net profit.	Loss.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal	15,79,040	9,16,699	6,62,341	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	5,27,825	1,99,008	3,28,816	...
Dhoon Canals	43,854	26,358	17,496	...
Rohilkhund Canals	19,199	78,650	...	59,450
Bijnour Canals	3,677	1,965	1,712	...
Agra Irrigation Works	...	512	...	512
Bundelkhund Irrigation Works	2,138	5,204	...	3,066
Totals ...	21,75,733	12,28,396	10,10,365	63,028
Total, net ...	...	...	9,47,337	...

15. It is to be observed that while the gross revenue has decreased from Rs. 25,51,169 in the previous year to Rs. 21,75,733 in the year under review, the working expenses have increased from Rs. 11,66,423 to Rs. 12,28,396, this has reduced the percentage of net profits from 5·10 per cent. last year to 3·47 this, and the aggregate of the *net* profits from Rs. 13,84,746 to Rs. 9,47,337, a falling off of no less than Rs. 4,37,409; whereas the falling off in the *gross* revenue is only Rs. 3,75,435.

Year.	Maintenance, repairs and plantations.	Share of Direction and Executive Establishments.	Total working expenses.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1862-63	4,03,708	3,53,572	7,57,280
1863-64	3,67,172	3,32,819	7,08,991
1864-65	5,27,047	4,63,933	9,90,980
1865-66	4,35,874	5,05,271	9,41,145
1866-67	5,05,065	4,35,996	9,41,061
1867-68	5,17,481	5,14,405	10,31,886
1868-69	4,59,865	5,61,952	10,21,737
1869-70	5,50,301	6,52,456	12,02,757
1870-71	4,23,480	7,43,243	11,66,423
1871-72	4,61,676	7,66,720	12,28,396

16. It will be observed from the foregoing table that, whereas, the cost of Maintenance and Repair charges have remained pretty constant for the last 10 years, having varied only between 3¾ and 5¼ lakhs, the cost of Direction and of Executive Establishments has more than doubled itself within that period, having risen from 3½ lakhs in 1862-63 to more than 7½ lakhs in 1871-72. This is, no doubt, partly due as regards direction charges to the restriction of capital expenditure, pending the commencement of work on the Lower Ganges Canal; and possibly also, as urged by the Local Government, to an inequality in the rules by which the shares of establishment is apportioned between Capital and Revenue. But the revenue has during the same time increased from Rs. 8,15,693 to Rs. 21,75,733, or 2½ times; there is not much difference, therefore, between the rates of progress of receipts and expenditure. This matter requires most vigilant attention. After eliminating the share of this result due to the causes above mentioned, every item of the Establishment charges should be carefully scrutinised and separately reported on. Unless carefully watched, it is quite possible that these charges may absorb the growth of profits expected from the works.

17. The canals* in progress and not earning revenue, are not included in the above statement.

* The principal are the—
Lower Ganges Canal.
Eastern " "
Agra Canal.

18. There is an error in Table II of the Resolution, the decrease in the gross khurreef revenue should be Rs. 1,64,451, and not Rs. 74,346 as there shown.

19. The gross earnings of the Ganges Canal for each cubic foot of supply entering the canal at its head amounted to Rs. 340 as shown in Table N of Superintending Engineer's Report, and para. 22 of Chief Engineer's, of which Rs. 159 was earned during the khurreef, and Rs. 181 during the rubbee. In the Tabular Statement to be found at para. 5 of Chief Engineer's Report, it is however given as Rs. 376. On the Eastern Jumna Canal, the figures were—

Khurreef, Rs. 259 } total Rs. 531,
Rubbee " 272 }

as per Table N attached to Superintending Engineer's Report. The Chief Engineer, however, in Table D, para. 5 of his Report, enters it as Rs. 537, while at para. 22 it is given as Rs. 507. These discrepancies should be cleared up. The figures for the previous year were Rs. 411 on the Ganges, and Rs. 571 on the Eastern Jumna Canal.

20. If the gross earnings be calculated on the supply of water *utilized*, the value of the cubic foot per second is raised from Rs. 340 to Rs. 442 in the case of the Ganges Canal, and from Rs. 531 to Rs. 541 in the case of the Eastern Jumna Canal,

if the Superintending Engineer's table be taken, or from Rs. 507 to Rs. 541 if the Chief Engineer's. Considerable ultimate improvement in the earnings of the Ganges Canal may be reasonably expected as it should work up to the older established Eastern Jumna Canal.

21. The discrepancies noticed in the foregoing paras. are apparently due to the different data assumed in the calculations—sometimes the gross revenue, and sometimes only the revenue from water-rent, is taken; sometimes the supply entering the head of the Canal, and sometimes only the supply utilized. This is confusing unless properly explained, and it will be better in future to tabulate separately the results obtained from the different data employed.

22. The duty performed by each cubic foot of water entering at the head was 145 acres in the case of the Ganges, and 196 acres in the case of the Eastern Jumna Canal. If, however, deductions are made on account of unutilized supply, the duty rises to 188 and 205½ acres, respectively. This again shows that the Ganges Canal must still make considerable progress before it attains to the standard of the Eastern Jumna Canal. The mode of comparison of the working of canals by "duty" done is for some purposes a fairer one than that of "earnings" per cubic foot of supply. The value of the "earnings" must vary according to the rates of water-rent, which are different in different localities, but the "duty" performed by each cubic foot of water is independent of prices.

23. It is to be observed that, though there has been a decrease both in area of irrigation and in gross revenue realized, yet that the rent per *acre irrigated* is higher on both the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals than in any year previous up to 1868-69, the latest for which the returns are given. This seems to show that the more valuable staples are displacing the ordinary crops. It is probable that the limit of such displacement has not yet been reached.

24. The proportion of "flow" to "lift" is progressing steadily from year to year. The table given at page 13 of the Chief Engineer's Report shows that the rise in "flow" has been from 68 per cent. in 1867-68 to 76 per cent. in 1871-72, while the fall in "lift" has been from 32 to 24 per cent. in the same years. In no one year since 1867-68 has there been any retrogression in this respect. This seems to be a necessary consequence of the gradually increasing proportion of wet to dry season irrigation, as shown in para. 12.

25. The indirect revenue (augmentation of the land revenue due to the canals) earned by the different canals is tabulated according to districts in para. 4 of the North Western Provinces Resolution, and amounts to Rs. 4,27,836 in all; the aggregate sum for which credit was taken last year amounted to Rs. 4,39,988, but it was explained at the time that the figures were not entirely accurate. The difference may be accepted as due to corrected statements.

26. It is to be remarked that out of the 16 districts in which canals are in operation, in two only are the calculations of "indirect" revenue reported as complete. In eight districts the returns are still imperfect, and in no less than six districts (rather more than one-third of the whole) no credit whatever is taken under this head; a considerable increase in amount may therefore be looked for as the settlements proceed.

27. The addition of the indirect returns raises the net profits on the capital invested in all the canals in operation in the North Western Provinces to 5·02 per cent.

28. The remarks of the Chief Engineer at para. 62 of his Report on this source of revenue are interesting. It is worthy of remark that the proportion credited to the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals varies very much in the different districts; thus in Zillah Saharunpoor the assessment is 12·29 annas per acre irrigated for the Ganges Canal, and 15·5 annas for the Eastern Jumna Canal, this is as 8 : 10. In Mozuffernuggur the rate is as 6 : 10; in Meerut as 9 : 10. These discrepancies seem to show that the value of land within the influence of irrigation does not rise, as might have been imagined, suddenly, but the rise is apparently the slow growth of years.

29. The average assessment assumed for all canals amounts to 10·09 annas per acre irrigated. The limit, judging from the oldest canal, the Eastern Jumna, would seem to be about one rupee per acre.

30. The net returns of the Ganges Canal are 2·74 per cent. on capital expended; this is excluding increase of land revenue, and debiting the

canal with interest at 5 and 4½ per cent. Retaining the high debit of interest, and crediting the increase of land revenue, the net return on the Ganges Canal is 3·69 per cent.; on the Eastern Jumna, in spite of the decrease in irrigated area and revenue, the amount is no less than 16·66 per cent.

31. A report is promised by the Local Government as soon as "all replies to references have been received," regarding the practical abandonment of the contract system on the Eastern Jumna Canal, which was commented on last year. This will be awaited, but the Governor General in Council takes this opportunity of remarking that he agrees with His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in condemning the Superintending Engineer's proposal to introduce a system of forced contracts.

32. The Governor General in Council observes with much satisfaction the reduced amount paid away during the year under review as compensation on account of damage done by breaches of rajbuha banks, which speaks well for the improvements in the distributaries, and for the Canal Subordinate Establishment.

33. From Table O at para. 46 of the Chief Engineer's Report, it is seen that the water-rent collections on the Dhoon Canals have fallen short of the amount realized in the previous year by Rs. 4,247, yet this loss has been more than covered by the increase of Rs. 4,733 obtained from the sale of water-power; this item has been increasing steadily for some years on these canals, and they have now almost equalled in amount the sums obtained from water-rent, hitherto the chief source of income. This is a highly successful feature in the operations of these small canals, and it is observed that the Executive Engineer considers that the increase in the mill rents is likely to be maintained.

34. The alteration in the water-rates for the Dhoon Canals is reported to have caused a loss of Rs. 1,530, which seems to have been chiefly attributable to the late date at which the new rates were published.

35. The aggregate charge for interest from the commencement including all the canals in the North Western Provinces to the close of 1871-72 is shown to be Rs. 2,24,93,460, of which Rs. 1,10,23,910 has been paid off, this leaves Rs. 1,14,69,550 as the balance still to be paid; if, however, the indirect revenue of Rs. 27,77,623 be considered, then the balance is reduced to Rs. 86,91,927 f(*all* canals; for those *in operation* it would amount in such case to only Rs. 83,57,692.

36. The balance above given of Rs. 1,14,69,550, exclusive of indirect revenue, exhibits an increase over the year previous of Rs. 24,39,849; this includes the interest chargeable on works not in operation and therefore not earning revenue; but an examination of Statement No. III of the Appendix shows that on all the canals which *are* earning revenue, except the Eastern Jumna, there is a deficit, if the interest charges are taken into account, thus—

	Rs.
Ganges Canal	4,31,046
Dhoon Canals	7,298
Agra Irrigation Works	10,434
Bundelkhund Irrigation Works	6,195
Rohilkhund Canals	82,956
Bijnour Canals	1,436
Total ...	5,39,365

37. The Eastern Jumna Canal earned, however, a clear profit of Rs. 2,39,665, so that the net *deficit* for the year on all canals *in operation* is reduced to just 3 lakhs. But taking into account the increase of land revenue Rs. 4,27,836, there is a surplus of 1¼ lakhs.

38. This result is unfavorable, and the hope expressed in last year's Resolution, para. 22, that "the balance of interest should be cleared off in ten years," is not likely to be realized, unless the growth of revenue accelerates.

39. Several administrative improvements are recorded in Section VII of the Chief Engineer's Report, the most important is perhaps that mentioned in para. 73, by which Government undertakes the construction and repair of irrigation

outlets, which have hitherto been paid for by the people. This is merely following up the principle on which the construction of the chief minor distributaries was undertaken by Government some years ago.

40. The table given at para. 15 of the Superintending Engineer's Report (1st Circle) shows that there has been a satisfactory decrease of remissions of water-rate on the Ganges Canal.

41. Paragraph 18 of the Superintending Engineer's Report (2nd Circle) gives some interesting information with reference to appeals against irrigation assessments; out of a total of 228 appeals, no less than 217 were preferred before Canal, and only 11 before Revenue, Officers. As it is optional with the cultivator to prefer his complaints before either Courts, it is indicative of general satisfaction with the decisions of Canal Officers.

42. At page 19, para. 47, the Chief Engineer states that the charges against "Revenue" on the Dhoon Canals amounted to Rs. 26,358; the Superintending Engineer, however, at page 5 B, para. 26, puts it at Rs. 20,914; the difference of Rs. 5,444 should be explained.

43. Table F of Appendix shows that the outstandings of revenue collections amounted to only 0·73 per cent. of the total demand, which aggregated upwards of 19½ lakhs; this result is not so good as last year, when the arrears amounted to only 0·49 per cent., but is nevertheless satisfactory. The actual amount of the outstandings was Rs. 14,386 for 1871-72, and only Rs. 281 for previous years.

44. The cost of collection is very high in some districts, but it is observed that the subject has attracted the attention of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, and it will no doubt be fully enquired into; it varied from 9·53 per cent. (the highest) in the Furruckabad District, to 0·81 per cent. (the lowest) in the Meerut District.

Navigation.

45. The following table exhibits the revenue from this source for the past three years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	33,796	...	...
1870-71	32,861	...	935
1871-72	58,929	26,068	...

There is a difference in the amount of navigation dues shown at pages 2 and 11 of Chief Engineer's Report, being Rs. 78,267 at the former, and Rs. 58,929 at the latter; this is apparently due to a clerical error. It is the smaller sum which agrees with the figures shown by the Superintending Engineer and Traffic Manager in their respective reports, and which has therefore been adopted above. The figures given by Superintending Engineer for 1870-71 are Rs. 33,919, but in both the tables before mentioned the navigation dues are shown as Rs. 32,861; this discrepancy should be cleared up.

46. The following are the particulars of the navigation revenue:—

	Rs.
Tolls from private boats	11,620
„ from divisional boats	824
„ on rafts	25,388
Carrying operations for Government Officers	15,181
„ „ for private parties	2,164
Profits on sleeper contract	3,764
Sundry receipts	370
Total ...	59,311

of which sum Rs. 37,832 was realized as above for "tolls," and Rs. 21,479 for "carrying operations." The working expenses amounted to Rs. 46,221, so that the nett profit amounted to Rs. 13,090.

47. The increase of gross profits compared with the previous year is Rs. 25,010. The Superintending Engineer does not seem to think that this comparatively high rate of return will be maintained, as so much of it is due to Government work, but this is not likely to lessen for many years to come, if at all. The falling off in the receipts from private traffic is unsatisfactory, but, as the hindrances to navigation are removed year by year, it is to be hoped it will spring up again. Estimates have been sanctioned for the construction of landing stages at Cawnpoor; a wharf wall has also been sanctioned at Nanoon, in the Allygurh District, one of the largest traffic centres on the canal. The Jaoli Lock is being re-built; the velocity of the current of the canal is being reduced by the interpolation of locks; the head-way of the bridges in the Cawnpoor Branch is being raised, and other improvements are in contemplation, one of which is the introduction of a new kind of traffic boat.

48. The cost of establishment is shown at para. 8 of the Traffic Manager to be Rs. 5,610, but, in the abstract attached to his Report, the figures given are Rs. 6,115, a difference of nearly Rs. 500, which is not apparently accounted for.

Plantations.

49. The whole of the Eastern Jumna and Agra Canals were inspected by Dr. Jameson during 1871-72, as also the Northern and Futtehgurh Divisions of the Ganges Canal. The advantage of placing the Canal plantations under an officer specially qualified for the duty is abundantly manifested in the reports received.

50. The total increase in the number of trees and seedlings since last year amounts to 366,649, in that year there was an increase of 353,057 over the year before, or upwards of 600,000 in the two years.

51. The profits from Canal plantations are shown in the Appendix to the Report to amount to Rs. 20,655, an increase over last year of Rs. 5,540.

52. The necessity for carefully fencing off the trees and seedlings to prevent injury from cattle is dwelt upon by Dr. Jameson, and, at his suggestion, it has been decided to appropriate one-third of the budget allotment annually to this purpose for some time to come. The decision seems to be a judicious one.

53. The only point in these reports calling for remark is the objection of Dr. Jameson, page 9, that the young trees on the Agra Canal are being planted out "too far apart to be of any use to the canals, *viz.*, 20 feet." He adds "that such kind of planting will, through time, afford some shade is true, but, owing to the young trees having no support or shelter, they die in large numbers, or become mis-shapen," and he accordingly recommends that they should be planted out "5 feet apart," because, "by so doing, the young plants give support and shelter to each other, and draw each other up, and thus form good boles." On this it is remarked by the Lieutenant Governor, that "His Honour has recently decided this question on a separate reference, the limited allotments available necessitating the planting out at considerable intervals."

54. But possibly the object of the Inspector General of Plantations could be fulfilled without exceeding the allotments by reducing the number of miles to be planted out in any one year. Financially it will be better to have one mile planted with good trees that will be of value hereafter, than to have 4 miles planted with trees of reduced value; and desirable as it is to obtain shade all along the canal as soon as possible, it should not be forgotten that Government expect income to be derived from this expenditure.

55. The Revenue Report and Tables attached to it have been most carefully compiled, and the mass of information furnished is very great; the only thing wanting is some calculation to show the value of the produce raised by the canals. This information used to be given in the older Reports, but it has been omitted for some years past, it is not known for what reason, as no orders have been issued by the Government of India for its discontinuance.

56. The Governor General in Council considers that the results attained are creditable to the Officers of the Irrigation Department, North Western Provinces.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the Report and of this Review be forwarded to the Secretary of State for information.

Also, that copies be forwarded to the Financial Department and to the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce for information.

Also, that the Review be communicated to the several Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

And further, that the Review be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the *Gazette of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 18th February 1873.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman.
The Hon'ble R. Stewart.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble Rájá Ramánáth Thákur.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. He had a very few observations to make. Oudh stood thus in respect to Municipal Committees. By an Act (XV of 1867) which was passed to establish Municipal Committees in the Panjáb, it was provided that the arrangements then made for the Panjáb might be extended by the Government of India to any town in Oudh. The term for which the Act, when extended, was to run was five years from the date of extension. In the Panjáb, the Act was to run for five years from the date of the Act, but in Oudh the date of extension was to be the commencement of the term of five years. Several orders had been made extending the Act to various towns in Oudh, and the terms of extension were now in the course of running out. Now the Council would remember the manner in which they had dealt with the Panjáb. The Act was further extended for one year; a term which would expire on the first of March next. So we had taken the Panjáb Act, made some alterations in it, and perpetuated it, but for the Panjáb alone. Now the Government of Oudh found that, in so far as the municipal law of the North-Western Provinces differed

from the municipal law of the Panjáb, the law of the North-Western Provinces was more suitable to the circumstances of Oudh. Of course the geographical connection of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces was much closer than that with the Panjáb; and it seemed that the political and social condition of the country also resembled that of the North-Western Provinces more than it resembled the Panjáb. And the Oudh Government therefore thought that their municipal law had better be assimilated to that of the North-Western Provinces. It would be observed that the notice of motion included the North-Western Provinces as well as Oudh. In the North-Western Provinces, their Act (No. VI of 1868) had worked, he believed, in a very satisfactory manner. But it had been at work for some five years, and as was always the case when a new Act was brought into actual operation, experience had shown some small matters in which alteration or amendment was required. The opportunity would be taken to pass a single Act for the two Provinces. He need not say any thing more of the contents of the Bill than that it would be the same as the law which existed in the North-Western Provinces, with one or two small alterations suitable for those Provinces and for Oudh also.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Central Provinces. He said that the Central Provinces bore precisely the same relation to the Panjáb in point of municipal law as Oudh did, and several orders had been passed under the Panjáb Municipal Act for the purpose of extending that Act to places in the Central Provinces, and therefore there were municipal institutions in many places to which the Act was thus extended for five years, and which were now in the course of running out. The Government of the Central Provinces found that the Panjáb municipal law was suited to the state of the Central Provinces. It had been at work there for different periods of time in different places, and the Government found that it worked in a satisfactory way. They had therefore come to the conclusion that it would be best to apply the new Panjáb Municipal Act to the Central Provinces, and that would be the nature of the Bill for which he now moved for leave to introduce.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA PAPER CURRENCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE asked the permission of His Excellency the President to postpone the motion for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Paper Currency in British Burma. Since the motion had been placed on the paper, a doubt had suggested itself to him on an important point, and he therefore must ask for further time before bringing in the Bill.

Leave was granted.

BILLS OF LADING BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE regretted that he must also ask leave to postpone the introduction of the Bill to authorize the use of adhesive stamps for Bills of Lading. In the speech he had intended to make in support of this Bill, it would have been his duty to reply to the remarks made on the Bill by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor. But as he saw that His Honour was not in his place, and was not expected to be in his place that day, he believed it would be hardly suitable to reply in His Honour's absence. Therefore he must forego the satisfaction he had anticipated; and as there was no special urgency, he believed His Lordship and the Council would willingly permit him to postpone the motion.

Leave was granted.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Rent in the North-Western Provinces, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a month. He said that this Bill consolidated the law relating to rent in the North-Western Provinces, now contained in Acts X of 1859, XIV of 1863 and XXII of 1872, and amended some of the provisions of Act X of 1859 which experience had shown were unsuited to that part of India. The amendments proposed related to the classification of tenants having a right of occupancy; to the rules for the determination of the rent payable by them; to the resumption by the proprietor of an estate of rent-free grants made by himself or his predecessors; to the payment of compensation to a tenant, who might be ejected from his holding, for the value of any improvement made by him; and to the jurisdiction of the Courts established under the Act.

MR. INGLIS had already explained fully, in connection with the Revenue Bill now before the Council, the reasons which had led the Government of the North-Western Provinces to advocate the recognition of ex-proprietary cultivators as a separate class of occupancy-tenants, and need not repeal them now; but it might be as well to state more clearly than he did on that occasion, that there was no intention whatever of proposing that a tenant should be allowed to claim any abatement of the rent previously paid by him, on the ground that he had been classed as a privileged tenant. All that was proposed was, that those ex-proprietary cultivators who, in accordance with the ancient custom and feeling of the country, still held at a rent somewhat lower than the prevailing rent, should be saved from the enhancement they were now liable to, in consequence of the mistake made in Act X of 1859, of including all tenants with a right of occupancy in one class, thus making no distinction between the tenant who had a right of occupancy based on ancient custom, and the tenant who had acquired a right of occupancy by mere lapse of time under section 6 of Act X. Sections 7, 18 and 19 of the Bill he had now to introduce related to this class of ex-proprietary tenants, and were the same as section 75 of the Revenue Bill which was now under consideration.

The next section MR. INGLIS had to notice, was section 20, which related to the determination of the rent payable by tenants who had acquired a right of occupancy by prescription. This section differed somewhat from section 17 of Act X of 1859. Under that section, the rent payable by a tenant of this class might be enhanced, if it were below the prevailing rate of rent paid by tenants of the same class for similar land with similar advantages in places adjacent; or, if the value of the produce, or the productive powers of the land had been increased otherwise than by the agency, or at the expense, of the tenant.

MR. INGLIS believed that very few suits for enhancement, if any, had been brought in the North-West on the second ground, namely, that the value of the produce or the productive powers of the land had been increased otherwise than at the expense of the tenant, at all events there were no rulings of the High Court on this clause of the section. But in Bengal, considerable discussion, with no very satisfactory result, had taken place as to the manner in which the principle laid down in this clause should be applied; it was, in fact, a rule which it was utterly impossible for the Courts to work. It was proposed to omit this clause and to make the rent paid by tenants of the same class for similar land the standard in all future cases. This standard would be kept up to the fair value of the land by the constant acquisition of occupancy rights by tenants at will, under the twelve years rule. In order to set at rest the questions that had been raised as to the meaning to be attached to the word "class," it was proposed to lay down distinctly that it did not include caste, unless it could be proved that, by local custom, caste was taken into account in the determination of rent. For the same reason, instead of requiring that the land for comparison should be taken from "places adjacent"—words which had caused so much difficulty—it was provided that, when the settlement officer should have

formed the villages of a district into circles for the purpose of assessment, the land for comparison should be selected from similar villages, with similar advantages, in such circle; and that, in the absence of any such guide, the standard villages should be selected from the same tahsíl or from some tahsíl immediately adjacent.

In consequence of no term being laid down in Act X of 1859 for the duration of rents fixed under its provisions, tenants were now subjected to yearly suits for enhancement, and much hardship and injustice had been thereby caused. It was therefore proposed that the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy, having been once fixed by a competent Court, should not be liable to further enhancement for a period of ten years from the date of the decree, unless the productive powers of the land in the tenant's holding had been increased otherwise than at his expense, or unless the area of his holding had been added to. In such cases the rent paid for similar land, with similar advantages, might be applied.

Section 36 related to rent-free grants made by proprietors of land to their dependents or others. Regulations XIX of 1793, XLI of 1795, XXXI of 1803, and VIII and XII of 1805, declared all such grants illegal and invalid, and empowered any proprietor of an estate to resume them of his own authority, to dispossess the grantee, and to collect the rent himself. Section 28 of Act X of 1859 repealed so much of those Regulations as enabled the proprietor of an estate to resume these grants of his own authority, and made it necessary for him to apply to the Collector of the District, leaving untouched the sections which declared all such grants to be illegal and invalid. The clause at the latter part of the section, however, which laid down that every such suit should be instituted within the period of twelve years from the time when the title of the person claiming to assess the land or dispossess the grantee, or of some person claiming under him, first accrued, had the effect of making all grants of this nature permanent rent-free holdings, not even responsible for the payment of revenue, except in case of a sale for arrears, should the proprietor from neglect or ignorance fail to sue within the time allowed. This result was altogether opposed to the custom of the country. These grants were constantly made by the proprietors of estates to Bráhmans, servants, retainers and others, on the full understanding that they were resumable at the will of the donor, or that some service or duty in return was to be performed. It would seem, indeed, from the fact that the provisions of the Regulations Mr. Inglis had just now named, which declared all such grants illegal and invalid, and therefore liable to resumption at any time, had been left unrepealed when Act X of 1859 was passed, that the limitation-clause added to the concluding part of section 28 of that Act had had an effect not intended. It was proposed to modify the provisions of this section so as to bring them more into accordance with the general custom of the country, as in section 36 of the Bill he now introduced, which, while securing the rent-free holding to the tenant for the term of the settlement, if he held under a written grant, or in perpetuity if he had held for fifty years, including two successions, gave to the proprietor in all other cases, at each fresh succession to the property, power to resume, within twelve years, lands granted rent-free by his predecessors; but maintained in all cases the liability of the land to the payment of land-revenue.

Sections 37 to 40 provided for the payment of compensation to a tenant, who might be ejected from his holding, for the value of any improvement made by him. Under the law at present in force, a tenant who might have received an advance of two or three hundred rupees from Government under the Land Improvement Act, and sunk a *pakka* well in his holding, was liable, should he fall into arrear with his rent, to be ejected without receiving anything for the improvement he had made on the land. It was proposed that, in future, the tenant should be entitled to receive from the landlord compensation calculated on the present value of the improvement, and that the Collector should have power to refer disputed cases to arbitration.

Sections 102, 103 and 104, in chapter 5, laid down the powers of the Courts constituted under the Act. At present, an officer invested with powers

under Act X of 1859, and placed in charge of a sub-division, had power to try and determine suits of all and every kind under the Act. It had, for the last ten or twelve years, been the practice in the North-West to place an officer, when first invested with power, in charge of a tahsílí, restricting him to the trial of the simpler classes of cases. It was proposed to legalize this practice. Accordingly, all suits coming under the Act had been divided into three classes. The first class would be tried by officers of the second grade under the Act. The second class, in which were included the more difficult cases, would be heard by officers of the first grade; while the most important and difficult suits, namely, those relating to the enhancement and determination of rent, would be triable only by officers specially empowered by the Local Government to entertain them.

The other chapters of this Bill, 3, 6 and 7, relating to distraint, procedure and execution of decrees, re-enacted the provisions of Acts X of 1859 and XIV of 1863, and therefore needed no comment.

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ RAMÁNÁTH THÁKUR said it was true that Act X of 1859 had not worked satisfactorily in the North-Western Provinces, because the circumstances and the position of those Provinces were quite different from those of Bengal, and therefore an alteration in the law was necessary. The Bill, no doubt, was substantially the same as Act X of 1859, but there were several new provisions which ought to be taken into consideration by the Select Committée, such, for instance, as the provision in section 7, which gave too much indulgence to ex-proprietors, whilst it gave very little consideration to the rights of the present proprietors. One might suppose that there was something repugnant to sound principle in that provision; but he should think that when the hon'ble Mover of the Bill had introduced that provision, there must be some good reason for doing so. He had no doubt the subject would be carefully discussed in Committee, and if there was anything wrong in that provision of the nature he had described, it would, he hoped, be remedied. Then, again, by section 8, clause 2 a tenant holding under an ex-proprietor, who is called in the Bill a privileged tenant, would not acquire a right of occupancy. This provision, he was of opinion, should also be considered by the Committee, for if the law was that an ordinary tenant or tenant-at-will acquired an occupancy right after twelve years' possession at the same rate of rent, he did not see why the same right should be denied to him under an ex-proprietor. He had thought it proper to bring these important points to the notice of the Council, because he had no doubt that the gentlemen who would be appointed on the Committee would take them into consideration.

His Highness THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF VIZIANAGRAM wished to say a few words in regard to this Bill, though perhaps it was premature to say anything on the subject, as the matter would be amply discussed, and justice done to the various provisions of importance in this Bill, which was brought in at the instance of the Government of the North-Western Provinces. It struck THE MAHÁRÁJÁ that this Bill, and the other Bill relating to land-revenue which had been recently introduced, were very nearly related to each other; and although the settlement of the Lower Provinces of Bengal was permanent, and it was not so in the North-Western Provinces, still one of the most important points in the Bill was the distinction between an occupancy tenant and a privileged tenant. But, as he had said before, these important matters would be carefully considered in Select Committee. He thought that the improvements which had been suggested in the Bill (although he had not had time to go carefully through it, but had only taken a cursory view of it), were of a most beneficial character, and well worth the attention of the Council. In expressing these views he entirely concurred with his hon'ble friend Mr. Inglis in all that he had said with regard to the several provisions of the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in English and Hindústání in the Gazette of the North-Western Provinces.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS also moved that the Bill be referred to the same Select Committee as that which was sitting on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land-revenue in the North-Western Provinces of Bengal.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Hon'ble Rájá Ramánáth Thákur be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land-revenue in the North-Western Provinces of Bengal and to that on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Rent in the same Provinces.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 25th February 1873.

CALCUTTA;
The 18th February 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Dept.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 26th February 1873.

No. 751.—The services of Mr. A. H. Unwin, of the Bombay Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

The 27th February 1873.

No. 753.—Mr. T. W. Holderness, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Allahabad on the 17th instant.

No. 755.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. A. Shakespear to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 12th May next.

The 28th February 1873.

No. 786.—The services of Mr. H. L. Dampier, of the Bengal Civil Service, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 788.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Alfred Comyns Lyall, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department during the absence on deputation of the the Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I., or until further orders.

Mr. Lyall assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 28th instant.

JUDICIAL.

The 28th February 1873.

No. 440.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has appointed Mr. W. M. Souttar, M. A., to officiate as Registrar to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on its appellate side.

Mr. Souttar received charge of his office on the afternoon of the 3rd January last.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 26th February 1873.

No. 83.—The Reverend W. Simpson, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave, on urgent private affairs, for one month, without pay.

PORT BLAIR.

The 28th February 1873.

No. 21.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm Major General D. M. Stewart, C. B., in the appointment of Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair and Nicobars, with effect from the 18th instant.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SALT.

Fort William, the 28th February 1873.

No. 33.—In exercise of the power conferred by Act XXXI of 1861 *(to regulate the manufacture of saltpetre and the sale of salt educed in the refinement thereof)*, Section XVIII, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that that Act shall extend to all the districts of the Patna Division on and from the first day of July 1873.

SURVEYS.

The 28th February 1873.

No. 145.—Captain C. C. Pemberton, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Haidarabad Assigned Districts, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Grade, with effect from the 2nd February 1873.

No. 147.—The services of Mr. W. L. Willson, Assistant in the Geological Survey of India, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

FORESTS.

The 28th February 1873.

No. 385.—Mr. G. W. Strettell, Deputy Conservator of Forests in British Burma, having returned from leave and rejoined his appointment on the 18th January 1873, the following Officers officiating in higher grades will revert to their substantive appointments from that date :—

Mr. J. Adamson, to his appointment of Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade in British Burma.

Mr. E. A. Down, to his appointment of Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces.

GENERAL.

The 28th February 1873.

No. 194.—Mr. A. O. Hume, C. B., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 1st March 1873.

Mr. J. Geoghegan, Under Secretary in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the same Department during Mr. Hume's absence, or until further orders.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

REVENUE.

Fort William, the 25th February 1873.

No. 35 *R.*—The following Regulation for the conservancy of trees and forest lands in Hazara is published for information :—

Preamble.

Whereas by the Forest Rules sanctioned by the Government of India on the 21st May 1855, and by the supplementary rules for Hazara sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab on the 19th January 1857, Government assumed to itself the right to conserve all trees and forest lands in the said district.

And whereas, consequent on the increased demand for timber and fuel, it is necessary to make better arrangements for the said conservancy, and to define more exactly the matters in which that conservancy consists, the following Regulation for the conservancy of trees and forest lands in the Hazara district, having been proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and having been taken into consideration and approved by the Governor-General of India in Council, and having received the Governor-General's assent, is now published with reference to 33 Vic., cap. 3, sec. 1.

PRELIMINARY.

Definitions. Forest land.

1. In this Regulation *forests or forest land* includes all uncultivated hill land, except public ways, grave-yards, sacred places, banks and corners of fields, habited sites, and the land immediately attached to such sites.

Uncultivated.

No land shall be considered "uncultivated" within the meaning of the preceding clause which may be entered as "*cultivated*" or "*fallow*" in the faired records of the settlement now being made.

Zemindars.

The word *Zemindars* means persons who have a prescriptive right to the user of forest land; but this Regulation shall in no case be construed so as to give any person a greater right of user than he possesses independently of this Regulation.

Hazara.

This Regulation shall not apply to the hereditary territory of the Nawab of Umb.

So much of the Regulation published in Notification No. 31 P., dated 5th January 1872, as relates to the conservancy of trees and forest lands in Hazara, is hereby repealed.

DIVISION OF THE FOREST LANDS INTO RESERVED AND UNRESERVED TRACTS.

Reserved and unreserved tracts defined.

2. At the present settlement, the forest land shall be divided by the Settlement Officer into reserved and unreserved tracts. The reserved tracts shall include all valuable forests and all forest land, the close conservancy of which is called for in the public interests, and can be effected without unduly restricting the necessary usances of the agricultural population. All forest land not included in the reserved tracts is referred to in this Regulation as the unreserved tracts.

Exceptional provisions in reserved tracts.

3. If in any case it may be found impossible to carry out this division without excluding from the "*reserved*" tract a valuable and important forest, the Settlement Officer may reserve the forest, subject to such exceptions from the sections of this Regulation applicable to the reserved tracts as may be necessary to secure to the zemindars the due supply of their domestic, agricultural, and grazing wants and other necessary usances: the said exceptions to be recorded in a settlement proceeding, and in all other respects such tracts are to be treated as "*reserved.*"

Also necessary rights of way through reserved tracts, or to drinking places therein, shall be maintained to the zemindars; but no rights of this description shall be claimable unless they are recorded in the settlement demarcation proceedings.

Boundaries of reserved tracts.

4. The limits of the reserved tracts shall be indicated by conspicuous boundaries. The boundaries to be erected by the Settlement Officer, and thereafter to be maintained by the Forest Department.

CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT.

Control.

5. Both the reserved and the unreserved tracts will be alike under the control of the Forest Department, as regards all matters of forest administration and forest revenue dealt with by this Regulation, except so far as is hereinafter otherwise expressly provided.

A.—UNRESERVED TRACTS.

Prohibited acts in unreserved tracts.

6. In these tracts the following acts are prohibited :—

Breaking up land for cultivation except after consent of Deputy Commissioner obtained as provided in section 8.

Setting fire to grass tracts, or negligently permitting fire to extend thereto.

Setting fire to brushwood, trees, or stumps of trees.

Girdling, lopping, barking, boring for turpentine, or otherwise injuring growing trees.

Removing soil or dead leaves from under trees.
Felling standing trees of the descriptions included in the seignorage list [see section 12] or burning kilns, without a valid order under section 16 or 17.
Cutting young trees under any circumstances.
Felling for fuel trees included in the seignorage list [see section 12].

Rights of the zemindars in the unreserved tracts defined.

7. The zemindars' rights in the unreserved tracts are maintained to the following extent and no further:—

(1). They shall not use the waste products for the purpose of lime, surkhi, or charcoal burning.

(2). They may within reasonable limits apply to their own uses, domestic and agricultural, any tree included in the seignorage list [section 12] with the permission previously obtained of the Deputy Commissioner or of such other officer as the Deputy Commissioner may appoint for this purpose. No seignorage fees shall be charged in respect of trees so used.

(3). Subject to the payment to the zemindars of half the seignorage fees as provided in section 13, and subject to the claims of the zemindars provided for in the preceding clause, the trees included in the seignorage list are the property of the State. And the right to sow, plant out, and reproduce trees included in the seignorage list is reserved to the State: provided that no land be fenced pursuant to this reservation, except for the purpose of protecting young trees; and such fencing shall not be maintained longer than is required for the safety of the young trees.

(4). Land shall not be brought under cultivation except as provided in section 8.

(5). Subject to the exceptions and restrictions aforesaid, the unreserved tracts are the property of the zemindars; and no forest fees shall be charged to the zemindars on account of the use and enjoyment thereof, except so far as is warranted by the foregoing reservations.

Procedure for bringing under cultivation land in the unreserved tracts.

8. If the zemindars desire to bring under cultivation any portion of the unreserved tracts, they shall first apply to the Deputy Commissioner for permission to do so. If the land mentioned in the application is covered with valuable forest trees, permission to cultivate it shall ordinarily be refused. Neither shall permission be granted, if the contemplated cultivation would on any other grounds be injurious to forest conservancy. In the absence of such objections, an order shall be passed permitting the cultivation of the land applied for, and the said land shall cease to be forest land from the date of the said order.

If the zemindars fail to bring the land under cultivation pursuant to this permission within three years from the date of the order granting it, the permission shall lapse, and the land will revert to the forests. *Bonâ fide* cultivation of trees for marketable purposes is cultivation within the meaning of this section. Notice of all permissions to cultivate, granted or revoked under this section, shall be sent to the local Forest Officer.

Unreserved tracts subject to the same provisions as the reserved tracts, with stated exceptions.

9. Saving such rights as are maintained to the zemindars by sections 7 and 8, and excepting the special prohibitions prescribed in section 10, the unreserved tracts shall be subject to the same provisions as are prescribed in this Regulation for the reserved tracts.

B.—OF RESERVED TRACTS.

Prohibited acts in reserved tracts.

10. All the prohibitions, except the first detailed in section 6 for unreserved tracts, will also apply to reserved tracts *mutatis mutandis*. In addition thereto, the following acts are prohibited in reserved tracts:—

Grazing or driving cattle or flocks.
Cutting grass or brushwood, or collecting fodder.
Collecting or selling fallen timber.
Collecting gums, resin, honey, wax, or other minor forest produce.
Carrying or kindling fire.
Carrying any implement to cut wood, except it is carried in pursuance of a permit to cut.
Cultivating land or preparing it for cultivation.
Squatting or building.

And it is to be distinctly understood that the zemindars may not exercise in the reserved tracts the rights maintained to them in unreserved tracts by section 7, except where, and so far as, special provision to that effect may be made by the Settlement Officer under section 3.

Reserved tracts to be the property of the State.

11. Subject only to the rights maintained under section 3, and to the payment to the zemindars of their share of the seignorage dues, as prescribed in section 13, the reserved tracts shall be the property of the State. And the whole of the forest income accruing from them, other than the said seignorage share due to the zemindars, shall be credited to the State as forest revenue.

FELLINGS, SEIGNORAGE, AND FOREST INCOME.

Assessment of seignorage.

12. The existing list of seignorage fees for trees felled and kilns burnt is hereby maintained, and it shall be open to revision by the local Government after the lapse of five years from the date of its promulgation. Subsequent schedules shall be similarly revised from time to time, but not oftener than once

in every five years, provided that trees may be at any time added to, or excluded from, the list.

The seignorage list may include all valuable timber trees, and the fees denoted in it shall be levied in respect of all such trees felled or kilns burnt on forest land other than fellings exempted by clause 2 of section 7.

The fees may be uniform throughout the district or vary for different tracts.

Zemindars' share of the seignorage.

13. Half of the seignorage fees levied under section 12 shall be credited to forest revenue, the other half shall be paid to the zemindars, within whose bounds the trees are felled.

In cases in which the Forest Department may fell trees or burn kilns on its own account, or in which Government may direct that its own share of the seignorage fees shall not be levied, the share due to the zemindars shall be paid notwithstanding.

The Forest Department shall from time to time remit to the Deputy Commissioner the sums due to the zemindars under this rule, specifying in each remittance the amount due to each village. And the sums thus received by the Deputy Commissioner shall be distributed by him to the zemindars entitled to receive them once a year as soon after the 1st day of January as is practicable.

To enable the Deputy Commissioner to check the correctness of the remittances made, duplicates of all felling orders and of all orders to burn kilns shall be sent to the Deputy Commissioner by the officer issuing them the same day as they are issued.

Regulation of fellings, &c.

14. The tender of the prescribed seignorage fees by any person shall not entitle him as of right to an order for felling the trees or burning the kilns covered by the fees, unless the fees be accepted by an officer competent to issue such orders. But the fellings and kiln-burnings shall be regulated by the Forest Department subject to the general instructions of the local Government.

Seignorage fees shall be paid in advance.

15. Seignorage fees shall in every case be paid in full in advance prior to the issue of any order to fell trees or burn kilns.

Felling orders and their conditions.

16. Every order to fell trees or burn kilns shall be in writing.

Such orders shall state the amount of fees paid, and the village within the bounds of which the order shall be executed. They shall not be transferable, nor may they be executed in any other village than that originally named in the order.

Such orders shall be subject to such rules as regards cancellation and refund of fees paid; as regards the selection of the timber to be felled, or the site of the kilns to be burnt; as regards the manner and time of felling the timber or of burning the kilns; and as regards the time within which the timber or the outturn of the kilns shall be removed from the forest lands, as the Conservator of Forests may from time to time prescribe with the sanction of the local Government. For any breach of such conditions the felling order or kiln order, in respect of which the breach has occurred, may be revoked by the Forest Officer who issued it, and the timber kiln and kiln-burnings, acquired pursuant to the order, which are then still within forest bounds, may be forfeited; nor shall any claim lie for the refund of the fees paid in respect of the revoked order: provided always that a printed copy of the said conditions in the Urdu language was annexed to the order at the time of its issue.

Felling orders issued to zemindars, sec. 7, clause 2.

17. Felling orders issued under clause 2 of section 7 shall not be subject to the provisions of the preceding section. But they shall be in writing, and a duplicate of each shall be sent at the time of issue to the Executive Forest Officer. Such orders shall lapse if the trees covered by them are not felled within three months from their date.

OFFENCES.

Breach of this Regulation.

18. Any person who commits, or [within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code] abets the commission of any of the acts prohibited by sections 6, 10, and 26 in the tracts respectively concerned, or who voluntarily neglects the duties imposed on him by section 21, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with fine that may amount to Rs. 100, or to ten times the value of the forest produce injured or illicitly taken, and in default of payment with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months. In the case of a second conviction, rigorous imprisonment not exceeding six months may be awarded instead of fine: provided that no sentence of fine or imprisonment shall be awarded by any Magistrate in excess of that which he is competent to award in the exercise of the powers with which he has been invested under the Criminal Procedure Code.

Forfeiture of implements, &c.

19. The penalty contained in the preceding section may, in the discretion of the adjudicating Magistrate, be accompanied by the forfeiture of all implements, cattle, or conveyances used in the commission or furtherance of the offence adjudicated, and by the forfeiture of all wood or other forest produce obtained thereby.

Treatment of illicit cultivation.

20. When the offence found is the illicit cultivation of forest land, the forfeiture authorized in the preceding section may extend to all the produce [growing or reaped] found on the said cultivation, as well as any huts or sheds erected on the land; and the sentence may further direct that the cultivator be ousted forthwith.

Responsibilities of zemindars.

21. It shall be the duty of all zemindars to aid in the extinguishing of forest fires and in the prevention of forest offences in their vicinity.

Communities may be proceeded against.

22. In cases of serious conflagration occurring in the forest lands, or in any case in which it may appear that any community of zemindars neglects to render reasonable assistance to the Forest Officers in the prevention and prosecution of forest offences, it shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner to treat the zemindars in whose vicinity the conflagration has occurred, or the community so defaulting, jointly or severally, as themselves guilty of the said acts, and to sentence them to the fine prescribed in section 18, and in default of payment to imprisonment as therein laid down. Every such conviction may, in the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner, carry with it the deprivation of all forest dues at the time outstanding to the credit of the convicted zemindars under section 13.

Cattle trespasses in reserved tracts.

23. All cattle found straying or unlawfully grazing in any reserved forest may be seized by any forest official, and when so seized shall be driven forthwith to the nearest pound, to be there dealt with in the manner provided by law for cattle impounded for trespassing on cultivated land.

But where cultivation now recorded in the settlement papers closely adjoins the boundary of a reserved tract, no cattle straying from such cultivation or its neighbourhood into the adjoining reserved forest shall be seized under this section, unless the boundary line adjoining the cultivation has been efficiently fenced by the Forest Department.

And where a right of way through a reserved tract is maintained, it shall be held to protect from seizure under this section all cattle lawfully driven along the road or track indicated, even though they stray off into the forest, so long as the driver uses reasonable diligence to prevent the cattle from straying, and to drive back such as stray.

Appeals.

24. Convictions under section 22 shall be appealable to the Commissioner; all other criminal proceedings under this Regulation shall be appealable or otherwise in the manner provided in the Criminal Procedure Code.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Voluntary conservancy.

25. In any case in which not less than two-thirds of the zemindars having rights in the particular piece of land in question may so desire, it shall be lawful for the Settlement Officer or for the Deputy Commissioner, after the conclusion of the settlement operations, to set aside out of the unreserved tracts a given portion for strict conservancy, and to record such rules in connection therewith as the zemindars may desire and are not objectionable on general grounds; the arrangement to hold good for the period of settlement, or for such shorter period as not less than two-thirds of the zemindars may desire. Breaches of such rules shall be punished in the manner provided under sections 18 to 24.

Injury to trees generally prohibited.

26. The following acts are prohibited irrespective of their connection [or otherwise] with forest lands:—

Injuring or allowing cattle or flocks to injure any trees, groves, or gardens on the sides of roads in cantonments or elsewhere: provided that the said acts be not committed in exercise of a private right.

Cutting or injuring trees, which fringe or overshadow natural streams or springs.

Cutting or injuring trees, or brushwood, or gardens situate in any grave-yard, *ziárát*, or other sacred place.

Copies of maps, &c., to be made for Forest Department.

27. The Settlement Officer shall cause to be prepared for the Forest Department such vernacular copies of his maps and records as shall be necessary to enable that Department to give effect to this Regulation, without the necessity of constant reference to the settlement records; and when any subsequent alterations are made in the area of forest lands, similar documents shall be supplied to the Forest Department. The cost of preparing these records shall be paid by the Forest Department.

Date of operation of this Regulation.

28. Such provisions of this Regulation as are not already in force shall come into force from the 1st day of April 1873. As regards forest land reserved subsequently to that date, the provisions relating to reserved tracts shall have effect therein from the date of the Settlement Officer's order reserving them.

29. This Regulation shall cease to be in force on and after the 1st day of April 1874.

MILITARY.

The 25th February 1873.

No. 31*M.*—PROMOTION.—Havildar Jeyteea, in the Infantry Branch of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, to be Jemadar, with effect from the 1st of October 1872, *vice* Jemadar Kana, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

POLITICAL.

The 27th February 1873.

No. 394*P.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. H. Reinhold as Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta.

The 28th February 1873.

No. 407*P.*—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone, Officiating Resident in Nepal, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 18th instant, the date on which Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Lawrence, C. B., vacated his appointment on admission to Colonel's allowance.

GENERAL.

The 27th February 1873.

No. 509*G.*—Surgeon F. W. A. DeFabeck, in medical charge of the Jeypore Political Agency, has been granted by the Officiating Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana privilege leave of absence for one month from the 14th February 1873.

No. 511*G*—TRANSFERS.—Colonel T. Clerk, Commissioner of the Nagar Division, to officiate as Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th ultimo, the date on which he relieved Major J. A. Campbell.

The 28th February 1873.

No. 518*G.*—LEAVE.—Captain J. H. L. Greenfield, Officiating 2nd in Command, Deolee Irregular Force, has been granted thirty days' subsidiary leave from the 20th of February 1873, to enable him to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 24th February 1873.

No. 1417.—In continuation of Notification No. 700, dated the 27th January 1873, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date, in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of January last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

	January 1871.	January 1872.	January 1873.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	2,84,18,697	4,49,52,342	2,02,05,834
Bengal	1,75,89,650	2,12,77,826	2,63,97,091
British Burmah	21,54,993	26,23,504	20,28,920
North-Western Provinces	2,66,91,640	2,92,46,124	2,83,71,281
Oudh	65,27,100	57,44,680	84,05,022
Punjab	1,11,97,672	1,56,37,794	1,24,96,717
Bombay	2,36,81,651	6,07,84,098	4,58,18,637
Central Provinces	78,77,193	79,41,412	95,33,679
Madras	2,85,64,842	2,51,69,488	2,98,89,452
TOTAL ...	15,27,03,438	21,33,77,268	18,31,46,633

The 25th February 1873.

No. 1376.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Local Public Works Loan Act XXIV of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Rule be substituted for Rule X of the Rules published with Notification by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 2987, dated 25th April 1872:—

Rule X.—The interest charged on such loans shall be 4½ per cent. a year. Interest upon the outstanding principal debt shall be payable half-yearly, and the principal shall be paid in such instalments that not less than one-fifth of the whole shall be repaid within ten years, not less than one-half within twenty years, and the whole within thirty years at most. Payments of interest and repayments of principal shall be made to the Treasury from which the loan is taken, or with the consent of the local Government to any other Government Treasury.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 26th February 1873.

No. 1410.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following Rule be substituted for Rule 5 in Chapter VIII of the Civil Leave Code, and that Rule 8 under Section 24 be cancelled :—

5. Unless for some special recorded reason, the Government or other authority under whose orders the transfer takes place permits or requires it to be made in any particular case elsewhere or otherwise, the charge of an office must be made over at its head quarters, both the relieving and relieved officers being present.

As a general rule, and subject to any special orders to the contrary in particular cases, the head quarters of an officer on the staff of a Government, as, for instance, a Secretary to a Government, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, or a clerk in a Government Secretariat, are the head quarters for the time being of the Government to which he is attached.

The head quarters of any other officer are either the station which has been declared to be his head quarters by the authority which appoints him, or in the absence of such declaration the station where the records of his office are kept.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

The 27th February 1873.

No. 1441.—Mr. C. A. Stuart, Post Master, Bombay, was on subsidiary leave from the 23rd to the 25th May 1872 inclusive, prior to his availing himself of the furlough granted to him in Notification of this Department, No. 3580, dated 17th idem.

No. 1443.—Mr. E. C. George, Officiating Post Master, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Post Master, Calcutta. He will, however, continue to officiate as Post Master, Bombay, until the return from leave of Mr. C. A. Stuart; and meanwhile Mr. E. A. Roussac, Supernumerary Inspecting Post Master in the Bengal Postal Circle, is appointed to officiate as Post Master of Calcutta.

Mr. Roussac received charge of the Calcutta Post Office on the forenoon of the 10th February 1873.

The 28th February 1873.

No. 1445.—Under the provisions of Sections 13, 19, 20 and 63 of "The Indian Post Office Act, 1866," the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following orders in respect of articles which may be posted, on or after the 1st April 1873, at any Indian Post Office for transmission to any place in India.

2. Covers open at the ends and not exceeding 10 tolas in weight shall be forwarded by letter post at the same postage rate (one anna) as provided for unregistered newspapers; but no such cover may contain any letter or communication of the nature of a letter unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed.

3. The scale of postage chargeable on parcels and packets sent by banghy post shall commence with the rate chargeable on a parcel or packet not exceeding 20 tolas in weight, and shall progress by limits of 10 tolas each according to the following table, *viz.* :—

	Parcels.	Packets
For a cover not exceeding 20 tolas in weight ...	4 annas.	2 annas.
For a cover exceeding 20 tolas and not exceeding 30 tolas in weight	6 "	3 "
For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof	2 "	1 anna.

4. The full prepayment of postage chargeable on packets shall be compulsory, and every unpaid or insufficiently paid packet shall be treated and charged as a parcel.

5. There shall be no separate registration of packets, but any packet may be transmitted by the sender as a parcel under the system of registration applicable to parcels.

6. Any person tendering a parcel at a post office within the prescribed hours shall be entitled to receive a receipt for it, provided that the parcel so tendered is securely packed in cloth, wax-cloth or tin; and if it is packed in cloth or wax-cloth, provided further that it bears seals with distinct impressions of some device (not that of a current coin) at intervals not exceeding five inches along the lines of sewing.

7. Cash shall not be received at any post office in prepayment of parcel postage.

8. Annexed is a summary of the postage chargeable on, and the principal conditions appertaining to, the several classes of correspondence as modified by the above orders.

SUMMARY OF POSTAGE RATES AND CONDITIONS FOR INLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

Prepaid Postage Rates.

	Letter Post.						Bangy Post.			
	Letters.		Registered Newspapers and Proof Sheets. Open covers. Prepayment compulsory.		Unregistered Newspapers, &c. Open covers. Prepayment compulsory.		Parcels.		Packets. Open covers. Prepayment compulsory.	
	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.
Not exceeding ½ tola in weight ...	0	6	.....		.....		.....		.....	
Exceeding ½ tola and not exceeding 1 tola in weight	1	0	.....		.....		.....		.....	
Exceeding 1 and not exceeding 2 tolas in weight	2	0	.....		.....		.....		.....	
For every additional tola ...	1	0	.....		.....		.....		.....	
Not exceeding 10 tolas in weight ...	.....		0	6	1	0	.....		.....	
Ditto 20 ditto ...	.....		1	0	.....		4	0	2	0
Exceeding 20 and not exceeding 30 tolas in weight	.....		1	6	.....		6	0	3	0
For every additional 10 tolas.	.....		0	6	.....		2	0	1	0

Note.—(1). Postage can be prepaid only by means of a proper stamp, or stamps adhesive or embossed.
(2). Any article sent by letter post can be registered under the regulations applicable to the registration of letters.

LETTERS.

What articles treated as letters.

2. Any article, not coming under the condition prescribed for registered newspapers, proof sheets, or unregistered newspapers, which does not exceed ten tolas in weight, and which is not specially superscribed for transmission as a parcel or a packet, is treated as a letter, and any article, not coming under the conditions prescribed for registered newspapers or proof sheets, which exceeds ten tolas in weight, and which is superscribed for transmission by letter post, or is prepaid at the letter post rate, or is judged from outward appearance or other considerations to be intended for transmission by letter post, is also treated as a letter.

Unpaid or insufficiently paid letters.

3. The postage chargeable on a letter, if not prepaid, is double the amount which would have been chargeable if prepaid, and if the prepayment is insufficient, double the deficiency is charged.

REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS.

What articles treated as registered newspapers.

4. Periodical publications, published at intervals not exceeding 31 days, which have been registered for transmission by post in the office of the Post Master General (or officer exercising the powers of Post Master General) of the postal circle in which they are published, and which fulfil the under-mentioned conditions, are treated as registered newspapers.

N. B.—The registration of a paper expires at the close of the calendar year following that in which the registration was effected, and must be renewed if a continuance of the privilege beyond that time is desired.

Each registered newspaper charged separately.

5. The postage rates given above are chargeable upon *each* registered newspaper; but an extra or supplement to any registered newspaper bearing the same date as the newspaper, and transmitted therewith under the same cover, is deemed part of the newspaper.

Prepayment of registered newspapers compulsory.

6. Registered newspapers can be forwarded by the letter post at the above-mentioned rate only if the postage be fully prepaid. A registered newspaper posted unpaid or insufficiently paid will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office.

Conditions to be observed in respect of registered newspapers.

7. Registered newspapers can be forwarded by letter post at the above-mentioned rates only if the following conditions be observed, *viz.* :—

(1).—It shall be without a cover or in a short cover open at the ends.

(2).—There shall be no word printed on such newspaper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or mark upon it, or upon the cover of it; except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, and the name and address of the sender.

(3).—There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper.

(4).—The newspaper must bear in print immediately above the address the word "registered" followed by the registration number given by the Post Master General.

N. B.—The word "registered" followed by the number may be printed on the paper itself or on its cover, but must in all cases be *immediately above the address.*

(5).—The newspaper must be posted at the place of publication.

N. B.—It is immaterial whether the paper is posted by the publisher or by any one else, or whether it is posted on the day of publication or on a subsequent date. When a registered newspaper is re-directed, "forward" postage is charged at the lower rate, even though the re-direction may take place at an office other than that of the place of publication. Registered newspapers when re-posted are treated as if posted for the first time, and are entitled to transmission at the lower rate only if the conditions be fulfilled.

PROOF SHEETS

May be sent by letter post at registered newspaper rates under certificate.

8. Proof sheets, marked as such, may be sent by the letter post either without covers or in covers open at the ends at the rates prescribed for registered newspapers, provided that the contents be correctly certified on the cover by the signature in full of the sender.

UNREGISTERED NEWSPAPERS, &c.

What articles treated as unregistered newspapers.

9. Any cover not exceeding ten tolas in weight which is posted with the ends open (so as to admit of examination of contents) and prepaid with one anna postage, and which does not contain any letter or communication of the nature of a letter, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed, is treated as an unregistered newspaper.

PARCELS AND PACKETS.

What articles treated as parcels or packets.

10. All articles committed to the post office, which are superscribed for transmission as parcels or packets or which do not fall to be treated as letters, registered newspapers, proof sheets, or unregistered newspapers under the preceding paragraphs, are transmitted by banghy post as parcels or packets.

Distinction between parcels and packets.

11. The distinction between parcels and packets is (1) that packets must be packed in open covers, while parcels may, at the option of the sender, be packed in closed covers; (2) that parcels are transmitted under a system of registration, while packets are not; and (3) that for parcels prepayment of postage is optional, while for packets full prepayment is compulsory. Any article of this class, which is posted fully prepaid at parcel rates, or superscribed by the sender for transmission as a parcel, or presented at the post office for that purpose, or which, owing to deficient prepayment or excess of size, or mode of packing, cannot be forwarded as a packet, is treated as a parcel, and all other articles of this class are treated as packets.

Contents of Parcels and Packets.

12. Not more than one letter, or communication of the nature of a letter, may be enclosed in any parcel, and no letter or communication of the nature of a letter may be enclosed in a packet, nor may a packet contain anything closed against inspection; but with these exceptions, and with the exception also of dangerous substances and other articles which cannot be sent by post in any form, there are no restrictions as to the contents of parcels and packets.

Unpaid and insufficiently paid parcels.

13. Unpaid parcels are charged on delivery at the same rates as would have been chargeable if the postage had been prepaid: insufficiently paid parcels are charged on delivery with the deficiency.

Receipts given for parcels when properly packed.

14. A person tendering a parcel at a post office within the prescribed hours is entitled to get a receipt for it, provided that the parcel so tendered is securely packed in cloth, wax-cloth, or tin; and if it is packed in cloth or wax-cloth, provided further that it bears seals with distinct impressions of some device (not that of a current coin) at intervals not exceeding five inches along the lines of sewing.

Receipts to be signed by addressee on delivery of parcels.

15. The addressees of parcels are required to sign receipts for them on delivery.

Limit of weight of parcels.

16. No parcel exceeding 25 seers (2,000 tolas) in weight can be received at any post office for despatch.

Parcels received by post from seaward, exceeding the above weight, are made over to the Collector of Customs for publication in his list of unclaimed packages.

Limit of size of packets.

17. No packet may exceed one foot and a half in length, or one foot in width or depth, and if any such packet be posted, it will be treated as a parcel and charged accordingly.

Parcels between places connected by railway.

18. Between places connected by railway, where the railway authorities may have intimated their readiness to undertake the conveyance and delivery of parcels, the post office does not convey parcels, except such as may be sent on the public service. Of course, if either the place of address or the place of despatch be not on the line of railway, the above rule does not apply.

No. 1446.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the treatment of official correspondence which may be posted on or after the 1st April 1873.

The principal change is the withdrawal of the privilege under which certain public offices have been allowed to send and receive official correspondence through the post without payment of postage, the rates of postage chargeable on letters and parcels being at the same time reduced, and the postage charges regulated by a scale, which, for all weights over half a tola, rises by limits of 10 tolas.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE RULES.

Official Postage Rates.

	Letter Post.				Bangh Post			
	Letters. Closed covers.		Registered Gazettes Open covers.		Parcels Closed covers		Packets. Closed covers	
	Prepayment optional.		Prepayment compulsory		Prepayment optional		Prepayment compulsory.	
	A.	P	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.
Covers not exceeding ½ tola	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
" exceeding ½ and not exceeding 10 tolas .	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
" " 10 " " " 20 " ..	5	0	1	0	4	0	2	0
" " 20 " " " 30 " .	10	0	1	6	6	0	3	0
" " 30 " " " 40 " ...	15	0	2	0	8	0	4	0
For every additional 10 tolas	5	0	0	6	2	0	1	0

Note.—The following rule may facilitate the calculation of postage on letters exceeding 10 tolas:—Find the weight in tolas, take the next lower multiple of 10 and divide it by 2, the result will be the number of annas chargeable Thus, for a cover weighing (say) 38 or 40 tolas, the next lower multiple of 10 will be 30, which, divided by 2, gives 15, being the number of annas chargeable.

Prepayment by means of service labels.

2. Official covers from Government offices should be prepaid by means of service postage stamps purchased at the Government Treasury or other local stamp depôt. These stamps, when used in payment of postage, must be supported by the superscription on the cover "On Her Majesty's Service," under the full signature and official designation of the Government officer who sends the cover, or of the head clerk or superintendent of his office, or of other responsible officer, to whom the duty of despatching is confided. The particular officer who signs the cover must enter in full his own official designation, in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in cases of doubt or fraud. The superscription and signature should be entered in the form marginally given. Service stamps affixed to a cover without the above superscription will not be recognised by the post office in payment of postage. Treasury officers are enjoined not to sell service stamps to any but Government officials.

On Her Majesty's Service.	Service labels.
To (*Here enter address*).	
(*Signature of Sender*). (*Official designation*).	

3. Official Gazettes should be registered at the Post Master General's Office, and when so registered are eligible for transmission at the lower rates above given under the same rules and conditions as apply to ordinary registered newspapers.

Unpaid official covers.

4. Official letters and parcels properly superscribed under Rule (2), but without stamps, are charged with postage on delivery at prepaid rates.

In cases where it is not thought advisable to entrust postage stamps to a subordinate official, who has to correspond with, or send returns to, a superior, he may be allowed by his superior to address official covers to him under this rule, and the same course may be adopted in other cases, where it is found convenient or proper to make the postage charge fall on the receiving office.

Economy to be observed in the use of the post.

5. Government officials should be careful not to incur needlessly the higher charge on account of the transmission of heavy covers by letter post. Similarly, the transmission of heavy covers as parcels (which are conveyed by post under a system of registration) is more expensive than their conveyance as packets, and the parcel post should not therefore be needlessly used by Government officials.

Limits of weight and size.

6. No official cover exceeding 600 tolas in weight can be received by the Post Office, and no official cover exceeding the limit of size* prescribed for ordinary packets can be forwarded as a packet, though it may be forwarded as a parcel, if within the limit of weight above-mentioned.

* One foot and a half in length by one foot in width or depth.

Letters and parcels superscribed "Service Bearing" by Government Officers.

7. Letters and parcels sent by Government officers in their official capacity, which relate nevertheless to the private interests and concerns of the individuals addressed, may be endorsed according to the specimen form given on the margin, under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are sent. Letters and parcels so addressed are regarded by the Post Office as private covers, but are charged, on delivery, with bearing postage at "forward" (*i. e.*, pre-paid) rates, and not at double rates as in the case of ordinary letters. Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind noted in the margin, as well as any other communications of a like kind which Government Officers may make to individuals (whether private persons or Government officers) relating to the private interests of the addressees.

Service Bearing.
To
A. B.,
C. D., CALCUTTA.
Accountant General.

Petitions, applications for appointments, requests for transfer, enquiries about title to leave, &c.

Letters and parcels superscribed "Service Bearing" addressed to Government Officers.

8. Letters and parcels sent by private persons to Government officials relating to the affairs of Government, and endorsed according to the specimen form given on the margin, under the full signature of the sender (the address, including the full official designation of the public office to which the cover is sent), are charged, on delivery, at the rate to which they would have been liable if pre-paid by stamps, and not at double rates as in the case of ordinary letters. This rule is intended to provide for cases of zemindars reporting the occurrence of crime to a police officer, of employers of laborers sending returns required by the Protector, and of any similar reports or returns authorized to be so sent.

Service Bearing.
To
THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
LUCKNOW.
Signature of sender.

Official covers not liable to re-direction charge.

9. Official communications addressed to Government officers "On Her Majesty's Service" or "Service Bearing" under the prescribed superscription and signature, are not liable to additional postage on account of re-direction.

Postage due on official covers to be initialed in Post Office.

10. The amount of postage marked as due on covers delivered under the superscriptions of "Service Bearing" or "On Her Majesty's Service," will be initialed by the Post Master or Deputy Post Master of the office of delivery.

Government Officers bound to receive and pay for covers under official superscription.

11. Government officers are bound to receive and pay any postage which may be due on covers addressed to them under the superscription "On Her Majesty's Service."

Registration.

12. The rules and conditions for the registration of ordinary covers sent by letter post govern the registration of similar official covers, the service labels affixed to them being supported by the prescribed superscription and signature.

Post Telegrams.

13. Officers in charge of Telegraph Offices, when posting telegraph messages for onward transmission by post, are entitled to get receipts for them. Such receipts must be presented ready written in the form ordinarily used by the Telegraph Offices when delivering telegraph messages to the addressees. The Post Master will compare the receipt so presented with the address of the cover accompanying it, and, if correct, will affix the Post Office stamp in acknowledgment of receipt. All covers for which receipts are claimed under this rule must be superscribed with the word "Telegram" (in addition to the usual official superscription), and must be fully pre-paid.

Government Officers on leave.

14. Government officers, when on leave, and those who have retired from the service of Government, can correspond only as private individuals.

Irregularities of address, &c.

15. Any irregularity or incompleteness of the address, superscription, or signature on a cover renders it liable to be treated as an ordinary unpaid cover, any service stamps which it may bear not being recognized.

Official correspondence with places abroad or between Indian Post Offices when conveyed by British or French Mail Packets.

16. The rules contained in the preceding paragraphs relate exclusively to official inland correspondence, *i. e.*, correspondence conveyed between one Indian Post Office and another by Her Majesty's Indian Post.

Official correspondence with places abroad, or between Indian Post Offices when conveyed by British or French Mail Packets (*e. g.*, between Bombay and Aden), is governed by the same rules as ordinary private correspondence, and must either be pre-paid by service stamps (under the superscription and signature prescribed by Rule 1), or, where pre-payment is optional, be forwarded as unpaid, subject to the levy of postage on delivery.

The only exception to the above has reference to official letters (not newspapers or book or pattern packets) sent by British packet to or from the public functionaries or departments in London having special accounts for overland letter postage with the London Post Office. Official letters intended for such offices need not be pre-paid if superscribed as "On Her Majesty's Service" under the full signature and official designation of the sender. The public functionaries or departments in London which have accounts with the London Post Office are—Adjutant General's Office (Horse Guards), Admiralty (Somerset House and Whitehall), Audit and Exchequer Department (Somerset House), Board of Trade (Whitehall), Census Office (Craig's Court), Chancellor's Office (Downing Street), Charity Commission (York Street, St. James), Chelsea Hospital (Chelsea), Civil Service Commission (Cannon Row, Westminster), Colonial Office (Downing Street), Colonial Land and Emigration Office (Park Street, Westminster), Commander-in-Chief's Office (Horse Guards), Council of Military Education (Great George Street), Council Office (Downing Street), Court of Bankruptcy (Basinghall Street), Courts of Chancery (Lincoln's Inn Fields and Chancery Lane), Court of Probate (Doctors Commons), Crown Agents for the Colonies (Spring Gardens), Duchy of Cornwall (Buckingham Palace Gate), the Customs (Lower Thames Street), Ecclesiastical Department (Whitehall Place), Endowed Schools Commission (Victoria Street), Exhibition Commissioners, 1851 (Westminster), Foreign Office (Downing Street), Her Majesty's Home Office (Whitehall), House of Commons, India Office (Charles Street, Westminster), Irish Office (Great Queen Street, Westminster), Inland Revenue (Somerset House), Local Government Act Office (Richmond Terrace, Whitehall), Merchant Seamen's Office (Adelaide Place, London Bridge), Metropolitan Police Office (Whitehall Place), Pay Master General (Whitehall), Local Government Board (Gwyder House, Whitehall), Post Office, Prisons Office (Parliament Street), His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Quarter Master General's Office (Horse Guards), Registrar of Friendly Societies (Abingdon Street), Registrar General's Office (Somerset House), Royal Artillery, Royal Marines (New Street), Science and Art Department, Warden of Standards, Stationery Office (Princes Street, Storey's Gate), Tithe Copyhold and Enclosure Commissioners (St. James Square), Treasury Office (Whitehall), Tower, Veterinary Department of the Privy Council (Prince's Street, Westminster), War Office (Pall Mall), Woods, Forests and Land Revenues Office (Whitehall Place), Works and Public Buildings Office (Whitehall Place).

Published by order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 24th February 1873.

No. 194 *of* 1873.—Ensign C. Halford, of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England on medical certificate for one year from the 27th February 1873.

No. 195 *of* 1873.—The following appointment is made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Punjab Frontier Force :—

Corps of Guides—Cavalry.

Ressaidar Doonie Chund to be Woordie Major.

No. 196 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 830 of the 22nd September 1871, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the supply of one scoop and one box of dry-earth to each seat in hospital privies at such stations where the dry-earth system of conservancy is carried out.

The scoops and boxes will be provided by the Public Works Department and added to Form 148 "Public Works" published with G. G. O. No. 303 of 1872.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 197 *of* 1873.—With reference to paragraph 2 of the Circular notified in G. G. O. No. 1276, dated the 18th December 1872, the following clause 4 of War Office Circular, dated the 1st January 1873, is published for general information :—

Clause 4.—"The Secretary of State has decided that for the year from 1st January to 31st December 1873, the gratuities to well conducted soldiers on discharge from the Army shall be issued at the same rates and under the same regulations as were in force during the latter part of the year 1872, under Clause 140, Army Circulars, 1872."

The 25th February 1873.

No. 198 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) :—

Captain George Frederick Marrie Phillips, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 199 *of* 1873.—ERRATUM.—In G. G. O. No. 152, dated 22nd February 1864, laying down a scale of clothing to be issued in alternate years to European Troops serving in India, substitute the following for that previously laid down for Artillery and Cavalry, the erratum as regards Infantry having been already notified in G. G. O. No. 549 of the 17th May 1872 :—

HORSE ARTILLERY.

1st Year.	*2nd Year.*
1 Full Dress Jacket.	1 Undress Jacket.
1 Pair Overalls, strapped.	1 Pair Cloth Trowsers.
1 „ Wellington Boots.	1 „ Wellington Boots.
1 „ Ankle Boots.	1 „ Gloves.
1 „ Gloves.	
1 „ Bootings.	
Compensation.	*Compensation.*
1 Pair Biennial Cloth Trowsers payable at the end of the year, or proportionally on a man's discharge during the year, when not issued in kind.	I.—Difference in value between Dress and Undress Jackets. II.—Difference in value between Overalls and Cloth Trowsers, when the former are not issued in kind.

FIELD GARRISON ARTILLERY.

TO MOUNTED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

1st Year.	*2nd Year.*
1 Tunic.	1 Undress Jacket.
1 Pair Overalls, strapped.	1 Pair Cloth Trowsers.
1 „ Wellington Boots.	1 „ Wellington Boots.
1 „ Ankle Boots.	1 „ Gloves.
1 „ Gloves.	
1 „ Bootings.	

Compensation.	*Compensation.*
1 Pair Biennial Cloth Trowsers payable at the end of the year, or proportionally on a man's discharge during the year, when not issued in kind.	I.—Difference in value between Tunic and Undress Jacket.

TO DISMOUNTED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

1st Year.	*2nd Year.*
1 Tunic.	1 Undress Jacket.
1 Pair Cloth Trowsers.	1 Pair Cloth Trowsers.
1 „ Wellington Boots.	2 „ Ankle Boots.

Compensation.	*Compensation.*
1 Pair Biennial Cloth Trowsers payable at the end of the year, or proportionally on a man's discharge during the year, when not issued in kind.	I.—Difference in value between Tunic and Undress Jacket.

CAVALRY.

1st Year.	*2nd Year.*
1 Tunic.	1 Pair Cloth Trowsers.
1 Pair Overalls, strapped.	1 „ Gloves.
1 „ Wellington Boots.	1 „ Ankle Boots.
1 „ Ankle Boots.	
1 „ Gloves.	
1 „ Bootings.	

Compensation.	*Compensation.*
1 Pair Biennial Cloth Trowsers payable at the end of the year, or proportionally on a man's discharge during the year, when not issued in kind.	I.—Tunic. II.—Difference in value between Overalls and Cloth Trowsers, when the former are not issued in kind.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 200 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant David Oliver, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Department Public Works,—for two years, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 207 of 1869, embarking at Bombay.

The 26*th February* 1873.

No. 201 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon William Henry Hayes, of the Medical Department, Deputy Commissioner, Singbhoom,—for twenty months and eleven days, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Robert Byng Patricia Price Campbell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Charles Albert Dodd, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent, Government Press, and Curator of Government Books, Allahabad, North-Western Provinces,—for eight months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Thomas Reid Davidson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 18th Bengal Cavalry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Hamilton Chapman, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 8th Bengal Cavalry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Frederick Firebrace, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Department of Public Works,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay, on or after the 3rd March 1873.

No. 202 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Quarter Master General's Department.

Captain H. B. Hanna, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General on the Establishment, *vice* Captain J. Creagh, whose term of staff service in that grade has expired.

Captain (Brevet Major) H. A. Little, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to complete the Establishment, *vice* Captain Hanna.

No. 203 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Quarter Master J. Hartley, to be Honorary Pay Master, with the honorary rank of Captain.

No. 204 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant the Hon'ble F. G. Baring, of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, to be an extra Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's Personal Staff.

The 27th February 1873.

No. 205 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified:—

Captain W. G. Murray, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 113 of 1873,—*Golconda*, 14th February 1873.

No. 206 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned out pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Serjeant James Sykes, late of the 105th Foot.—Rate of pension per diem, 2*s.* (two shillings) from the date he ceased to receive regimental pay or allowance.

No. 207 *of* 1873.—Captain C. Case, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868.

The 28th February 1873.

No. 208 *of* 1873.—ERRATUM.—In G. G. O. No. 830 of the 13th August 1872, making certain promotions in the Warrant grades of the Public Works Department, for Conductor "Michael" Gaynor, read Conductor *Mathew* Gaynor.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 209 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Assistant Surgeon Lewis Edward Eades, of the Medical Department, in medical charge 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 210 *of* 1873.—Conductor John Rimmer, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 21st January 1873 to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 211 *of* 1873.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 94, dated 1st May 1837, the under-mentioned widow is admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the 3rd Class Order of Merit on her late husband, for three years, commencing from the date of the casualty :—

Name of Claimant.	Age.		Height.		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made.			Date of Admission.	Date of Committee's Proceedings.	For what period.	By what Pension Pay Master payable.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.					Name.	Rank.	Last Corps.				
Jeenut	64	0	4	6	Mussulmanee...	Vaccination mark on upper right arm; unable to strengthen the forefinger of right hand.	Bolundshuhur, N. W. Provinces.	Widow...	Moosum Allee	Subadar ...	6th Company, 9th Battalion, Bengal Artillery.	3rd June 1872.	...	For three years	North-Western Provinces.

No. 212 *of* 1873.—The following Extracts from the *London Gazettes* of the 14th and 17th January 1873, pages 123, 217, 218 and 219, are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette,*" *January* 14, 1873, *page* 123.

BREVET.

The under-mentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of General Henry Lechmere Worrall, Bengal Cavalry, on the 8th December 1872 :—

To be General.

Lieutenant General Edward Armstrong, Madras Infantry. Dated 9th December 1872.

To be Lieutenant General.

Major General John Edmonstoune Landers, Bengal Infantry. Dated 9th December 1872.

The under-mentioned Officers, who have retired on full pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows :—

To be Major General.

Brevet Colonel Sir Thomas Peyton, Bart., Madras Staff Corps. Dated 15th January 1873.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant Colonel Trevor Wheler, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th January 1873.
Lieutenant Colonel John Morland, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th January 1873.
Lieutenant Colonel Henry Dixon, Madras Infantry. Dated 15th January 1873.

"*London Gazette,*" *January* 17, 1873, *page* 217.

INDIA OFFICE,
14*th January* 1873.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the under-mentioned promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

BREVET—*To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant Colonel John Wellwood Rutherford, Madras Infantry. Dated 11th August 1872.

To be Lieutenant Colonel.

Major Charles Batchelor, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 10th June 1872.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Robert Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th December 1870.
Lieutenant George Alexander, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 30th December 1870.
Lieutenant Frederick Alexander Wilson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th June 1872.
Lieutenant Arthur Conolly, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th June 1872.
Lieutenant Edward Harris Steel, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th June 1872.
Lieutenant Vincent Rivaz, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th June 1872.
Lieutenant Charles Edward Salkeld, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th June 1872.
Lieutenant William Wilmer, Bengal Staff Corps. Corps. Dated 1872.
Lieutenant Elliot Henry Money, Bengal Staff, Bengal Cavalry. Dated July 1872.
Lieutenant Henry [illegible], Bengal Infantry. Dated 14th September 1872.
Lieutenant George Edmonds, Bengal Infantry. Dated 5th per 1872.
Captain Alfred Robert Davidson Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry, per 1872.
Captain Edward Morris Cherry, Madras Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to General Thomas Oliver, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 23rd April 1872.
Captain Frederick Morris Alexander, Madras Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant General John Butler, Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 1st May 1872.
Captain [illegible], Madras Infantry, deceased. Dated succession to General James Garnault, Madras Infantry, deceased. Dated May 1872.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major Wemyss Smith. Dated 12th June 1872.
Major Robert Stewart. Dated 12th June 1872.
Major John Alfred Brereton. Dated 12th June 18[illegible]
Major Jocelyn Pickard Cambridge. Dated 12th [illegible]2.
Major William Henry Paget. Dated 13th June 1872.
Major Thomas Charleton Hamilton. [illegible] June 1872.
Major Alexander Frederic Corbett. Dated 13th June 1872.
Major George Corham Huxham. Dated 13th June 1872.
Major Alfred Combe. [illegible]. Dated 13th June 1872.
Major (Brevet Colonel) [illegible]. Dated 13th June 1872.
Major Alexander [illegible] Allen Bayard Johnson. Dated 27th July 1872.
Major Henry Andrew Bruce. Dated 15th August 1872.
Major [illegible]ry Evans Quin. Dated 24th August 1872.
Major Theodore Walter Ross Boisragon. Dated 2nd September 1872.

"London Gazette," January 17, 1873, *page* 217,—continued.

To be Majors.

Captain Walter Musgrave. Dated 11th June 1872.
Captain Henry Robert Brown Worsley. Dated 13th June 1872.
Captain Edward Richard Cumberland Wilcox. Dated 13th June 1872.
Captain Edward Yeamans Walcott. Dated 20th June 1872.
Captain Alexander McLeod Stewart. Dated 20th June 1872.
Captain John Charles Campbell Daunt, V. C. Dated 20th July 1872.
Captain John Thornhill Bushby. Dated 10th August 1872.
Captain John James Boswell. Dated 10th August 1872.
Captain Hardress Edmond Waller. Dated 10th August 1872.
Captain (Brevet Major) Courtney Harvey Saltren Scott. Dated 17th August 1872.
Captain Henry Tyndall. Dated 20th August 1872.
Captain Rowland Smith. Dated 26th August 1872.
Captain Montagu Mitchell Procter. Dated 31st August 1872.
Captain Frederick Allen. Dated 20th September 1872.
Captain John Roberts. Dated 27th September 1872.
Captain William Garrow Waterfield. Dated 3rd October 1872.
Captain Frederick Peter Luard. Dated 12th October 1872.
Captain Alexander Bruce. Dated 20th October 1872.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant James Edward Alexander. Dated 8th June 1872.
Lieutenant John Ronald Campbell. Dated 8th June 1872.
Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Duncan George Pitcher. Dated 30th June 1872.
Lieutenant Thomas Rennie Cowie. Dated 4th July 1872.
Lieutenant Thomas Shepherd. Dated 4th August 1872.
Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Henry John Nuthall. Dated 6th August 1872.
Lieutenant Frederick Knowles. Dated 4th September 1872.
Lieutenant George Robert James Shakespear. Dated 7th September 1872.

"London Gazette," January 17, 1873, *page* 218.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant William Thom Stuart. Dated 2nd October 1872.
Lieutenant Charles John Walter. Dated 2nd October 1872.

BENGAL ARMY.

CAVALRY.

Major (Brevet Colonel) Lenox James Farquharson to be Lieutenant Colonel. Dated 1st May 1872.

Late 3rd European Cavalry.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Charles Batchelor to be Major. Dated 21st August 1872.

INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Major John George Campbell. Dated 17th May 1872.
Major Griffith Turner Jones. Dated 11th September 1872.

Late 15th Native Infantry.

Captain Leopold Exxel Evans to be Major. Dated 17th May 1872.

Late 18th Native Infantry.

Captain (Brevet Major) Gavin Dring Crawfurd to be Major. Dated 17th May 1872.

Late 35th Native Infantry.

Captain John Mackie Stewart to be Major. Dated 11th September 1872.

Late 43rd Native Infantry.

Captain William Reid Martin to be Major. Dated 17th May 1872.

GENERAL LIST OF CAVALRY OFFICERS.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) George Woodward Willock. Dated 14th February 1872.
Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Martin James Moore. Dated 24th February 1872.
Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Ernest Henry Curtis. Dated 1st May 1872.

The under-mentioned Officers will rank as follows:—

Captain Richard Tickell Montgomery Lang from 6th April 1871.
Captain Charles Walter Campbell from 17th January 1872.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeons Major.

Surgeon Stephen Chapman Townsend. Dated 1st June 1872.
Surgeon William Burns Beatson, M. D. Dated 30th June 1872.
Surgeon Charles Thomas Paske. Dated 26th August 1872.
Surgeon William Frederick Blyth Dalzel. Dated 20th September 1872.
Surgeon Samuel Bowen Partridge. Dated 12th October 1872.

"London Gazette," January 17, 1873, *page* 219.

Her Majesty has been pleased to permit the under-mentioned Officer to resign his Commission :—

Captain Richard Henry Ward, Bengal Infantry.

INDIA OFFICE,
14*th January* 1873.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the under-mentioned admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Francis Lowry Graves, Royal Artillery. Dated 24th June 1863.
Lieutenant Cecil Coles Dyce, Royal Artillery. Dated 23rd December 1864.
Lieutenant Thomas John Baynes, 24th Regiment. Dated 30th January 1866.
Lieutenant Benjamin Chamney Graves, Royal Artillery. Dated 30th January 1866.
Lieutenant Horace Richard Le Marchant Carey, 6th Regiment. Dated 4th December 1866.
Lieutenant Frederick Robertson Ditmas, Royal Artillery. Dated 10th July 1867.
Lieutenant Archie Wishart Gairdner, 109th Regiment. Dated 22nd January 1868.
Lieutenant Lyndon Bolton Irwin, 3rd Regiment. Dated 2nd December 1868.
Lieutenant Charles Comyn Egerton, 76th Regiment. Dated 19th October 1869.
Lieutenant Edward James Gardner Lewis, 62nd Regiment. Dated 10th June 1871.

No. 213 *of* 1873.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the death of General H. L. Worrall, Bengal Cavalry, on the 8th December 1872, the name of Colonel W. H. Ryves, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major Generals, and that of Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) H. Mackenzie, Bengal Staff Corps, on the list of Lieutenant Colonels in the Indian Gradation List.

No. 214 *of* 1873.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.

RANK, NAME AND CORPS.	TO WHAT RANK PROMOTED.	FROM WHAT DATE.	IN SUCCESSION TO.
Captain Arthur William Macnaghten, Bombay Cavalry.	Major ...	9th December 1872.	General H. L. Worrall, Bengal Cavalry, deceased.

No. 215 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenants Colonel William Skene Row, Bengal Staff Corps, and Alexander Stewart Allan, Bengal Staff Corps,—23rd February 1873.

No. 216 *of* 1873.—The following promotions by brevet are made from the dates specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET—*To be Captains.*

Lieutenant Horace R. LeMarchant Carey, Bengal Staff Corps,—15th January 1873.
Lieutenant Frederick Henry Maitland, Bengal Staff Corps,—22nd February 1873.

No. 217 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Frederick Alexander Darley,—25th February 1873.

No. 218 *of* 1873.—Subadar Major Heera Sing, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment on the stipend of his rank, with effect from the date he may be struck off the strength of his Corps, the stipend to be disbursed in the Punjab Circle of Pension payment.

No. 219 *of* 1873.—Jemadar Shah Ubas, a Supernumerary Native Officer of the 3rd Regiment Bengal Cavalry, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, on the stipend of his rank, from the date he may be struck off the Effective Establishment.

No. 220 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Major C. H. S. Scott, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be an Assistant Adjutant General of Division on the Establishment, in succession to Colonel P. W. Luard, whose tenure of Staff service has expired.

No. 221 *of* 1873.—Major Hugh Ley Millett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a Captain.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts, on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned and Warrant Officers, as specified in the Statements published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice :—

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's British Military Service from 21st to 27th February 1873.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of donation batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
	Commissioned Officers.													
24th Feb. 1873	James Broun ...	Lieutenant ...	Royal Engineers ...	...	31st Jan. 1872	...	138 10 0	...	138 10 0					
24th " "	Charles Herbert Dougherty. (a)	Ditto ...	26th Foot ...	...	13th Nov. "	Intestate	1,077 0 3	...	1,077 0 3					
26th " "	Thomas William Carpenter. (b)	Ditto ...	H. M.'s 3rd Foot ...	...	11th Jan. 1873	Ditto	1,244 6 9	...	1,244 6 9					
						TOTAL ...	2,460 1 0	...	2,460 1 0					

(a) *Next-of-kin*—Father, Captain William Dougherty (Half Pay), Redhill, Chiselhurst, Kent.

(b) *Next-of-kin*—Mother, Mrs. Eleanor Carpenter, 42, Rue Longue, Ostend, Belgium ; or Messrs. Coutts and Co., London ; Administrator General administering.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1872.

Commencing with the present number, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta every Saturday, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be addressed to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*. To all subscribers, therefore, who shall not have paid in advance for 1873 by the 31st December next, the *Gazette* will be discontinued.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	...	15	0	0
Postage	...	5	8	0

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Special Branch.

Rawul Pindee, the 18th February 1873.

No. 2.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 1, dated 1st January 1873, *for* "2nd Grade," *read* "1st Grade."

C. M. BROWNE, *Major, R. E.,*
Asst. to Chief Engineer, Military Works.

Simla, the 18th February 1873.

No. 11.—Captain C. Crawford, R. E., appointed to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 45, dated 21st January 1873, is posted to the II Rawul Pindee Division, 8th Circle, Military Works.

No. 12.—Baboo Ramtarun Bose, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Nowgong Division, 2nd Circle, Military Works, is granted 30 days' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he is able to avail himself of it.

The 24th February 1873.

No. 13.—Mr. E. C. O'Sullivan, Probationary Overseer, 3rd Grade, appointed to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 88, dated 7th instant, is posted to the 4th Circle, Military Works.

No. 14.—Mr. J. Douglas, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, transferred to Bengal, to officiate as Assistant Controller, in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 92, dated 8th February 1873, was relieved of his duties in the Controller's Office on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 22nd February 1873.

No. 3.—Conductor J. Modget, Barrack Master, Bareilly Division, having returned to duty on the 4th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted in Notification No. 3 of 26th December 1872 is cancelled.

The 24th February 1873.

No. 4.—Privilege leave of absence from 22nd ultimo to 17th instant was granted to Barrack Sergeant J. S. Old, of the Meerut Division, Military Works.

L. RUSSELL, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

Rawul Pindee, the 20th February 1873.

No. 9.—Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, posted in this Office Notification No. 8 of 14th February 1873 to the Peshawur Division, reported his arrival at Peshawur on the 17th February 1873.

The 22nd February 1873.

No. 10.—Sergeant D. McCarthy, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, transferred to this Circle by Inspector General's (Military Works) Notification No. 6, dated 24th January 1873, having reported his arrival this day, is posted to the Peshawur Division and directed to proceed to Nowshera.

J. HUME, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Military Works.

6th Circle.

Allahabad, the 24th February 1873.

No. 4.—Thirty days' privilege leave of absence is granted to Conductor A. Connell, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Nowgong Division, Military Works, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 6th Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

Moradabad, the 22nd February 1873.

No. 3484.—The completion of the transfer of the Moradabad Special Works Division by Captain A. T. Fraser, R. E., to Mr. W. F. F. Handcock, C. E., was effected on the afternoon of the 3rd February 1873.

W. M. STORY, *Captain,*
Personal Assistant to Supdg. Engr.,
7th Circle, Military Works.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Doon, the 20th February 1873.

No. 4.—Mr. Hugh Todd, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th February 1873.

Tenders for Bills on Bombay, as per Notification of the 15th instant, have been accepted at the following rates:—

87,50,000	@	3 annas 5 pie.
10,00,000	„	3 „
2,50,000	„	2 „
1,00,00,000		

Tenderers at 3 annas and 5 pie received 87½ per cent. of their tenders.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1873.

It is ordered that the following Rule be read and passed as the Rule of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to take effect from the first day of March 1873 :—

Every petition for probate or letters of administration shall contain, in addition to the particulars required by the Indian Succession Act 1865, a statement containing such details as will show fully how and on what principle the value is calculated or arrived at.

R. COUCH.
F. B. KEMP.
LOUIS JACKSON.
J. B. PHEAR.
A. G. MACPHERSON.
F. A. GLOVER.
DWARKANATH MITTER.
CHARLES PONTIFEX.
W. AINSLIE.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA

Published at the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, during the month of January 1873.

Sole Agents in Calcutta,—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
Agent at Allahabad,—Curator of Books.
Ditto Nagpoor,—Curator of Books.
Ditto Lahore,—Manager, Printing Co.
Ditto Simla,—Mr. T. H. Williams, Music & Fancy Depôt.

Maps are *not sold* at the Surveyor General's Office.

Description.	Size.	Price of Map unmounted. Uncolored.	Price of Map unmounted. Colored.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
GENERAL MAPS. *Scale—8 Miles = 1 Inch.*			
Eastern Bengal, Sheet No. 9	Imperial ...	1 8	1 12
Scale—4 Miles = 1 Inch.			
Indian Atlas, Quarter Sheet No. 10 N. W. ...	½ Sheet Atlas ...	0 12	0 14
Ditto ditto No. 11 N. E. ...	Ditto ...	0 12	0 14
Ditto ditto No. 32 N. E. ...	Ditto ...	0 12	0 14
Ditto ditto No. 32 S. E. ...	Ditto ...	0 12	0 14
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS. *Scale—1 Mile = 1 Inch.*			
District Kooch Behar, Sheet No. 4	Double Royal ...	1 8	1 12
District Chindwara, Sheet No. 1	Double Elephant ...	1 8	1 12
Ditto ditto Sheet No. 2	Ditto ...	1 8	1 12
Ditto ditto Sheet No. 3	Ditto ...	1 8	1 12
Ditto ditto Sheet No. 4	Ditto ...	1 8	1 12
Ditto ditto Sheet No. 5	Ditto ...	1 8	1 12
District Raepoor, Sheet No. 6	Double Royal ...	1 8	1 12
Ditto ditto Sheet No. 10	Ditto ...	1 8	1 12
Ditto ditto Sheet No. 12	Ditto ...	1 8	1 12
Ditto ditto Sheet No. 15	Ditto ...	1 8	1 12
Ditto ditto Sheet No. 16	Ditto ...	1 8	1 12
Ditto ditto Sheet No. 20	Ditto ...	1 8	1 12
Ditto ditto Sheet No. 24	Ditto ...	1 8	1 12
Ditto ditto Sheet No. 26	Ditto ...	1 8	1 12
Ditto ditto Sheet No. 27	Ditto ...	1 8	1 12
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS. *Scale—1 Mile = 1 Inch*			
North-Eastern Division, Central Provinces, Sheet No. 9	Double Elephant ...	1 0	1 4
Ganjam and Orissa, Sheet No. 17	Ditto ...	1 0	1 4
Gwalior and Central India, Sheet No. 35 (2nd Edition)	Ditto ...	1 0	1 4

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE; *Calcutta, 10th February* 1873.

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, Surveyor General of India.*

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1873.

Captain C. M. Moberly, who has been appointed* to officiate as Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, *vice* Captain L. C. Gordon, R. E., reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 17th instant.

* Public Works Department, Government of India, Notification No. 92, dated 6th February 1873.

Captain L. C. Gordon, R. E., Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, availed himself of the preparatory leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 59, dated 24th January, on the forenoon of the 24th instant.

With reference to the above Captain C. M. Moberly received charge of the Office of Examiner of Railway Accounts for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, on the forenoon of the 24th February 1873.

C. H. LUARD, *Major, R. E.,*
fer *Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.*

HOLKAR (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Mhow, the 21st February 1873.

No. 7.—Mr. A. Cameron, Stone-cutter, and Mr. J. Harkness, Platelayer, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, reported their arrival at Khundwa on the 17th February 1873. The former is posted to the Third Division, and the latter to the First Division, Holkar (State) Railway.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Supdg. Engr., Holkar (State) Railway.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 17th February 1873.

No. 49.—Ameer Bux, Overseer, is transferred from the Ghotkee Division, Upper Scinde District, to the Khanpore Division, Mooltan District.

No. 50.—Mr. H. Moeller appointed a temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, and posted to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 94 of 7th February 1873, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 17th February 1873, and is posted to the Mehur Division, Lower Scinde District.

No. 51.—Mr. B. Baxter, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Shoojabad Division to the Khanpore Division, Mooltan District.

The 19th February 1873.

No. 53.—Mr J. B. Chalmers, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Engineer-in-Chief's Office to the Sutlej Bridge Division, and Mr. C. H. Colquhoun, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Sutlej Bridge Division to the Khanpore Division.

A. C. B. WITHER, *Captain,*
Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1873.

The Treasury Officer at Nagode in Bundelcund is authorized to accept requisitions for the issue of Receipts on account of Overland Money Orders.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February 1873.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1824-25	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1856-57.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR 5 years. Repayable June 1872.	10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 31st January 1873 ...	54,100	19,306	2,880	19,88,800	37,70,400	1,44,64,600	1,18,77,300	1,17,65,000	14,500	38,60,200	3,55,000	3,16,70,600	4,36,72,500	3,000	35,37,000	31,99,000	13,03,54,186
Add— Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th February 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th February 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	...	12,000	...	5,69,000	4,40,000	...	...	...	10,41,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February 1873 ...	...	8,534	...	...	16,200	9,100	9,800	42,800	...	24,000	...	51,600	9,900	..	...	...	1,71,934
TOTAL ...	54,100	27,840	2,880	19,88,800	37,86,600	1,44,73,700	1,18,87,100	1,18,27,900	14,500	38,96,200	3,55,000	3,22,91,200	4,41,22,400	3,000	35,37,000	31,99,000	13,14,67,120
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	1,000	36,900	28,000	71,300	...	12,000	...	3,54,500	2,32,100	1,000	...	...	7,38,800
Balance on 15th February 1873 ...	54,100	27,840	2,880	19,88,800	37,85,600	1,44,36,800	1,18,59,100	1,17,56,500	14,500	38,84,200	3,55,000	3,19,34,700	4,38,90,300	2,000	35,37,000	31,99,000	13,07,28,320

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Dec. 1872 enfaced from India, 1,650 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 1,634 lakhs.
" 16th Dec. 1872 to 31st Dec. " " " 7 " " " " 7 "
" 1st Jan. 1873 to 15th Jan. 1873 " " 2 " " " " 8 "
" 16th Jan. " to 31st Jan. " " " 6 " " " " 39 "
" 1st Feb. " to 15th Feb. " " " 12 " " " " 7 "
1,677 " 1,695 "
1,677 "
Balance against London .. 18 "

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 19th February 1873.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th February 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...	2,20,00,000	0	0	Government Securities ...	1,44,12,308	3	2
Reserve Fund ...	15,03,757	8	9	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ...	60,63,220	1	6
General Treasury Balance at Head Office (Rs. 2,07,81,814 11 1) / General Treasury Balance at Branches ... (Rs. 1,85,09,328 8 9)	3,92,91,143	3	10	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	30,28,990	7	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,71,54,467	0	10	Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...	1,80,73,120	6	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,34,775	11	9	Dead Stock	11,55,186	4	11
Sundries	5,11,231	15	9	Stamps	15,413	7	0
				Balances with other Banks ...	18,78,378	12	8
				Sundries	3,58,285	1	0
				Bullion	11,29,090	11	9
					4,61,13,993	7	1
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs. 1,14,24,470 14 2) / Cash and Currency Notes at Branches... (Rs. 3,32,56,911 3 8)	4,46,81,382	1	10
TOTAL ...	9,07,95,375	8	11	TOTAL ...	9,07,95,375	8	11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 27th February* 1873.

F. A. GILLAM, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.*

R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the week ending 27th February 1873.

PROVINCE.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount.	WITHDRAWALS. No.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount, Principal.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount, Interest.	BALANCE.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	50	102	9,778 3 2	34	3,891 13 6	12 2 7	3,31,347 13 5
N.-W. Provinces ...	13	32	3,134 3 2	1	30 0 0	...	95,077 3 9
Punjab	15	16	653 0 0	33	7,885 0 9	1 15 6	77,469 5 0
Oude	12	16	1,401 0 0	4	368 0 0	...	59,891 2 10
Central Provinces ...	5	8	824 0 0	3	650 0 0	...	53,695 10 5
British Burmah ...	10	16	821 0 0	1	100 0 0	0 2 6	30,480 3 8
Berar	2	...	...	...	...	...	17,424 15 2
India	3	2	700 0 0	...	...	...	30,941 12 6
TOTAL ...	110	192	17,311 6 4	76	12,924 14 3	14 4 7	6,96,328 2 9

CALCUTTA, *The 28th February* 1873.

HUGH SANDEMAN, *Offg. Comptroller General.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION: Under Assay.	BALANCE OF BULLION: Assayed.	BALANCE OF BULLION: Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 17th, 1873 ...	...	...	143	58,553	34,41,487
„ 18th, „ ...	...	...	143	58,553	34,41,487
„ 19th, „ ...	...	...	143	58,753	34,41,487
„ 20th, „ ...	...	...	143	58,923	34,41,487
„ 21st, „ ...	...	...	143	58,923	34,41,487
„ 22nd, „ ...	...	...	143	58,921	34,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 24th February* 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel, Mint Master.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

REGISTER No.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5422	A/99 08581	100	Bungseeloll Sugumchund.
5423	A/94 57158	50	Mucksood Ali.
5424	L/3 56982	10	Baboo Hemchundra Mitra.
	L/10 61013	5	
	,, 18775	5	
	L/3 84500	10	
5425	A/87 03164	500	Baboo Sreenath Coomar.
5428	A/90 87022	100	Baboo Juggashur Sen.
	A/91 71312	100	
5429	A/57 62772	50	Messrs. Rajkisto Doss & Co.
	A/94 50927	50	
5431½	L/3 02633	10	R. Saunders, Esq., B. C. S.
5433	A/91 28927	100	Baboo Tarachund Pyne.
5436	A/91 75826	100	Baboo Mohendronath Roy.
5439	A/99 69751	50	Mr. G. A. Meyers.
	L/12 97547	20	
5154	A/92 56326	50	Baboo Prosono Coomer Mookerjee.
	,, 54339	50	
	,, 15067	50	
	,, 14960	50	
	A/91 44902	100	
	A/90 71347	100	
	A/91 15321	100	
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5420	A/96 18190 wrongly joined; * E/8 36565	10	L. Piesse, Esq.
5437	A/73 98296	20	Captain F. G. Moore.
5440	L/9 20934	5	Baboo Ramgopal Ghose.
	,, 20933	5	
	,, 20952	5	
	,, 20951	5	
5441	A/98 50710	10	Baboo Gobind Chunder Sen.
5442	A/93 60182 wrongly joined; ,, 56608	20	Baboo Nobokoomer Chatterjee.
5443	A/84 45193 ditto; ,, 45190	20	Baboo Mutty Loll Gooptoo.
5444	A/13 75223	100	Sreemutty Bissomoye Dabia.
	,, 65482	100	
	,, 41330	100	
	,, 64006	100	
5445	A/98 81912 wrongly joined; A/79 20211	10	Ramchand.
5446	A/90 38421 ditto; ,, 38431	10	Baboo Romanath Banerjee.
5447	A/93 97426	20	The Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta.
5448	A/89 35136	20	C. H. Manuel, Esq.
5449	A/6 05179 wrongly joined; † ,, 05279	10	The Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
5450	A/94 42405 ditto; ,, 30044	50	The Consulting Engineer for Reclamation, P. W. D., Bombay.
5451	L/9 20382 ditto; ,, 20383	5	The Superintendent of Asylums at the Presidency, Fort William.
5452	L/3 28597 ditto; ,, 28569	10	Messrs. Brown & Co.
5453	L/10 02071	5	Baboo Mohendronath Mookerjee.

* Lahore Circle. † Cancelled.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 27th February 1873.

H. G. COWIE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

CALICUT CIRCLE.

No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Notes wholly lost or destroyed.
	Rs.	
J/3 45590 ...	100 ...	Barachy Coonhy Packey, of Tellicherry.
„ 41376 ...	100 ...	
„ 45521 ...	100 ...	
„ 44918 ...	100 ...	
„ 45103 ...	100 ...	
„ 25936 ...	100 ...	
„ 45679 ...	100 ...	
„ 40826 ...	100 ...	
„ 44082 ...	100 ...	
„ 33940 ...	100 ...	
J/4 33076 ...	50 ...	Mr. J. Jeremiah, Pleader of Palamcottah.
		Notes partially lost or destroyed.
	Rs.	
J/8 30842 ...	10 ...	Bhoopalum Pedda Mullasapa, of Bellary.
J/5 22103 ...	20 ...	
J/4 28224 ...	50 ...	
		Notes mismatched.
	Rs.	
J/4 33832 ...	50 ...	Cothoroo Nunjunda Chetty, Cloth Merchant, Bangalore.
„ 33833 ...		
J/5 22136 ...	20 ...	L. Venketesurisa Putter, of Palghaut.
„ 22135 ...		

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
CALICUT,
The 13th February 1873.

P. A. COLE,
Deputy Collector,
In Charge of Paper Currency.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Note wholly lost or destroyed.
		Rs.	
477 ...	B/55 05955 ...	50 ...	Serjeant J. McCann, 21st Fusiliers, Fort St. George.
			Notes partially lost or destroyed.
		Rs.	
446 ...	B/50 23663 ...	20 ...	Pensioned Serjeant-Major C. Hammond, Superintendent, Rest-House, Erode.
	„ 32253 ...	20 ...	
479 ...	B/19 53759 wrongly joined	10 ...	Messrs. Moses & Co., Madras.
	„ 63676		
481 ...	B/55 28942 ...	500 ...	Ramasawmy Chetty, Rice Merchant, Coimbatore.

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 17th February 1873.

H. BIGGS,
Offg. Asst. to the Accountant General.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Note partially lost or destroyed.
		Rs.	
18 ...	A/17 35185 ...	10 ...	Captain T. Howard, R. E., Allygurh.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
LAHORE,
The 21st February 1873.

E. SIMPSON BYRNE,
Deputy Accountant General.

ALLAHABAD CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
144 ...	D/7 23554 ...	100 ...	Gokul Chund, Ghazeepore.
145 ..	D/8 59795 ...	10 ...	Molvee Mohomed, Vakeel, Judge's Court, Allahabad.
	D/4 18446 ...	50 ...	
146 ...	D/10 07952 ...	5 ...	The Post Master General, Agra.
147 ...	D/8 39024 ...	10 ...	The Chief Inspector, Post Office, Lucknow.
148 ...	,, 24806 ...	10 ...	Fuzl Oolla, Jubbulpore.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
349 ...	D/4 17435 ...	50 ...	G. E. Knox, Esq., C. S., Allahabad.
350 ...	D/8 42559 ...	10 ...	C. Foster, Esq., Nursingpoor.
	,, 42560 ...	10 ...	
351 ...	D/5 06145 ...	20 ...	Mr. H. Rollinson, E. I. R., Etawah.
352 ...	D/4 16819 ...	50 ...	Mr. J. T. Rolls, Nurseerabad.
353 ...	,, 12300 ...	50 ...	Madame Lines, Lucknow.
	,, 12427 ...	50 ...	
354 ...	D/10 02134 } wrongly joined	5 ...	Sham Lall, Agra.
	,, 02140 }		
	D/5 19451 } ditto	20 ...	
	19452 }		
355 ...	D/10 02036 ...	5 ...	Munrakhun Lall, Naib Meer Moonshee, Baghelkund Agency, Rewah.
356 ...	D/3 08303 ...	100 ...	Colonel R. G. Coles, 1st Foot, Shahjehanpore.
357 ...	D/6 53172 ...	10 ...	Kalley Comar Mitter, Head Master, Arrah School.
	,, 21000 ...	10 ...	
	,, 53710 ...	10 ...	
	D/8 27038 ...	20 ...	
	D/7 17985 ...	100 ...	
358 ...	D/6 29985 ...	10 ...	Mohomed Neamut Khan, Lucknow.
	,, 31513 ...	10 ...	
	,, 50789 ...	10 ...	
	,, 54024 ...	10 ...	
359 ...	D/5 11184 ...	20 ...	Rampershad, Baraitch.
	,, 11185 ...	20 ...	
360 ...	D/6 54851 ...	10 ...	P. Kelly, Esq., Jubbulpore.
361 ...	D/10 04985 ...	5 ...	Pundit Beshashur Nath, Unao.
	D/5 28911 ...	20 ...	
362 ...	A/4 93033 ...	10 ...	Mr. J. W. Lasbury, Allahabad.
363 ...	D/10 13421 ...	5 ...	Colonel J. F. Richardson, Commanding 6th Bengal Cavalry, Murar.
	,, 13422 ...	5 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
ALLAHABAD,
The 20th February 1873.

C. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Assistant Accountant General,
for *Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

1.—A sale by public auction of the Government timber, lying at the Forest Depôt, Byram Ghât, specified below, will be held on Thursday, the 27th of March 1873, to commence at 7 o'clock in the morning.

2.—A deposit of Rs. 10 per cent. of the price will have to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder within one month of the day of sale, failing which the deposit money will be forfeited and the lot resold.

3.—Delivery of the timber will not be given until payment in full has been made. The timber will be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment it is sold.

4.—Timber must be removed within a month from the date of sale, failing which ground rent will be charged at the rate of 4 annas per log per mensem.

List of the Lots to be sold at Byram Ghât Depôt on Thursday, the 27th March 1873.

No. of Lots.	No. of Logs.	Cubical Contents.	No. of Lots.	No. of Logs.	Cubical Contents.	No. of Lots.	No. of Logs.	Cubical Contents.	No. of Lots.	No. of Logs.	Cubical Contents.	No. of Lots.	No. of Logs.	Cubical Contents.
1	10	393′ 8″ 2‴	15	10	462′ 9″ 4‴	29	10	411′ 10″ 6‴	43	7	265′ 9″ 3‴	57	10	554′ 9″ 5‴
2	12	518 4 3	16	10	464 0 10	30	10	412 7 3	44	10	453 0 9	58	10	599 11 0
3	10	348 8 9	17	10	499 5 6	31	10	406 8 4	45	10	403 11 9	59	10	534 2 8
4	4	171 1 9	18	8	456 9 0	32	8	384 0 6	46	10	353 11 11	60	11	633 11 4
5	9	330 5 3	19	10	496 0 6	33	7	351 0 3	47	3	143 1 2	61	10	679 3 8
6	10	365 9 8	20	10	497 5 3	34	7	350 5 11	48	10	466 0 8	62	10	618 0 11
7	10	393 5 5	21	10	552 2 11	35	5	243 0 1	49	7	300 2 2	63	5	267 4 1
8	10	361 1 4	22	10	555 0 9	36	13	432 0 11	50	7	307 5 0	64	10	612 3 8
9	9	559 2 9	23	10	576 7 2	37	6	303 5 9	51	2	79 0 4	65	10	574 0 9
10	4	165 10 3	24	14	682 9 3	38	10	432 4 0	52	10	564 0 4	66	10	586 0 7
11	6	222 7 1	25	9	439 7 6	39	10	396 7 1	53	10	610 0 1	67	10	578 4 6
12	10	521 5 0	26	10	395 8 10	40	12	606 0 9	54	10	540 9 11	68	4	138 5 1
13	12	665 7 5	27	10	476 1 6	41	10	464 4 5	55	6	332 10 0	69	3	198 8 10
14	10	449 11 1	28	10	542 7 2	42	10	442 0 5	56	6	376 1 9			

Besides the lots above specified, 800 new logs of very good quality will be put up for sale at the auction. These logs have only lately arrived from the forests, and therefore have not yet been lotted.

CAMP DOODOOA GHAT,
The 1st February 1873.

W. STENHOUSE, *Captain,*
Offg. Conservator of Forests, Oudh.

اشتہار

۱ — چوب سرکاري موجودہ بہرام گھاٹ متعلقۂ محکمہ اودہ فارست مندرجہ ذیل بروز پنج شنبہ یعنے تاریخ ۲۲ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۷۳ع کو بذریعہ نیلام عام فروخت ہوگي اور نیلام ۷ بجے صبح سے شروع ہوگا •

۲ — عشر فی صدي زرخرید بروقت فروخت کے اور باقي روپیہ تاریخ فروخت سے ایک ماہ کے اندر اداکرنا ہوگا درصورت ادا نہ ہونے زر بقایا اندر میعاد کے زرپیشگي ضبط ہوجائیگا اور نیلام چوب دوبارہ عمل مین آویگا

۳ — اوٹھا لیجانے چوب مذکورہ بالا کا اختیار خریدار کو نہ دیا جاویگا تا وقتیکہ زرخرید تمام وکمال ادا نہوجاوے اور وقت فروخت سے نفع ونقصان چوب مذکورہ کا ذمہ خریدار عاید ہوگا •

۴ — یہہ لازم و پرضرور ہوگا کہ کل چوب خرید کردہ کو تاریخ نیلام سے اندر ایک ماہ کے خریدار اوٹھا لیجاوے ورنہ محصول اراضي بحساب فی لٹھہ ۴ آنہ ماہواري لیا جاویگا •

فہرست چوب لٹھہ جو گودام بہرام گھاٹ پر بروز پنج شنبہ یعنے تاریخ ۲۲ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۷۳ع کو نیلام ہوگي

نمبر شمار	تعداد لٹھہ	تعداد فٹ مُسکر			نمبر شمار	تعداد لٹھہ	تعداد فٹ مُسکر			نمبر شمار	تعداد لٹھہ	تعداد فٹ مُسکر			نمبر شمار	تعداد لٹھہ	تعداد و مُسکر			تعداد لٹھہ	تعداد فٹ مُکسر		
		فٹ	انچ	انچان			فٹ	انچ	انچان			فٹ	انچ	انچان			فٹ	انچ	انچان		فٹ	انچ	انچان
۱	۱۰	۳۹۳	۸	۲	۱۵	۱۰	۴۶۲	۹	۴	۲۹	۱۰	۴۱۱	۱۰	۶	۴۳	۷	۲۶۵	۹	۳	۵۷	۱۰	۵۵۴	۹	۵
۲	۱۲	۵۱۸	۴	۳	۱۶	۱۰	۴۶۴	۰	۱۰	۳۰	۱۰	۴۱۲	۷	۳	۴۴	۱۰	۴۵۳	۰	۹	۵۸	۱۰	۵۹۹	۱۱	۰
۳	۱۰	۳۴۸	۸	۹	۱۷	۱۰	۴۹۹	۵	۶	۳۱	۱۰	۴۰۶	۸	۴	۴۵	۱۰	۴۰۳	۱۱	۹	۵۹	۱۰	۵۳۴	۲	۸
۴	۴	۱۷۱	۱	۹	۱۸	۸	۴۵۶	۹	۰	۳۲	۸	۳۸۴	۰	۶	۴۶	۱۰	۳۵۳	۱۱	۱۱	۶۰	۱۱	۶۳۳	۱۱	۴
۵	۹	۳۳۰	۵	۳	۱۹	۱۰	۴۹۶	۰	۶	۳۳	۷	۳۵۱	۰	۳	۴۷	۳	۱۴۳	۱	۲	۶۱	۱۰	۶۷۹	۳	۸
۶	۱۰	۳۶۵	۹	۸	۲۰	۱۰	۴۹۷	۵	۳	۳۴	۷	۳۵۰	۵	۱۱	۴۸	۱۰	۴۶۶	۰	۸	۶۲	۱۰	۶۱۸	۰	۱۱
۷	۱۰	۳۹۳	۵	۵	۲۱	۱۰	۵۵۲	۲	۱۱	۳۵	۵	۲۴۳	۰	۱	۴۹	۷	۳۰۰	۲	۲	۶۳	۵	۲۶۷	۴	۱
۸	۱۰	۳۶۱	۱	۴	۲۲	۱۰	۵۵۵	۰	۹	۳۶	۱۳	۴۳۲	۰	۱۱	۵۰	۷	۳۰۷	۵	۰	۶۴	۱۰	۶۱۲	۳	۸
۹	۹	۵۵۹	۲	۹	۲۳	۱۰	۵۷۶	۷	۲	۳۷	۶	۳۰۳	۵	۹	۵۱	۲	۷۹	۰	۴	۶۵	۱۰	۵۷۴	۰	۹
۱۰	۴	۱۶۵	۱۰	۳	۲۴	۱۴	۶۸۲	۹	۳	۳۸	۱۰	۴۳۲	۴	۰	۵۲	۱۰	۵۶۴	۰	۴	۶۶	۱۰	۵۸۶	۰	۷
۱۱	۶	۲۲۲	۷	۱	۲۵	۹	۴۳۹	۷	۶	۳۹	۱۰	۳۹۶	۷	۱	۵۳	۱۰	۶۱۰	۰	۱	۶۷	۱۰	۵۷۸	۴	۶
۱۲	۱۰	۵۲۱	۵	۰	۲۶	۱۰	۳۹۵	۸	۱۰	۴۰	۱۲	۶۰۶	۰	۹	۵۴	۱۰	۵۴۰	۹	۱۱	۶۸	۴	۱۳۸	۵	۱
۱۳	۱۲	۶۶۵	۷	۵	۲۷	۱۰	۴۷۶	۱	۶	۴۱	۱۰	۴۶۴	۴	۵	۵۵	۶	۳۳۲	۱۰	۰	۶۹	۳	۱۹۸	۸	۱۰
۱۴	۱۰	۴۴۹	۱	۱	۲۸	۱۰	۵۴۲	۷	۲	۴۲	۱۰	۴۴۲	۰	۵	۵۶	۶	۳۷۶	۱	۹					

علاوہ لاٹ ہاے مندرجۂ بالا ۸۰۰ آٹھہ سو عدد چوب لٹھہ کا نیلام اور کیا جاویگا یہہ لٹھہ نئي اور بہت اچھے ہین جنگل سے ابھي پہنچے ہین مگر لاٹ بندي نہین ہوئي ہی ،

کیمپ دہو دوگھاٹ تاریخ یکم فبروري سنہ ۱۸۷۳ع ،

دستخط کپتان ستین ہوس صاحب قایم مقام کنسرویٹر اودہ فارست

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned:—

Joseph Hamilton, late a Captain in the Veteran Establishment and a Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, died in the year 1860.

William Dashwood Hoste, late a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, died 28th October 1872.

Astel Harrison, late a Captain in the General List of Infantry, died 16th February 1872.

David Broadfoot Hannah, late an Assistant to Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Auctioneers, Calcutta, died 9th November 1872.

Mary Dodsworth, late of the Convent of Jesus and Mary at Agra, Spinster, died 9th July 1872.

Martin Nepean Gubbins, late a Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, died 1st December 1872.

George Love, late a Driver in the East Indian Railway, died in March 1872.

E. G. Chapman, late of the Town of Calcutta, died 23rd August 1872.

William Morris Dibbs, late a Tea Planter in Assam, died in November 1870.

Samuel Fergusson, late carrying on business as a Tailor in Wellesley Place in Calcutta under the style of Messrs. Fergusson & Co., died 12th January 1873.

HIGH COURT;
CALCUTTA,
The 20th February 1873.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1873.

Consequent upon the establishment of a British Post Office at Smyrna, correspondence may now be sent to that place at the following rates:—

Correspondence for Smyrna viâ Bombay through British Post Office, Alexandria.

Letters—per ½ oz., 8 annas 8 pie.

Newspapers—not exceeding 4 ozs., 1 anna 4 pie.

Packets of books and patterns—

Not exceeding 1 oz., 1 anna 4 pie.

Exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 ozs., 2 annas 8 pie.

Exceeding 2 ozs. and not exceeding 4 ozs., 4 annas.

Every additional 4 ozs. or fractions thereof, 4 annas.

Letters for Smyrna can be registered by the above-mentioned route on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

The prepayment of letters is optional, and that of newspapers, books, and patterns compulsory.

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 26th February 1873.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 5th March, at 7 P. M.

The 28th February 1873.

Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Abyssinia*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 2nd March, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, China, and Japan, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 8th March, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 7th March 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 6th.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

The under-mentioned letters are detained in the Unclaimed Department of this Office for the prepayment of postage:—

	Address.	*Station.*	*Deficient Postage.* Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Mrs. Edward Hinder	... Sydney	... 0	0	8
2.	J. G. Wilson, Esq.	... N. S. Wales	... 0	0	8

The 24th February 1873.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 22nd February 1873.

Albert, R. F.
Beer, Reinhold, & Co.
Bruce, Mrs. S.
Burgess, W. S.
Burnie, H.
Bush, G. H.
Coleman, M.
Coles, J. P.
Cox, W. H.
Crahley, Mrs.
Croome, P.
Daniell, A. A.
Davison, A.
D'Rozario, Miss V.
Duke, Dr. J.
Fernandes, J.
Fisher, Col. G. A.
Freck, D., & Co.
Freebody, Capt. A. J.
Gomes, M.
Graham, Mrs.
Grant, Mrs.
Harris, Miss.
Healy, F.
Hughes, Dr. J. S.
Hyde, Miss.
Leask, Dr. J. G.
Lawrence, Mrs. E.
Mallitte, D.
Meik, A. C.
Miller, Mrs.
Muir, W.
Nelson, W.
Nixon, G.
Patterson, J. P.
Preo Nauth Bose.
Prospero, Mr.
Rajcoomar Roy, Coomar.
Rendall, J. G.
Rogers, A.
Russick Lall Bose.
Simpson, Mrs. W.
Stevens, Mrs.
Stringer, T. W.
Sub-Inspector of Schools, Alipore Circle.
Suckes, H. E.
Taylor, Rev. S. B.
Taylor, Rev. W.
Thomas, Miss H.
Tillard, Mrs. P. E.
Wagner, L.
Wanton, E.
Whitman, J.
Wheeler, C.
Withers, G. E.
Williams, Mrs. W. A.
Wood, G.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office to be kept till called for."

Baker, Miss M.
Barton, Mrs. E.
Bell, Mrs. S. M.
Bradshaw, Capt.
Cunningham, Major-Genl.
Francis, R.
French, F. H.
Johnson, W.
Maitland, W. F.
McDonald, Miss M.
Mears, Mrs.
Pittar, A.
Shuldham, Mrs.
Smith, J.
Stevens, E. S.

E. A. ROUSSAC,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Notice.

The public are hereby cautioned against advancing money upon, discounting, negotiating, or in any manner dealing with any bonds, bills of exchange, promissory notes, or other documents purporting to secure payment of any sum or sums of money, and purporting to be signed by Mrs. Mary Hanlon in favour of Mr. Charles Henry Lane, or of any other person.

ROBERTSON, ORR, HARRISS, AND FRANCIS,
Attornies for Mrs. Mary Hanlon.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost or Mislaid.

On the 28th ultimo, on the way to Bhooleswere to the Elphinstone Circle at Bombay, the 4 per cent. Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{016303}{15993}$ of 1842-43 for Rs. 500. Due notice thereof has been given to the Public Debt Office, and all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating this Note in any way.

Whoever brings the same to the undersigned, or gives such information as shall lead to its recovery, will be rewarded.

PRANSHUNKER MAHESHWER,
Care of MESSRS. GREAVES, COTTON & CO.

BOMBAY;
The 6th December 1872.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1873.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th February 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VII OF 1873.

An Act for the levy of Port-dues in the Ports of British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient from time to time to bring ports in British Burma under the provisions of Act No. XXII of 1855 *(for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues)* and to make regulations for the levy of dues in such ports without the necessity of passing a new Act for each occasion; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Port-dues Act, 1873":

Local extent.

It extends only to the ports of British Burma which shall have been declared subject to the said Act No. XXII of 1855 :

To be read with Act XXII of 1855.

It shall be read with and taken as part of the same Act ;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of March 1873.

Power to declare maximum amount of port-dues leviable in Burma.

2. In every case in which the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, has declared or hereafter declares any port in British Burma to be subject to the said Act, he may, with the like sanction, by the same or any subsequent declaration, and notwithstanding anything contained in section forty-one of the said Act, further declare—

(*a*.) the maximum amount of dues to be levied in such port,

(*b*.) the conditions and modifications under which such dues shall be levied,

and may also from time to time, with the like sanction, vary such maximum amount, conditions and modifications.

What vessels chargeable.

Limitation of rate.

3. Provided that the dues so authorized shall be charged only on sea-going vessels of the burden of ten tons and upwards, and shall not exceed the rate of four annas for every ton of burden.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th February 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VIII OF 1873.

THE NORTHERN INDIA CANAL AND DRAINAGE ACT, 1873.

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An Act to regulate Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage in Northern India.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, throughout the territories to which this Act extends, the Government is entitled to use and control for public purposes the water of all rivers and streams flowing in natural channels, and of all lakes and other natural collections of still water; and whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to irrigation, navigation and drainage in the said territories; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873":

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being respectively under the government of the Lieutenant Governors of the North-Western Provinces and the Panjáb, and under the administration of the Chief Commissioners of Oudh and the Central Provinces; and applies to all lands whether permanently settled, temporarily settled, or free from revenue;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Acts.

2. The Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Canal."

(1) "Canal" includes—

(a) all canals, channels and reservoirs constructed, maintained or controlled by Government for the supply or storage of water;

(b) all works, embankments, structures, supply and escape-channels connected with such canals, channels or reservoirs;

(c) all water-courses as defined in the second clause of this section;

(d) any part of a river, stream, lake or natural collection of water, or natural drainage-channel, to which the Local Government has applied the provisions of Part II of this Act;

"Water-course."

(2) "Water-course" means any channel which is supplied with water from a canal, but which is not maintained at the cost of Government, and all subsidiary works belonging to any such channel;

"Drainage-work."

(3) "Drainage-work" includes escape-channels from a canal, dams, weirs, embankments, sluices, groins and other works for the protection of lands from flood or from erosion, formed or maintained by the Government under the provisions of Part VII of this Act, but does not include works for the removal of sewage from towns;

"Vessel."

(4) "Vessel" includes boats, rafts, timber and other floating bodies;

"Commissioner."

(5) "Commissioner" means a Commissioner of a Division, and includes any officer appointed under this Act to exercise all or any of the powers of a Commissioner;

"Collector."

(6) "Collector" means the head revenue officer of a district, and includes a Deputy Commissioner or other officer appointed under this Act to exercise all or any of the powers of a Collector;

"Canal Officer."

(7) "Canal Officer" means an officer appointed under this Act to exercise control or jurisdiction over a canal or any part thereof;

"Superintending Canal Officer" means an officer exercising general control over a canal or portion of a canal;

"Divisional Canal Officer" means an officer exercising control over a division of a canal;

"Sub-Divisional Canal Officer" means an officer exercising control over a sub-division of a canal;

"District."

(8) "District" means a district as fixed for revenue purposes.

Power to appoint officers.

4. The Local Government may from time to time declare, by notification in the official Gazette, the officers by whom, and the local limits within which, all or any of the powers or duties hereinafter conferred or imposed shall be exercised or performed.

All officers mentioned in section three, clause (7), shall be respectively subject to the orders of such officers as the Local Government from time to time directs.

PART II.

OF THE APPLICATION OF WATER FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

Notification to issue when water-supply is to be applied for public purposes.

5. Whenever it appears expedient to the Local Government that the water of any river or stream flowing in a natural channel, or of any lake or other natural collection of still water, should be applied or used by the Government for the purpose of any existing or projected canal or drainage-work, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that the said water will be so applied or used after a day to be named in the said notification, not being earlier than three months from the date thereof.

Powers of Canal Officer.

6. At any time after the day so named, any Canal Officer, acting under the orders of the Local Government in this behalf, may enter on any land and remove any obstructions, and may close any channels, and do any other thing necessary for such application or use of the said water.

Notice as to claims for compensation.

7. As soon as is practicable after the issue of such notification, the Collector shall cause public notice to be given at convenient places, stating that the Government intends to apply or use the said water as aforesaid, and that claims for compensation in respect of the matters mentioned in section eight may be made before him.

Damage for which compensation shall not be awarded.

8. No compensation shall be awarded for any damage caused by—

(a) stoppage or diminution of percolation or floods,

(b) deterioration of climate or soil;

(c) stoppage of navigation, or of the means of drifting timber or watering cattle;

(d) displacement of labour.

Matters in respect of which compensation may be awarded.

But compensation may be awarded in respect of any of the following matters:

(e) Stoppage or diminution of supply of water through any natural channel to any defined artificial channel, whether above or under ground, in use at the date of the said notification:

(f) Stoppage or diminution of supply of water to any work erected for purposes of profit on any channel, whether natural or artificial, in use at the date of the said notification:

(g) Stoppage or diminution of supply of water through any natural channel which has been used for purposes of irrigation within the five years next before the date of the said notification:

(h) Damage done in respect of any right to a water-course or the use of any water to which any person is entitled under the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, Part IV:

(i) Any other substantial damage, not falling under any of the above clauses *(a)*, *(b)*, *(c)* or *(d)*, and caused by the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act, which is capable of being ascertained and estimated at the time of awarding such compensation.

In determining the amount of such compensation, regard shall be had to the diminution in the market-value, at the time of awarding compensation, of the property in respect of which compensation is claimed; and where such market-value is not ascertainable, the amount shall be reckoned at twelve times the amount of the diminution of the annual nett profits of such property, caused by the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.

No right to any such supply of water as is referred to in clause *(e)*, *(f)* or *(g)* of this section, in respect of a work or channel not in use at the date of the notification, shall be acquired as against the Government, except by grant or under the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, Part IV.

And no right to any of the advantages referred to in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of this section shall be acquired, as against the Government, under the same Part.

Limitation of claims.

9. No claim for compensation for any such stoppage, diminution or damage shall be made after the expiration of one year from such stoppage, diminution or damage, unless the Collector is satisfied that the claimant had sufficient cause for not making the claim within such period.

Enquiry into claims and amount of compensation.

10. The Collector shall proceed to enquire into any such claim, and to determine the amount of compensation, if any, which should be given to the claimant; and sections nine to twelve (inclusive), fourteen and fifteen, eighteen to twenty-three (inclusive), twenty-six to forty (inclusive), fifty-one, fifty-seven, fifty-eight and fifty-nine of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, shall apply to such enquiries:

Provided that, instead of the last clause of the said section twenty-six, the following shall be read: "The provisions of this section and of section eight of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, shall be read to every assessor in a language which he understands, before he gives his opinion as to the amount of compensation to be awarded."

Abatement of rent on interruption of water-supply.

11. Every tenant holding under an unexpired lease, or having a right of occupancy, who is in occupation of any land at the time when any stoppage or diminution of water-supply, in respect of which compensation is allowed under section eight, takes place, may claim an abatement of the rent previously payable by him for the said land, on the ground that the interruption reduces the value of the holding.

Enhancement of rent on restoration of water-supply.

12. If a water-supply increasing the value of such holding is afterwards restored to the said land, the rent of the tenant may be enhanced, in respect of the increased value of such land due to the restored water-supply, to an amount not exceeding that at which it stood immediately before the abatement.

Such enhancement shall be on account only of the restored water-supply, and shall not affect the liability of the tenant to enhancement of rent on any other grounds.

Compensation when due.

13. All sums of money payable for compensation under this Part shall become due three months after the claim for such compensation is made in respect of the stoppage, diminution or damage complained of,

Interest.

and simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be allowed on any such sum remaining unpaid after the said three months, except where the non-payment of such sum is caused by the wilful neglect or refusal of the claimant to receive the same.

PART III.

OF THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF WORKS.

Power to enter and survey, &c.

14. Any Canal Officer or other person acting under the general or special order of a Canal Officer,

may enter upon any lands adjacent to any canal, or through which any canal is proposed to be made, and undertake surveys or levels thereon;

and dig and bore into the sub-soil;

and make and set up suitable land-marks, level-marks, and water-gauges;

and do all other acts necessary for the proper prosecution of any enquiry relating to any existing or projected canal under the charge of the said Canal Officer:

Power to clear land.

and, where otherwise such enquiry cannot be completed, such officer or other person may cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle;

Power to inspect and regulate water-supply.

and may also enter upon any land, building or water-course on account of which any water-rate is chargeable, for the purpose of inspecting or regulating the use of the water supplied, or of measuring the lands irrigated thereby or chargeable with a water-rate, and of doing all things necessary for the proper regulation and management of such canal:

Notice of intended entry into houses.

Provided that, if such Canal Officer or person proposes to enter into any building or enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house not supplied with water flowing from any canal, he shall previously give the occupier of such building, court or garden at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

Compensation for damage caused by entry.

In every case of entry under this section, the Canal Officer shall, at the time of such entry, tender compensation for any damage which may be occasioned by any proceeding under this section; and in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so tendered, he shall forthwith refer the same for decision by the Collector, and such decision shall be final.

Power to enter for repairs and to prevent accidents.

15. In case of any accident happening or being apprehended to a canal, any Divisional Canal Officer or any person acting under his general or special orders in this behalf may enter upon any lands adjacent to such canal, and may execute all works which may be necessary for the purpose of repairing or preventing such accident.

Compensation for damage to land.

In every such case, such Canal Officer or person shall tender compensation to the proprietors or occupiers of the said lands for all damage done to the same. If such tender is not accepted, the Canal Officer shall refer the matter to the Collector, who shall proceed to award compensation for the damage as though the Local Government had directed the occupation of the lands under section forty-three of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

Application by persons desiring to use canal-water.

16. Any persons desiring to use the water of any canal, may apply in writing to the Divisional or Sub-Divisional Canal Officer of the Division or Sub-Division of the canal from which the water-course is to be supplied, requesting such officer to construct or improve a water-course at the cost of the applicants.

The application shall state the works to be undertaken, their approximate estimated cost, or the amount which the applicants are willing to pay for the same, or whether they engage to pay the actual cost as settled by the Divisional Canal Officer, and how the payment is to be made.

Contents of application.

When the assent of the Superintending Canal Officer is given to such application, all the applicants shall, after the application has been duly attested before the Collector, be jointly and severally liable for the cost of such works to the extent mentioned therein.

Liability of applicants for cost of works.

Any amount becoming due under the terms of such application, and not paid to the Divisional Canal Officer, or the person authorized by him to receive the same, on or before the date on which it becomes due, shall, on the demand of such officer, be recoverable by the Collector as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Recovery of amount due.

17. There shall be provided, at the cost of Government, suitable means of crossing canals constructed or maintained at the cost of Government, at such places as the Local Government thinks necessary for the reasonable convenience of the inhabitants of the adjacent lands.

Government to provide means of crossing canals.

On receiving a statement in writing, signed by not less than five of the owners of such lands, to the effect that suitable crossings have not been provided on any canal, the Collector shall cause enquiry to be made into the circumstances of the case, and if he thinks that the statement is established, he shall report his opinion thereon for the consideration of the Local Government, and the Local Government shall cause such measures in reference thereto to be taken as it thinks proper.

18. The Divisional Canal Officer may issue an order to the persons using any water-course to construct suitable bridges, culverts, or other works for the passage of the water of such water-course across any public road, canal or drainage-channel in use before the said water-course was made, or to repair any such works.

Persons using water-course to construct works for passing water across roads, &c.

Such order shall specify a reasonable period within which such construction or repairs shall be completed;

If they fail, Canal Officer may construct,

and if, after the receipt of such order, the persons to whom it is addressed do not, within the said period, construct or repair such works to the satisfaction of the said Canal Officer, he may, with the previous approval of the Superintending Canal Officer, himself construct or repair the same;

and if the said persons do not, when so required, pay the cost of such construction or repairs as declared by the Divisional Canal Officer, the amount shall, on the demand of the Divisional Canal Officer, be recoverable from them by the Collector, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

and recover cost.

19. If any person, jointly responsible with others for the construction or maintenance of a water-course, or jointly making use of a water-course with others, neglects or refuses to pay his share of the cost of such construction or maintenance, or to execute his share of any work necessary for such construction or maintenance, the Divisional or Sub-Divisional Canal Officer, on receiving an application in writing from any person injured by such neglect or refusal, shall serve notice on all the parties concerned that, on the expiration of a fortnight from the service, he will investigate the case; and shall, on the expiration of that period, investigate the case accordingly, and make such order thereon as to him seems fit.

Adjustment of claims between persons jointly using water-course.

Such order shall be appealable to the Commissioner, whose order thereon shall be final.

Any sum directed by such order to be paid within a specified period, may, if not paid within such period, and if the order remains in force, be recovered by the Collector from the person directed to pay the same, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Recovery of amount found due.

20. Whenever application is made to a Divisional Canal Officer for a supply of water from a canal, and it appears to him expedient that such supply should be given and that it should be conveyed through some existing water-course, he shall give notice to the persons responsible for the maintenance of such water-course to show cause, on a day not less than fourteen days from the date of such notice, why the said supply should not be so conveyed; and, after making enquiry on such day, the Divisional Canal Officer shall determine whether and on what conditions the said supply shall be conveyed through such water-course.

Supply of water through intervening water-course.

When such officer determines that a supply of canal-water may be conveyed through any water-course as aforesaid, his decision shall, when confirmed or modified by the Superintending Canal Officer, be binding on the applicant and also on the persons responsible for the maintenance of the said water-course.

Such applicant shall not be entitled to use such water-course until he has paid the expense of any alteration of such water-course necessary in order to his being supplied through it, and also such share of the first cost of such water-course as the Divisional or Superintending Canal Officer may determine.

Such applicant shall also be liable for his share of the cost of maintenance of such water-course so long as he uses it.

21. Any person desiring the construction of a new water-course may apply in writing to the Divisional Canal Officer, stating—

Application for construction of new water-course.

(1) that he has endeavoured unsuccessfully to acquire from the owners of the land through which he desires such water-course to pass a right to occupy so much of the land as will be needed for such water-course;

(2) that he desires the said Canal Officer, in his behalf and at his cost, to do all things necessary for acquiring such right;

(3) that he is able to defray all costs involved in acquiring such right and constructing such water-course.

Procedure of Canal Officer thereupon.

22. If the Divisional Canal Officer considers—

(1) that the construction of such water-course expedient, and

that the statements in the application are

shall call upon the applicant to make such as the Divisional Canal Officer considers ary to defray the cost of the preliminary dings, and the amount of any compensation he considers likely to become due under on twenty-eight;

and, upon such deposit being made, he shall cause inquiry to be made into the most suitable alignment for the said water-course, and shall mark out the land which, in his opinion, it will be necessary to occupy for the construction thereof, and shall forthwith publish a notice in every village through which the water-course is proposed to be taken, that so much of such land as belongs to such village has been so marked out, and shall send a copy of such notice to the Collector of every district in which any part of such land is situate.

Application for transfer of existing water-course.

23. Any person desiring that an existing water-course should be transferred from its present owner to himself, may apply in writing to the Divisional Canal Officer, stating—

(1) that he has endeavoured unsuccessfully to procure such transfer from the owner of such water-course;

(2) that he desires the said Canal Officer, in his behalf and at his cost, to do all things necessary for procuring such transfer;

(3) that he is able to defray the cost of such transfer.

Procedure thereupon.

If the Divisional Canal Officer considers—

(*a*) that the said transfer is necessary for the better management of the irrigation from such water-course, and

(*b*) that the statements in the application are true,

he shall call upon the applicant to make such deposit as the Divisional Canal Officer considers necessary to defray the cost of the preliminary proceedings, and the amount of any compensation that may become due under the provisions of section twenty-eight in respect of such transfer;

and, upon such deposit being made, he shall publish a notice of the application in every village, and shall send a copy of the notice to the Collector of every district through which such water-course passes.

Objections to construction or transfer applied for.

24. Within thirty days from the publication of a notice under section twenty-two or section twenty-three, as the case may be, any person interested in the land or water-course to which the notice refers may apply to the Collector by petition, stating his objection to the construction or transfer for which application has been made.

The Collector may either reject the petition or may proceed to inquire into the validity of the objection, giving previous notice to the Divisional Canal Officer of the place and time at which such inquiry will be held.

The Collector shall record in writing all orders passed by him under this section and the grounds thereof.

When applicant may be placed in occupation.

25. If no such objection is made, or (where such objection is made) if the Collector over-rules it, he shall give notice to the Divisional Canal Officer to that effect, and shall proceed forthwith to place the said applicant in occupation of the land marked out or of the water-course to be transferred, as the case may be.

Procedure when objection is held valid.

26. If the Collector considers any objection made as aforesaid to be valid, he shall inform the Divisional Canal Officer accordingly; and, if such officer sees fit, he may, in the case of an application under section twenty-one, alter the boundaries of the land so marked out, and may give fresh notice under section twenty-two; and the procedure hereinbefore provided shall be applicable to such notice, and the Collector shall thereupon proceed as before provided.

Procedure when Canal Officer disagrees with Collector.

27. If the Canal Officer disagrees with the Collector, the matter shall be referred for decision to the Commissioner.

Such decision shall be final, and the Collector, if he is so directed by such decision, shall, subject to the provisions of section twenty-eight, cause the said applicant to be placed in occupation of the land so marked out or of the water-course to be transferred, as the case may be.

Expenses to be paid by applicant before receiving occupation.

28. No such applicant shall be placed in occupation of such land or water-course, until he has paid to the person named by the Collector such amount as the Collector determines to be due as compensation for the land or water-course so occupied or transferred, and for any damage caused by the marking out or occupation of such land, together with all expenses incidental to such occupation or transfer.

Procedure in fixing compensation.

In determining the compensation to be made under this section, the Collector shall proceed under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; but he may, if the person to be compensated so desire, award such compensation in the form of a rent-charge payable in respect of the land or water-course occupied or transferred.

Recovery of compensation and expenses.

If such compensation and expenses are not paid when demanded by the person entitled to receive the same, the amount may be recovered by the Collector as if it were an arrear of land-revenue, and shall, when recovered, be paid by him to the person entitled to receive the same.

Conditions binding on applicant placed in occupation.

29. When any such applicant is placed in occupation of land or of a water-course as aforesaid, the following rules and conditions shall be binding on him and his representative in interest:—

First.—All works necessary for the passage across such water-course, of water-courses existing

previous to its construction and of the drainage intercepted by it, and for affording proper communications across it for the convenience of the neighbouring lands, shall be constructed by the applicant, and be maintained by him or his representative in interest to the satisfaction of the Divisional Canal Officer.

Second.—Land occupied for a water-course under the provisions of section twenty-two shall be used only for the purpose of such water-course.

Third.—The proposed water-course shall be completed to the satisfaction of the Divisional Canal Officer within one year after the applicant is placed in occupation of the land.

In cases in which land is occupied or a water-course is transferred on the terms of a rent-charge,

Fourth.—The applicant or his representative in interest shall, so long as he occupies such land or water-course, pay rent for the same at such rate and on such days as are determined by the Collector when the applicant is placed in occupation.

Fifth.—If the right to occupy the land cease owing to a breach of any of these rules, the liability to pay the said rent shall continue until the applicant or his representative in interest has restored the land to its original condition, or until he has paid, by way of compensation for any injury done to the said land, such amount and to such persons as the Collector determines.

Sixth.—The Collector may, on the application of the person entitled to receive such rent or compensation, determine the amount of rent due or assess the amount of such compensation; and if any such rent or compensation be not paid by the applicant or his representative in interest, the Collector may recover the amount, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date on which it became due, as if it were an arrear of land-revenue, and shall pay the same, when recovered, to the person to whom it is due.

If any of the rules and conditions prescribed by this section are not complied with,

or if any water-course constructed or transferred under this Act is disused for three years continuously,

the right of the applicant, or of his representative in interest, to occupy such land or water-course shall cease absolutely.

Procedure applicable to occupation for extensions and alterations.

30. The procedure hereinbefore provided for the occupation of land for the construction of a water-course shall be applicable to the occupation of land for any extension or alteration of a water-course, and for the deposit of soil from water-course clearances.

PART IV.

OF THE SUPPLY OF WATER.

In absence of written contract, water-supply to be subject to rules.

31. In the absence of a written contract, or so far as any such contract does not extend, every supply of canal-water shall be deemed to be given at the rates and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules to be made by the Local Government in respect thereof.

Conditions as to—

32. Such contracts and rules must be consistent with the following conditions:—

power to stop water-supply;

(*a*) The Divisional Canal Officer may not stop the supply of water to any water-course, or to any person, except in the following cases:—

(1) whenever and so long as it is necessary to stop such supply for the purpose of executing any work ordered by competent authority, and with the previous sanction of the Local Government:

(2) whenever and so long as any water-course is not maintained in such proper customary repair as to prevent the wasteful escape of water therefrom:

(3) within periods fixed from time to time by the Divisional Canal Officer:

claims to compensation in case of failure or stoppage of supply;

(*b*) No claim shall be made against the Government for compensation in respect of loss caused by the failure or stoppage of the water in a canal, by reason of any cause beyond the control of the Government, or of any repairs, alterations or additions to the canal, or of any measures taken for regulating the proper flow of water therein, or for maintaining the established course of irrigation which the Divisional Canal Officer considers necessary; but the person suffering such loss may claim such remission of the ordinary charges payable for the use of the water as is authorized by the Local Government:

claims on account of interruption from other causes;

(*c*) If the supply of water to any land irrigated from a canal be interrupted otherwise than in the manner described in the last preceding clause, the occupier or owner of such land may present a petition for compensation to the Collector for any loss arising from such interruption, and the Collector may award to the petitioner reasonable compensation for such loss:

duration of supply;

(*d*) When the water of a canal is supplied for the irrigation of a single crop, the permission to use such water shall be held to continue only until that crop comes to maturity, and to apply only to that crop; but if it be supplied for irrigating two or more crops to be raised on the same land within the year, such permission shall be held to continue for one year from the commencement of the irrigation, and to apply to such crops only as are matured within that year:

sale or sub-letting of canal-water;

(*e*) Unless with the permission of the Superintending Canal Officer, no person entitled to use the water of any canal, or any work, building or land appertaining to any canal, shall sell or sub-let or otherwise transfer his right to such use: Provided that the former part of this clause shall not apply to the use by a cultivating tenant of water supplied by the owner of a water-course for the irrigation of the land held by such tenant:

transfer, with land, of contracts for water;

But all contracts made between Government and the owner or occupier of any immovable property, as to the supply of canal-water to such property, shall be transferable therewith, and shall be presumed to have been so transferred whenever a transfer of such property takes place:

(f) No right to the use of the water of a canal shall be, or be deemed to have been, acquired under the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, Part IV, nor shall Government be bound to supply any person with water, except in accordance with the terms of a contract in writing.

No right acquired by user.

PART V.

OF WATER-RATES.

33. If water supplied through a water-course be used in an unauthorized manner, and if the person by whose act or neglect such use has occurred cannot be identified,

Liability when person using unauthorizedly cannot be identified.

the person on whose land such water has flowed if such land has derived benefit therefrom,

or if such person cannot be identified, or if such land has not derived benefit therefrom, all the persons chargeable in respect of the water supplied through such water-course,

shall be liable, or jointly liable, as the case may be, to the charges made for such use.

34. If water supplied through a water-course be suffered to run to waste, and if, after enquiry by the Divisional Canal Officer, the person through whose act or neglect such water was suffered to run to waste cannot be discovered, all the persons chargeable in respect of the water supplied through such water-course shall be jointly liable for the charges made in respect of the water so wasted.

Liability when water runs to waste.

35. All charges for the unauthorized use or for waste of water may be recovered in addition to any penalties incurred on account of such use or waste.

Charges recoverable in addition to penalties.

All questions under section thirty-three or section thirty-four shall be decided by the Divisional Canal Officer, subject to an appeal to the head revenue officer of the district, or such other appeal as may be provided under section seventy-five.

Decision of questions under sections 33 and 34.

36. The rates to be charged for canal-water supplied for purposes of irrigation to the occupiers of land shall be determined by the rules to be made by the Local Government, and such occupiers as accept the water shall pay for it accordingly.

Charge on occupier for water how determined.

A rate so charged shall be called the "occupier's rate."

'Occupier's rate.'

37. In addition to the occupier's rate, a rate to be called the "owner's rate" may be imposed, according to rules to be made by the Local Government, on the owners of canal-irrigated lands, in respect of the benefit which they derive from such irrigation.

'Owner's rate.'

38. The owner's rate shall not exceed the sum which, under the rules for the time being in force for the assessment of land-revenue, might be assessed on such land, on account of the increase in the annual value or produce thereof caused by the canal-irrigation. And for the purpose of this section only, land which is permanently settled or held free of revenue, shall be considered as though it were temporarily settled and liable to payment of revenue.

Amount of owner's rate.

39. No owner's rate shall be chargeable either on the owner or occupier of land temporarily assessed to pay land-revenue at irrigation rates, during the currency of such assessment.

Owner's rate not chargeable in respect of land temporarily assessed to land-revenue at irrigation rates.

40. If such land is occupied by the owner,

When occupier is to pay both owner's rate and occupier's rate.

or if it is occupied by a tenant whose rent is not liable to enhancement on the ground that the value of the produce of the land or the productive powers of the land has or have been increased by irrigation,

such owner or tenant shall pay the owner's rate as well as the occupier's rate.

41. In the case of a tenant with a right of occupancy, the Local Government shall have power to make rules for dividing the owner's rate between such tenant and his landlord, proportionately to the extent of the beneficial interest of each in the land.

Power to make rules for apportioning owner's rate.

42. If the owner of the land is not the occupier, but has power to enhance the rent of the occupier on the ground that the value of the produce or the productive powers of the land has or have been increased by irrigation;

When owner is to pay owner's rate.

or if, when the amount of rent was fixed, the land was irrigated from the canal,

the owner shall pay the owner's rate.

43. If a revision of settlement is a ground for entertaining a suit for the enhancement of rent, the introduction of canal-irrigation into any land shall have the same effect on the landlord's right to re-enhance the rent of a tenant with a right of occupancy of such land, as if a revision of settlement had taken place, under which the revenue payable in respect of such land had been increased.

Effect of introduction of canal-irrigation on landlord's right to enhance.

44. Where a water-rate is charged on land held by several joint owners, it shall be payable by the manager or other person who receives the rents or profits of such land, and may be deducted by him from such rents or profits before division, or may be recovered by him from the persons liable to such rate in the manner customary in the recovery of other charges on such rents or profits.

Water-rate by whom payable when charged on land held by several owners.

Recovery of Charges.

45. Any sum, lawfully due under this Part, and certified by the Divisional Canal Officer to be so due, which remains unpaid after the day on which it becomes due, shall be recoverable by the Collector from the person liable for the same as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Certified dues recoverable as land-revenue.

Power to contract for collection of canal-dues.

46. The Divisional Canal Officer or the Collector may enter into an agreement with any person for the collection and payment to the Government by such person of any sum payable under this Act by a third party.

When such agreement has been made, such person may recover such sum by suit as though it were a debt due to him, or an arrear of rent due to him on account of the land, work or building in respect of which such sum is payable, or for or in which the canal-water shall have been supplied or used.

If such person makes default in the payment of any sum collected by him under this section, such sum may be recovered from him by the Collector under section forty-five; and if such sum or any part of it be still due by the said third party, the sum or part so due may be recovered in like manner by the Collector from such third party.

Lambardárs may be required to collect canal-dues.

47. The Collector may require the lambardár or person under engagement to pay the land-revenue of any estate, to collect and pay any sums payable under this Act by a third party, in respect of any land or water in such estate.

Such sums shall be recoverable by the Collector as if they were arrears of land-revenue due in respect of the defaulter's share in such estate;

and for the purpose of collecting such sums from the subordinate zamíndárs, ryots, or tenants, such lambardár or person may exercise the powers, and shall be subject to the rules, laid down in the law for the time being in force, in respect to the collection by him of the rents of land or of shares of land-revenue.

The Local Government shall provide

(a) for remunerating persons collecting sums under this section; or

(b) for indemnifying them against expenses properly incurred by them in such collection; or

(c) for both such purposes.

Fines excluded from sections 45, 46, 47.

48. Nothing in sections forty-five, forty-six, or forty-seven applies to fines.

PART VI.

OF CANAL-NAVIGATION.

Detainer of vessels violating rules.

49. Any vessel entering or navigating any canal contrary to the rules made in that behalf by the Local Government, or so as to cause danger to the canal or the other vessels therein, may be removed, or detained, or both removed and detained, by the Divisional Canal Officer, or by any other person duly authorized in this behalf.

Liability of owners of vessels causing damage.

The owner of any vessel causing damage to a canal, or removed or detained under this section, shall be liable to pay to the Government such sum as the Divisional Canal Officer, with the approval of the Superintending Canal Officer, determines to be necessary to defray the expenses of repairing such damage, or of such removal or detention, as the case may be.

Recovery of fines for offences in navigating canals.

50. Any fine imposed under this Act upon the owner of any vessel, or the servant or agent of such owner or other person in charge of any vessel, for any offence in respect of the navigation of such vessel, may be recovered either in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, or, if the Magistrate imposing the fine so directs, as though it were a charge due in respect of such vessel.

Power to seize and detain vessel on failure to pay charges.

51. If any charge due under the provisions of this Part in respect of any vessel is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Divisional Canal Officer may seize and detain such vessel and the furniture thereof, until the charge so due, together with all expenses and additional charges arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

Power to seize cargo or goods, if charges due thereon are not paid.

52. If any charge due under the provisions of this Part in respect of any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on a canal, or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of a canal, is not paid on demand to the person authorized to collect the same, the Divisional Canal Officer may seize such cargo or goods and detain them until the charge so due, together with all expenses and additional charges arising from such seizure and detention, is paid in full.

Procedure for recovery of such charges after seizure.

53. Within a reasonable time after any seizure under section fifty-one or section fifty-two the said Canal Officer shall give notice to the owner or person in charge of the property seized that it, or such portion of it as may be necessary, will, on a day to be named in the notice, but not sooner than fifteen days from the date of the notice, be sold in satisfaction of the claim on account of which such property was seized, unless the claim be discharged before the day so named:

And if such claim be not so discharged, the said Canal Officer may, on such day, sell the property seized or such part thereof as may be necessary to yield the amount due, together with the expenses of such seizure and sale:

Provided that no greater part of the furniture of any vessel or of any cargo or goods shall be so sold than shall, as nearly as may be, suffice to cover the amount due in respect of such vessel, cargo or goods.

The residue of such furniture, cargo or goods, and of the proceeds of the sale, shall be made over to the owner or person in charge of the property seized.

Procedure in respect of vessels abandoned and goods unclaimed.

54. If any vessel be found abandoned in a canal, or any cargo or goods carried in a Government vessel on a canal or stored on or in lands or warehouses occupied for the purposes of a canal, be left unclaimed for a period of two months, the Divisional Canal Officer may take possession of the same.

The officer so taking possession may publish a notice that, if such vessel and its contents, or such cargo or goods, are not claimed previously to a day to be named in the notice, not

sooner than thirty days from the date of such notice, he will sell the same; and, if such vessel, contents, cargo or goods be not so claimed, he may, at any time after the day named in the notice, proceed to sell the same.

Disposal of proceeds of sale.

The said vessel and its contents, and the said cargo or goods, if unsold, or, if a sale has taken place, the proceeds of the sale, after paying all tolls, charges and expenses incurred by the Divisional Canal Officer on account of the taking possession and sale, shall be made over to the owner of the same, when his ownership is established to the satisfaction of the Divisional Canal Officer.

If the Divisional Canal Officer is doubtful to whom such property or proceeds should be made over, he may direct the property to be sold as aforesaid, and the proceeds to be paid into the district treasury, there to be held until the right thereto be decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

PART VII.

OF DRAINAGE.

Power to prohibit obstructions or order their removal.

55. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that injury to any land or the public health or public convenience has arisen or may arise from the obstruction of any river, stream or drainage-channel, such Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette, prohibit, within limits to be defined in such notification, the formation of any obstruction, or may, within such limits, order the removal or other modification of such obstruction.

Thereupon so much of the said river, stream or drainage-channel as is comprised within such limits, shall be held to be a drainage-work as defined in section three.

Power to remove obstructions after prohibition.

56. The Divisional Canal Officer, or other person authorized by the Local Government in that behalf, may, after such publication, issue an order to the person causing or having control over any such obstruction to remove or modify the same within a time to be fixed in the order.

If, within the time so fixed, such person does not comply with the order, the said Canal Officer may himself remove or modify the obstruction; and if the person to whom the order was issued does not, when called upon, pay the expenses involved in such removal or modification, such expenses shall be recoverable by the Collector from him or his representative in interest as an arrear of land-revenue.

Preparation of schemes for works of improvement.

57. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any drainage-works are necessary for the improvement of any lands, or for the proper cultivation or irrigation thereof,

or that protection from floods or other accumulations of water, or from erosion by a river, is required for any lands,

the Local Government may cause a scheme for such drainage-works to be drawn up and published, together with an estimate of its cost and a statement of the proportion of such cost which the Government proposes to defray, and a schedule of the lands which it is proposed to make chargeable in respect of the scheme.

Powers of persons employed on such schemes.

58. The persons authorized by the Local Government to draw up such scheme may exercise all or any of the powers conferred on Canal Officers by section fourteen.

Rate on lands benefited by works.

59. An annual rate, in respect of such scheme, may be charged, according to rules to be made by the Local Government, on the owners of all lands which shall, in the manner prescribed by such rules, be determined to be so chargeable.

Such rate shall be fixed as nearly as possible so as not to exceed either of the following limits :—

(1.) Six per cent. per annum on the first cost of the said works, adding thereto the estimated yearly cost of the maintenance and supervision of the same, and deducting therefrom the estimated income, if any, derived from the works, excluding the said rate :

(2.) In the case of agricultural land, the sum which, under the rules then in force for the assessment of land-revenue, might be assessed on such land on account of the increase of the annual value or produce thereof caused by the drainage-work.

Such rate may be varied from time to time within such maximum by the Local Government.

So far as any defect to be remedied is due to any canal, water-course, road or other work or obstruction, constructed or caused by the Local Government or by any person, a proportionate share of the cost of the drainage-works required for the remedy of the said defect shall be borne by such Government or such person as the case may be.

Recovery of rate.

60. Any such drainage-rate may be collected and recovered in manner provided by sections forty-five, forty-six and forty-seven, for the collection and recovery of water-rates.

Disposal of claims to compensation.

61. Whenever, in pursuance of a notification made under section fifty-five, any obstruction is removed or modified,

or whenever any drainage-work is carried out under section fifty-seven,

all claims for compensation on account of any loss consequent on the removal or modification of the said obstruction or the construction of such work, may be made before the Collector, and he shall deal with the same in the manner provided in section ten.

Limitation of such claims.

62. No such claim shall be entertained after the expiration of one year from the occurrence of the loss complained of, unless the Collector is satisfied that the claimant had sufficient cause for not making the claim within such period.

PART VIII.

OF OBTAINING LABOUR FOR CANALS AND DRAINAGE WORKS.

Definition of "labourer."

63. For the purposes referred to in this Part the word "labourer" includes persons who exercise any handicraft specified in rules to be made in that behalf by the Local Government.

Power to prescribe number of labourers to be supplied by persons benefited by canal.

64. In any district in which a canal or drainage-work is constructed, maintained or projected by Government, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct the Collector

(a) to ascertain the proprietors, sub-proprietors or farmers, whose villages or estates are or will be, in the judgment of the Collector, benefited by such canal or drainage-work, and

(b) to set down in a list, having due regard to the circumstances of the district and of the several proprietors, sub-proprietors or farmers, the number of labourers which shall be furnished by any of the said persons, jointly or severally, from any such village or estate, for employment on any such canal or drainage-work when required as hereinafter provided.

The Collector may, from time to time, add to or alter such list or any part thereof.

Procedure for obtaining labour for works urgently required.

65. Whenever it appears to a Divisional Canal Officer duly authorized by the Local Government, that, unless some work is immediately executed, such serious damage will happen to any canal or drainage-work as to cause sudden and extensive public injury,

and that the labourers necessary for the proper execution thereof cannot be obtained in the ordinary manner within the time that can be allowed for the execution of such work so as to prevent such injury,

the said officer may require any person named in such list to furnish as many labourers (not exceeding the number which, according to the said list, he is liable to supply) as to the said officer seem necessary for the immediate execution of such work.

Every requisition so made shall be in writing, and shall state

(a) the nature and locality of the work to be done,

(b) the number of labourers to be supplied by the person upon whom the requisition is made, and

(c) the approximate time for which and the day on which the labourers will be required;

and a copy thereof shall be immediately sent to the Superintending Canal Officer for the information of the Local Government.

The Local Government shall fix, and may from time to time alter, the rates to be paid to any such labourers: provided that such rates shall exceed the highest rates for the time being paid in the neighbourhood for similar work. In the case of every such labourer, the payment shall continue for the whole period during which he is, in consequence of the provisions of this Part, prevented from following his ordinary occupation.

The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct that the provisions of this Part shall apply, either permanently or temporarily (as the case may be), to any district or part of a district for the purpose of effecting necessary annual silt-clearances, or to prevent the proper operation of a canal or drainage-work being stopped or so much interfered with as to stop the established course of irrigation or drainage.

Liability of labourers under requisition.

66. When any requisition has been made on any person named in the said list, every labourer ordinarily resident within the village or estate of such person shall be liable to supply, and to continue to supply, his labour, for the purposes aforesaid.

PART IX.

OF JURISDICTION.

Jurisdiction under this Act of Civil Courts.

67. Except where herein otherwise provided, all claims against Government in respect of anything done under this Act may be tried by the Civil Courts; but no such Court shall in any case pass an order as to the supply of canal-water to any crop sown or growing at the time of such order.

Settlement of differences as to mutual rights and liabilities of persons interested in water-course.

68. Whenever a difference arises between two or more persons in regard to their mutual rights or liabilities in respect of the use, construction, or maintenance of a water-course, any such person may apply in writing to the Divisional Canal Officer stating the matter in dispute. Such officer shall thereupon give notice to the other persons interested that, on a day to be named in such notice, he will proceed to enquire into the said matter. And, after such enquiry, he shall pass his order thereon, unless he transfers (as he is hereby empowered to do) the matter to the Collector, who shall thereupon enquire into and pass his order on the said matter.

Such order shall be final as to the use or distribution of water for any crop sown or growing at the time when such order is made, and shall thereafter remain in force until set aside by the decree of a Civil Court.

Power to summon and examine witnesses.

69. Any officer empowered under this Act to conduct any inquiry may exercise all such powers connected with the summoning and examining of witnesses, as are conferred on Civil Courts by the Code of Civil Procedure; and every such inquiry shall be deemed a judicial proceeding.

PART X.

OF OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Offences under Act.

70. Whoever, without proper authority and voluntarily, does any of the acts following, that is to say,—

(1) damages, alters, enlarges or obstructs any canal or drainage-work;

(2) interferes with, increases or diminishes the supply of water in, or the flow of water from, through, over or under, any canal or drainage-work;

(3) interferes with or alters the flow of water in any river or stream, so as to endanger, damage or render less useful any canal or drainage-work;

(4) being responsible for the maintenance of a water-course, or using a water-course, neglects to take proper precautions for the prevention of waste of the water thereof, or interferes with the authorized distribution of the water therefrom, or uses such water in an unauthorized manner;

(5) corrupts or fouls the water of any canal so as to render it less fit for the purposes for which it is ordinarily used;

(6) causes any vessel to enter or navigate any canal contrary to the rules for the time being prescribed by the Local Government for entering or navigating such canal;

(7) while navigating on any canal, neglects to take proper precautions for the safety of the canal and of vessels thereon;

(8) being liable to furnish labourers under Part VIII of this Act, fails, without reasonable cause, to supply or to assist in supplying the labourers required of him;

(9) being a labourer liable to supply his labour under Part VIII of this Act, neglects, without reasonable cause, so to supply, and to continue to supply, his labour;

(10) destroys or moves any level-mark or water-gauge fixed by the authority of a public servant;

(11) passes, or causes animals or vehicles to pass, on or across any of the works, banks or channels of a canal or drainage-work contrary to rules made under this Act, after he has been desired to desist therefrom;

(12) violates any rule made under this Act, for breach whereof a penalty may be incurred,

Penalty.

shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate of such class as the Local Government directs in this behalf, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one month, or to both.

Saving of prosecution under other laws.

71. Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any offence punishable under this Act: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Compensation to person injured.

72. Whenever any person is fined for an offence under this Act, the Magistrate may direct that the whole or any part of such fine may be paid by way of compensation to the person injured by such offence.

Power to arrest without warrant.

73. Any person in charge of or employed upon any canal or drainage-work, may remove from the lands or buildings belonging thereto, or may take into custody without a warrant and take forthwith before a Magistrate or to the nearest police-station, to be dealt with according to law, any person who, within his view, commits any of the following offences:

(1) wilfully damages or obstructs any canal or drainage-work;

(2) without proper authority interferes with the supply or flow of water in or from any canal or drainage-work, or in any river or stream, so as to endanger, damage or render less useful any canal or drainage-work.

Definition of 'Canal.'

74. In this Part the word 'Canal' shall (unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context) be deemed to include also all lands occupied by Government for the purposes of canals, and all buildings, machinery, fences, gates and other erections, trees, crops, plantations or other produce, occupied by or belonging to Government, upon such lands.

PART XI.

OF SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Power to make, alter and cancel rules.

75. The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules to regulate the following matters:—

(1) the proceedings of any officer who, under any provision of this Act, is required or empowered to take action in any matter;

(2) the cases in which, and the officers to whom, and the conditions subject to which, orders and decisions given under any provision of this Act, and not expressly provided for as regards appeal, shall be appealable;

(3) the persons by whom, the time, place or manner at or in which, anything for the doing of which provision is made in this Act, shall be done;

(4) the amount of any charge made under this Act;

(5) and generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The Local Government may from time to time, with the like sanction, alter or cancel any rules so made.

Publication of rules.

Such rules, alterations and cancelments shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
VII of 1815.	An Act for regulating the Levy of Water-rent, Tolls, and Dues on certain Canals for Irrigation and Navigation, constructed by Government in the North-Western Provinces, and for the Protection of the said Canals from Injury.	The whole.
XIV of 1863.	An Act to amend Act X of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the Recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).	Section fifteen.
XII of 1866.	An Act to provide for the compulsory taking of rights to form and maintain private water-courses from public works of irrigation.	The whole.
XXX of 1871.	An Act to regulate Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage in the Panjáb.	The whole.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th February 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month :—

No. 4 of 1873.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT BILL, 1873.

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A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to the territories under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, except the Jhánsí Division, the Province of Kumaon, the Terai Parganas, the Parganas of Agori, Singrauli and Bichipúr, and the tract of country known as Jaunsár Báwar;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Acts repealed.

2. Act No. X of 1859 (*to amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), Act No. XIV of 1863 (*to amend Act X of* 1859) and Act XXII of 1872 (*to explain and amend Act* No. X of 1859) are hereby repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

'Land.'

(1.) 'Land' means land assessed, or liable to be assessed, and land the revenue whereof has been assigned or released by Government:

'Rent.'

(2.) 'Rent' means whatever is payable by the tenant on account of the use or occupation of land:

'Tenant.'

(3.) 'Tenant' means any occupant of land, who is, or, but for a special contract, would be, liable to pay rent therefor:

'Landlord.'

(4.) 'Landlord' means the person to whom a tenant is liable to pay rent:

'Seer.'

(5.) For the purposes of this Act, 'Seer' means—

(*a.*) land which was recorded as seer at last settlement, and has been continuously so recorded since; or,

(*b.*) land continuously cultivated by the proprietor himself, with his own stock or by hired labour, for twelve years; or,

(*c.*) land which is recognized by village-custom as the special holding of a co-sharer, and is treated as such in the distribution of profits or charges among the co-sharers:

'Arrear of rent or revenue.'

(6.) An 'arrear of rent or revenue' means any instalment of rent or revenue which is not paid on or before the day when the same became due, whether under written engagement, or according to law or local usage:

'Collector of the District.'

(7.) 'Collector of the District' means the Officer in charge of the Revenue Administration of the District:

'Civil Jail.'

(8.) 'Civil Jail' means the civil jail of the District, and includes any place appointed by the Local Government for the confinement of prisoners under sentence of any Court constituted under this Act:

'Názir.'

(9.) 'Názir' includes any officer of a Court who is authorised to serve or execute its process.

CHAPTER II.

RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF LANDLORD AND TENANTS.

Persons holding land at fixed rent without change since permanent settlement to continue to hold at such rates.

4. Persons possessing a permanent transferable interest in land, intermediate between the proprietor of an estate and the tenants, and who, in the permanently-settled districts, hold (otherwise than under a terminable lease) at a fixed rent which has not been changed from the time of the permanent settlement, shall continue to hold at such rent.

Tenants holding land at fixed rates to have right of occupancy at those rates.

5. Tenants who, in the permanently-settled districts, hold lands at fixed rates which have not been changed since the permanent settlement, shall have a right of occupancy at those rates, and shall be called 'tenants with a right of occupancy at fixed rates.'

Presumption where rent of land not changed for 20 years.

6. Whenever, in any suit under this Act, it is proved that the rent at which land is held by a tenant, or person mentioned in section four, has not been changed for a period of twenty years next before the commencement of the suit, it shall be presumed that the land has been held at that rent from the time of the permanent settlement, unless the contrary be shown, or unless it be proved that such rent was fixed at some later period.

Tenants with right of occupancy at privileged rates.

7. All tenants in a village who have lost their proprietary rights in such village, or whose ancestors have lost such rights since the introduction of British Rule, and all persons who may lose such rights hereafter, in any of the ways following, namely:—

(1.) by sale for arrears of revenue:

(2.) by sale in execution of a decree of a Civil or Revenue Court:

(3.) by private agreement, sale or mortgage:

(4.) by confiscation under Act No. XI of 1857 or Act No. XIV of 1857,

shall have a right of occupancy at privileged rates in any lands, situated in such village, cultivated by them at the time of the passing of this Act, or at the date of their ceasing to be proprietors, if such date is subsequent to the passing of this Act.

Right of occupancy of tenant cultivating or holding land for 12 years.

8. Every tenant who has held or cultivated land continuously for twelve years has a right of occupancy in the land so held or cultivated by him.

The holding of the father or other person from whom the tenant inherits, shall be deemed to be the holding of the tenant within the meaning of this section:

Tenants barred from such right.

Provided, that no right of occupancy shall be acquired under this section after the passing of this Act—

(1.) by any tenant in land sub-let by him to others:

(2.) by any tenant in land which he holds from an occupancy or privileged tenant, or tenant holding at fixed rates:

(3.) by any tenant in seer land:

(4.) by any tenant in land held by him under a written contract, expressly stipulating that he shall acquire no right of occupancy in such land:

(5.) by any tenant in land held by him on condition of service.

Rights under sections 5, 7 and 8 when transferable.

9. All rights of occupancy acquired under sections five, seven and eight, shall be heritable, but not transferable *inter vivos*, except when they are transferable by local custom.

1.—*Leases.*

Lease to which tenant is entitled.

10. Every tenant is entitled to receive from the person to whom the rent of the land held or cultivated by him is payable, a lease containing the following particulars:—

(*a.*) the quantity of such land; and, where the fields have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each field:

(*b.*) the amount of annual rent:

(*c.*) the instalments in which the same is to be paid:

(*d.*) any special conditions of the lease:

(*e.*) if the rent is payable in kind, the proportion to be delivered and mode of valuation, and the time and manner and place of delivery.

Leases to which tenants having right of occupancy are entitled.

11. Tenants having a right of occupancy are entitled to receive leases at rates of rent determined in accordance with the provisions contained in sections eighteen and twenty.

Leases to which tenants not having right of occupancy are entitled.

12. Tenants not having a right of occupancy are entitled to leases only on such terms as may be agreed upon between them and their landlord:

Provided that no lease shall be granted, and no rent of land shall be fixed, by any landlord, for any period exceeding the term of his own engagements with Government for his land; and that, in case any lease is granted, or the rent of the land be fixed for any longer period, the lease or engagement shall be null and void for the excess beyond such term.

Landlord granting lease entitled to counterpart engagement.

13. Every landlord who grants a lease is entitled to receive a reciprocal engagement from the tenant, executed by the tenant, and conformable with the terms of the lease.

The tender to any tenant of a lease, such as the tenant is entitled to receive, shall entitle the person to whom the rent is payable to receive a reciprocal engagement from such tenant.

Relinquishment of land by tenant.

14. Every tenant holding from year to year shall continue liable for the rent of the land in his holding for the ensuing year, unless on or before the first day of May in any year he gives notice in writing to the landlord, or his recognized agent, of his desire to relinquish such land at the close of the agricultural year, and relinquishes it accordingly:

or unless it has been let to any other person by such landlord or agent.

Service of notice through tahsíldár, if landlord or agent refuse to receive it.

15. If the landlord or his agent refuse to receive such notice, and to sign a receipt for the same, the tenant may make an application to the tahsíldár, who shall cause the notice to be served on such landlord or agent, the tenant paying the costs of service.

Mode of serving notice.

16. The notice shall, if practicable, be served personally on the landlord or agent; but if he cannot be found, service may be made by affixing the notice at his usual place of residence, or if he does not reside in the district wherein the land is situated, at the *chaupál*, or other conspicuous place in the village where the land is situate.

Determination of class of tenure of tenant.

On the application of any tenant to have his class of tenure determined the Collector shall determine the class to which he belongs, namely,

whether he has a right of occupancy at fixed rates

or a right of occupancy at privileged rates,

or a right of occupancy only,

or whether he is a tenant without a right of occupancy.

2.—*Enhancement and Abatement of Rent.*

Bar to enhancement of rent of tenants with right of occupancy at fixed rates.

17. The rent paid by tenants with right of occupancy at fixed rates shall not be liable to enhancement.

Enhancement in case of tenants with privileged right of occupancy.

18. The rent paid by tenants having a privileged right of occupancy shall not be enhanced except by decree passed in a suit brought under this Act, or by an order passed by a Settlement Officer under the law for the time being in force;

and such rent shall be raised to a rate which shall be two annas in the rupee less than the rate which they would have to pay under section nineteen, if they were occupancy tenants.

Enhancement after decree fixing rent.

19. After the passing of such decree or order, the rent so fixed shall not be liable to enhancement during the term of settlement in the temporarily-settled districts;

or, in the permanently-settled districts, for thirty years from the date of such decree or order.

Enhancement in case of tenants with right of occupancy under section 8.

20. The rent paid by tenants with right of occupancy under section eight shall not be liable to enhancement, except—

(1.) by a written agreement, to be attested before the Kánungo:

(2.) by order of a Settlement Officer passed under the North-Western Provinces Revenue Act, section seventy-six:

(3.) by suit under this Act.

Ground for enhancement.

Enhancement shall be decreed or ordered only on the ground that the rate of rent paid by such tenant is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of tenants for land of a similar quality, with similar advantages in villages of a similar quality, with similar advantages.

The word 'class' shall not be deemed to include caste, unless it is proved that, by the local custom, caste is taken into account in the determination of the rate of rent:

Selection of villages for comparison.

Provided that, whenever the district or tahsíl, or other local area in which such land is situated, shall have been divided by the Settlement Officer into circles of like capacity and soil, the villages of similar quality, with like advantages, for the purpose of this section, shall be selected from the villages in such circles.

When the Settlement Officer has not divided the district or other local area as aforesaid, the Court shall select, for the purpose of comparison, villages of similar quality and with similar advantages, from the tahsíl in which the land to be enhanced is situated, or a tahsíl immediately adjacent.

Enhancement, in case of tenant with right of occupancy, after fixing of rent by decree.

21. After the rent of any tenant with right of occupancy under section eight has been fixed by any decree under this Act, such rent shall not be liable to enhancement for the period of ten years after passing of such decree, or until the period of settlement of the district shall lapse, whichever term shall first expire:

Cases excepted.

Nothing in this section applies—

(1.) to cases in which land has been gained by alluvion after the date of such decree;

(2.) to cases in which the area of the tenant's holding has been added to since the date of such decree;

(3.) to cases in which the productive powers of the land have been increased, otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the tenant, after the date of such decree.

Time for instituting suits for enhancement.

22. Suits for enhancement must be brought on or before the fifteenth day of November preceding the agricultural year for which enhancement is sought,

Decrees when to take effect.

and all decrees for enhancement passed under the last preceding section shall take effect from the first day of July next following the date of the decree.

Bar to enhancement except by agreement or under decree.

23. No tenant shall be liable to pay rent in excess of that payable in the last preceding year,

unless the parties have agreed as to the rent to be paid, and have attested their agreement before the Kánungo of the pargana,

or unless the rent has been enhanced by decree of Court.

Grounds of claim to abatement by tenant with right of occupancy.

24. Every tenant having a right of occupancy shall be entitled to claim an abatement of the rent previously paid by him on either of the following grounds:—

1*st*,—That the area of the land has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise:

2*nd*,—That the productive powers of the land have been decreased by any cause beyond the power of the tenant.

3.—*On Commutation of Rent and Payment in Kind.*

Commutation of rents in kind to fixed money payment.

25. In all cases in which rents have heretofore been paid in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, any officer employed in making or revising the settlement of the land-revenue, may, on a suit instituted, either by the tenant, not being a tenant-at-will, or by the landlord, make a decree commuting such rent into a fixed money payment.

The rate or amount of rent thus fixed shall be binding upon the parties concerned, subject to the provisions of this Act, and shall take effect from the first day of July next following the date of the decree.

Power to apply provisions of section to districts;

The Local Government may, by a notification in the official Gazette,

(*a*.) declare the provisions of this section applicable to any district or portion of a district, whether under settlement or not,

to empower officers to decide suits,

(*b*.) declare what officers are empowered to hear and decide suits for the commutation of rents in kind, or rents paid by an estimated value of a portion of the crop, to fixed money payments; and

and to lay down rules

(*c*.) lay down rules determining the circumstances under which such suits may be heard or refused, and the principles to be followed in their adjudication.

Application by tenant for deputation of officer to divide, produce or appraise crop, when landlord neglects to attend.

26. Wherever rent is taken by division of the produce in kind, or by estimate or appraisement of the standing crop, or other procedure of a similar nature, requiring the presence both

of the cultivator and proprietor, either personally or by a representative,

if the landlord or his agent neglect to attend at the proper time,

the tenant may present an application to the tahsíldár, requesting that a proper officer be deputed to make the division, estimate or appraisement.

Procedure on such application.

27. On receiving such application, the tahsíldár shall issue a written notice to the landlord to attend on the date and at the time specified in the notice, and shall depute an officer before whom such division, estimate or appraisement, shall be made.

If the landlord fails to attend, the officer shall call in three other tenants of the estate, as assessors, to divide the grain or appraise the crops, and shall decide the amount of rent payable by the tenant according to their award, and shall give the tenant a written authority to divide the grain or cut the crops.

Such decision shall be final, and any suit brought to set it aside shall be dismissed with costs.

4.—*Ejectment.*

Liability of tenant to pay interest on arrear and to be ejected.

28. When an arrear of rent remains due from any tenant on the thirtieth day of June, such tenant shall be liable to pay interest on such arrear at twelve per cent. per annum, and to be ejected from the land in respect of which the arrear is due:

Bar to ejectment without decree.

Provided that no tenant having a right of occupancy, or holding under a lease the term of which has not expired, shall be ejected otherwise than in execution of a decree or order under the provisions of this Act.

Ejectment not to be decreed for certain breaches of lease.

No ejectment of a tenant or cancelment of a lease shall be decreed on account of any breach of the lease which is not detrimental to the land demised, or which is not inconsistent with the purpose for which the land was demised.

Procedure for ejectment of tenant with right of occupancy, or holding under unexpired lease.

29. If the landlord desire to eject a tenant with right of occupancy, or a tenant holding under an unexpired lease, against whom a decree for arrears has been passed and remains unexecuted, he may, after the end of the agricultural year in which such arrears accrued, apply to the Court, and the Court on receiving such application shall (subject to the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, and of section one hundred and sixty of this Act) cause a notice to be served on the tenant directing him to pay the amount due by the decree into Court within fifteen days from receipt of the notice. If such amount be not so paid, the Court shall eject the tenant.

In case of tenant for limited period, landlord may serve notice.

30. If the landlord desire to eject a tenant not having a right of occupancy, or any other tenant holding only for a limited period, after the determination of his lease or tenancy, he shall serve a written notice on such tenant under the provisions of this Act.

Contents of notice.

31. The notice of ejectment shall be written in the vernacular language and character of the village;

it shall specify the land from which the tenant is to be ejected;

and it shall inform him that he must vacate the land on or before the first day of May next following; or that, if he means to dispute the ejectment, he must institute a suit for that purpose on or before that date.

Mode of serving notice.

32. The notice shall be served through the tahsíldár on or before the first day of April in each year, and the landlord shall pay the cost of service; it shall be served personally on the tenant, if practicable; but, if he cannot be found, service may be made by affixing the notice to his usual place of residence.

Effect of failure of tenant to institute suit to contest liability to ejectment.

33. If the tenant on whom such notice of ejectment has been served fail to institute a suit to contest his liability on or before the first day of May next after the service, his tenancy of the land in respect of which the notice has been served shall be held to cease on that date: unless, after the service, the landlord authorises him to continue in the occupation of the land.

Procedure to enforce ejectment.

34. If no such suit is brought, and the landlord require the assistance of the Collector to eject any person whose tenancy is alleged to have ceased under the provisions of section thirty, he may apply for such assistance before the ploughing for the *kharíf* harvest commences; and if the Court is satisfied that notice was served on such tenant, and that no subsequent agreement has been entered into between him and his landlord, it shall give such assistance accordingly:

Saving of tenant's right to sue.

Nothing done by the Court under the previous part of this section shall affect the right of any tenant to institute a suit against his landlord for illegal ejectment, and to recover compensation for the same.

Notice of ejectment when void.

If the landlord allow the tenant on whom the notice of ejectment has been served to remain in occupation of the land, and to prepare it for the *kharíf* harvest, the notice of ejectment shall be deemed void.

Right of ejected tenant to value of growing crops or ungathered produce.

35. Any tenant ejected in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of any growing crops or other ungathered products of the earth, belonging to the tenant, growing on the land at the time of his ejectment.

Application for assessment of rent-free land.

36. Any proprietor who desires to assess any land granted free of rent, shall apply to the Collector, and such application shall be dealt with as a suit under this Act.

Limitation.

Every such suit shall be instituted within the period of twelve years from the time when the person claiming the right to assess the land came into

the possession of the estate, by inheritance, or otherwise :

Written deed of grant valid against applicant.

Provided that a written instrument of grant, given by the applicant, and specifically covenanting that the grant shall not be resumed, shall be held valid as against such applicant during the currency of the settlement :

Possession for 50 years to vest proprietary right.

Provided, further, that rent-free possession for fifty years, including two successions, shall vest in the grantee or his representative a proprietary right in the land so held.

Saving of liability for Government revenue.

But no length of rent-free occupancy, nor any grant made by the proprietor, shall release such land from its liability to Government for the revenue assessable on the same.

5.—*Compensation for Improvements made by Tenants.*

Tenants' right to compensation for improvements.

37. If any tenant make, or the person from whom he inherits has made, any such improvements on the land in his possession as are specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, such tenant shall not be ejected from such land without payment of compensation for the outlay in money, labour, or both, expended in making such improvements.

Basis of, and mode of making, compensation.

38. Such compensation shall be based on the present value of such improvements; and may, at the option of the landlord or his representative, be made—

1*st*,—by payment in money;

2*nd*,—by the grant of a beneficial lease of the land, by the landlord or his representative, to the tenant or his representative;

3*rd*,—partly by payment in money, and partly by the grant of such lease as aforesaid.

Settlement of difference as to amount or value of compensation.

39. In case of difference as to the amount or value of the compensation tendered, either party may apply to the Collector stating the matter in dispute, and requesting a determination thereof.

On receiving such application, the Collector shall cause notice thereof to be served on the other party, and, after taking such evidence as the parties or either of them may adduce, and after such further inquiry as he may deem necessary, determine the amount of the payment, or the terms of the lease, or both.

In determining such amount, or the terms of such lease, the Collector shall take into account any assistance given to the tenant by the landlord, either directly in money, material or labour, for the purpose of making such improvements, or indirectly by subsequently allowing the tenant to hold at a rate of rent more favourable than the rate at which he otherwise would have held.

Reference to arbitration.

40. The Collector may refer any application brought under section thirty-nine to arbitration, in which case the proceedings shall be in accordance with the provisions of the North-Western Provinces Revenue Act.

Right of tenant to damages for exactions in excess of rent or for withholding receipt.

41. Every under-tenant or ryot, from whom any sum is exacted in excess of the rent specified in his pattá, or payable under the provisions of this Act, whether as *ábwáb* or under any other pretext, and every under-tenant, ryot or cultivator from whom a receipt is withheld for any sum of money paid by him as rent,

shall be entitled to recover, from the person receiving such rent, damages not exceeding double the amount so exacted or paid.

Contents of receipt.

Receipts for rent shall specify the year or years on account of which the rent is acknowledged to have been paid ;

and any refusal to make such specification shall be held to be a withholding of a receipt.

Damages for extorting payment of rent by duress.

42. If payment of rent, whether the same be legally due or not, is extorted from any under-tenant or ryot by illegal confinement or other duress, he shall be entitled to recover such compensation, not exceeding the sum of two hundred rupees, as the Court thinks reasonable.

Liability to punishment for extortion not affected.

An award of compensation under this section shall not bar or affect any penalty or punishment to which the person practising such extortion may be subject by law.

6.—*Deposit of Rent in Government Treasury.*

Deposit of amount tendered by tenant and refused.

43. If any tenant having a right of occupancy or holding under an unexpired lease, or under an agreement or decree, tenders to the person authorized to receive it full payment of the rent due from him, and if the amount so tendered be not accepted, and a receipt for the amount forthwith granted, the tenant may thereupon deposit such amount in the Collector's Court to the credit of the person authorized to receive it.

Form and verification of application.

44. The application to the Collector shall be drawn up in the form (A) annexed, and shall be verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of plaints under section one hundred and seven :

Penalty for false statement.

and the person making the verification shall be subject to the penalty therein laid down, if the application contain any averment which he knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true.

Notice to issue on deposit being made.

45. On receiving the money so deposited, the Collector shall issue to the person to whose credit it has been deposited a notice in the form (B) annexed.

Mode of serving notice.

46. Such notice shall be served through the tahsíldár upon the person to whom it is addressed, or upon his recognized agent.

In their absence, the notice shall be affixed at the *chaupál*, or other conspicuous place in the village in which the land for which the rent is due is situated.

Payment to person served with notice on his application.

47. If the person on whom such notice is served, or his recognized agent, appears, and applies that the money in deposit be paid to him, it shall be paid accordingly.

Refund to depositor.

48. If no application be made by the person on whom the notice was served, or by his agent, the sum shall be repaid to the depositor on the expiration of two years from the date of the deposit.

CHAPTER III.

DISTRAINT.

Produce of land hypothecated for rent.

49. The produce of the land is held to be hypothecated for the rent payable in respect thereof;

Recovery of arrears by distraint.

and when an arrear of rent, as defined in section three, is due from any cultivator of land, the zamíndár, lákhirájdár, farmer, dependent taluqdár, under-farmer or other person entitled to receive rent immediately from such cultivator, instead of suing for the arrear as hereinbefore provided, may recover the same by distress and sale of the produce of the land on account of which the arrear is due, under the rules contained in this Chapter:

Bar to distraint of produce covered by security.

Provided always, that, when a cultivator has given security for the payment of his rent, the produce of the land for the rent of which security has been given, shall not be liable to be distrained:

Sharer not entitled to distrain.

Provided also, that no sharer in any estate, who is not entitled to collect the whole rent from the tenant, shall have power to distrain.

No distraint for overdue arrear, nor, without agreement, for excess over past year's rent.

50. A Distress shall not be made for any arrear which has been due for a longer period than one year;

nor for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable for the same land in the preceding year, unless a written engagement for the payment of such excess has been executed by the cultivator, and attested before the Kánungo.

Distraint by managers under Court of Wards, &c.

51. The power to distrain vested by section forty-nine in zamíndárs, and other persons entitled to receive rent from cultivators of land, may be exercised by managers under the Court of Wards, surbarakars, and managers of estates held under khás management, and other persons lawfully entrusted with the charge of landed property;

and also by the náibs, gumáshtas, and other agents, employed by such persons as aforesaid, in the collection of rent, if expressly authorized by power-of-attorney in that behalf:

Liability to damages for illegal act.

Provided that, if any wrongful act is committed by any such náib, gumáshta, or other agent, under colour of the exercise of the said power, the person employing such agent shall be liable, as well as the agent, for to make compensation for such act.

Persons empowered to distrain to give written authority to servants employed to make distress.

52. When any person, empowered to distrain property under section forty-nine or section fifty-one employs a servant or other person to make the distress, he shall give to such servant or person a written authority for the same, and the distress shall be made in the name and on the responsibility of the person giving such authority.

Standing crops and crops gathered liable to distraint.

53. Standing crops and other ungathered products of the earth, and crops or other products when reaped or gathered, and deposited in any threshing-floor or place for treading out grain or the like, whether in the field or within a homestead, may be distrained by persons invested with power to distrain under the provisions of this Act.

Exception.

But no such crops or products, other than the produce of the land in respect of which an arrear of rent is due, or of land held under the same engagement, and no grain or other produce after it has been stored by the cultivator, and no other property whatsoever, shall be liable to be distrained under this Act.

Defaulter to be served with written demand and account.

54. Before or at the time when a distress is made under this Act, the distrainer shall cause the defaulter to be served with a written demand for the amount of the arrear, together with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the demand is made.

Mode of service.

The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally on the defaulter; or, if he abscond or conceal himself, so that they cannot be so served, shall be affixed at his usual place of residence.

Distress to be proportionate to arrear.

55. Unless the amount of the demand is immediately paid or tendered, the distrainer may distrain property as aforesaid of value proportionate to the amount of the arrear, with costs of the distress;

List of property to be prepared and copy served on owner.

and shall prepare a list or description of the said property, and deliver a copy of the same to the owner, or, if he be absent, affix it at his usual place of residence.

Standing crops, &c., when attached, may be reaped and stored by cultivator, or, if he neglect, by distrainer.

56. Standing crops and other ungathered products may, notwithstanding the distress, be reaped and gathered by the cultivator, and may be stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used by him for the purpose.

If the cultivator neglect to do so, the distrainer shall cause the said crops or products to be reaped or gathered, and in such case shall store the same either in such granaries or other places as aforesaid, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

In either case the distrained property shall be placed in the charge of some person appointed by the distrainer for the purpose.

Sale of products which cannot be stored.

Crops or products which from their nature do not admit of being stored, may be sold before they are cut or gathered, under the rules hereinafter provided; but in such case, the distress shall be made at least twenty days before the time when the crops or products or any part of the same would be fit for cutting or gathering.

Assistance to distrainer opposed or apprehending resistance.

57. If a distrainer is opposed, or apprehends resistance, and desires to obtain the assistance of a public officer, he may apply to the Court, and the Court may, if it thinks necessary, depute an officer to support the distrainer in making the distress.

Distress to be withdrawn on tender of arrear and expenses before sale.

58. If at any time after property has been distrained, and prior to the day fixed for its being put up to sale as hereinafter provided, the owner of the

property tender payment of the arrear demanded of him, and of the expenses of the distress, the distrainer shall receive the same, and shall forthwith withdraw the distress.

Application for sale.

59. Within five days from the time of the storing of any distrained crops or products,

or, if the crops or products do not from their nature admit of being stored, within five days from the time of making the distress,

the distrainer shall apply for sale of the same to the Amín, or other officer authorized to sell property in satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Court within the circle in which the distrained property is situate, or to such other public officer as the Local Government appoints for the purpose.

Contents of application.

60. The application shall be in writing, and shall contain—

(*a*) an inventory or description of the property distrained,

(*b*) the name of the defaulter and his place of residence,

(*c*) the amount due, and the date of the distress, and

(*d*) the place in which the distrained property is deposited.

Deposit of cost of service of notice.

Together with the application, the distrainer shall deliver to the Amín or other officer the amount necessary for the service of a notice upon the defaulter as hereinafter provided.

Procedure by Amín, &c., on receipt of application.

61. Immediately on receipt of the application, the Amín or other officer shall transmit a copy of it to the Court;

and shall serve a notice in the form (C) contained in the schedule to this Act, or to the like effect on the person whose property has been distrained, requiring him, either to pay the amount demanded, or to institute a suit to contest the demand before the Court, within the period of fifteen days from the receipt of the notice.

He shall at the same time send to the Court, for the purpose of being put up in his office and in the kachahrí of the tahsíldár, a proclamation fixing a day for the sale of the distrained property, which shall not be less than twenty days from the date of the application; and shall deliver a copy of the proclamation to the peon charged with the service of the notice, to be put up by him in the place where the distrained property is deposited.

The proclamation shall contain—

(*a*) a description of the property,

(*b*) the demand for which it is to be sold, and

(*c*) the place where the sale is to be held.

Amín to suspend sale on receipt of Court's certificate of institution of suit.

62. If a suit is instituted before the Court in pursuance of the aforesaid notice, the Court shall transmit to the Amín or other officer, and, if so requested, shall deliver to the owner of the distrained property, a certificate of the institution of such suit;

and on such certificate being received by, or presented to, the Amín or other officer, he shall suspend proceedings in regard to the sale of the distrained property.

Suit to contest distrainer's demand before issue of notice of sale.

63. A person whose property has been distrained in the manner hereinbefore provided, may institute a suit to contest the demand of the distrainer immediately after the distress, and before the issue of notice of sale.

When such suit is instituted, the Court shall proceed in the manner prescribed in the last preceding section.

If, thereafter, application for the sale of the property is made to the Amín or other officer, he shall send a copy of the application to the Court, and suspend further proceedings, pending the decision of the case.

Distress when to be withdrawn.

64. The person whose property has been distrained may, at the time of instituting any such suit as aforesaid, or at any subsequent period, execute a bond with a surety, binding himself to pay whatever sum may be adjudged to be due from him, with interest and costs of suit;

and when such bond is executed, the Court shall give to the owner of the property a certificate to that effect, and, if so requested, shall serve the distrainer with notice of the same;

and upon such certificate being presented to the distrainer by the owner of the property, or served on him by order of the Court, the property shall be released from distress.

When sale may be proceeded with.

65. On the expiration of the period fixed in the proclamation of sale, if the institution of a suit to contest the demand of the distrainer has not been certified to the Amín or other officer in the manner hereinbefore provided, he shall, unless the said demand, with such costs of the distress as shall be allowed by him, be discharged in full, proceed to sell the property or such part of it as may be necessary, in the manner following.

Place of sale.

66. The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is deposited, or at the nearest ganj, bázár, hát or other place of public resort, if the Amín or other officer is of opinion that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

Manner of sale.

The property shall be sold by public auction, in one or more lots, as the officer holding the sale may think advisable;

Withdrawal of distress when demand and costs satisfied.

and if the demand with the costs of distress and sale be satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distress shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

If fair price be not offered, sale may be postponed and shall be then completed.

67. If, on the property being put up for sale, a fair price (in the estimation of the officer holding the sale) be not offered for it, and the owner of the property, or some person authorized to act on his behalf, apply to have the sale postponed until the next day, or the next market day, if a market be held at the place of sale, the sale shall be postponed

until such day and shall be then completed whatever price may be offered for the property.

Payment of purchase-money.

68. The price of every lot shall be paid for in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale thinks necessary;

Resale on default.

and, in default of such payment, the property shall be put up again and sold.

Certificate to purchaser.

When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate, describing the property purchased by him and the price paid.

Deduction, from proceeds, of costs of sale.

69. From the proceeds of the sale of distrained property, the officer holding the sale shall make a deduction at the rate of one anna in the rupee on account of the costs of the sale, and shall send the amount to the Court, in order that it may be credited to Government.

Payment of distrainer's expenses.

He shall then pay to the distrainer the expenses incurred by the distrainer on account of the distress, and of the issue of the notice and proclamation of sale prescribed in section sixty-one, to such amount as, after examination of the statement of expenses furnished by the distrainer, he thinks proper to allow.

Discharge of arrear with interest.

The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, with interest thereon up to the day of sale;

Surplus.

and if there be any overplus, it shall be delivered to the person whose property has been sold.

Sale officers and employees prohibited from purchasing.

70. Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by or subordinate to such officers, are prohibited from purchasing, either directly or indirectly, any property sold by such officers.

Report of irregularities by distrainer.

71. Amíns and other officers as aforesaid are required to bring to the notice of the Court any material irregularities committed by distrainers under colour of this Act;

Postponement of sale, and report to Court when defaulter has not received due notice.

and if, in any case, on proceeding to hold a sale of property, the Amín or other officer find that the owner of the property has not received due notice of the distress and intended sale, he shall postpone the sale and report the case to the Court,

Order of Court.

and the Court shall direct the issue of another notice and proclamation of sale under section sixty-one, or pass such other order as to it may seem proper.

Levy of charge when sale officer attends, and no sale takes place.

72. When an Amín or other officer has proceeded to any place for the purpose of holding a sale, under this Act and no sale takes place, either for the reason stated in the last preceding section, or because the demand of the distrainer has been previously satisfied, no intimation of such satisfaction having been given by the distrainer to the Amín or other officer, the charge of one anna in the rupee on account of expenses shall be leviable and shall be calculated on the estimated value of the distrained property.

Recovery from owner.

If the demand of the distrainer be not satisfied until the day fixed for the sale, the charge for expenses shall be paid by the owner of the property, and may be recovered by the sale of such portion thereof as may be necessary.

Recovery from distrainer.

In every other case it shall be paid by the distrainer and may be recovered by attachment and sale of his property under the warrant of the Court:

Limit to charge.

provided, that in no case shall a larger amount than ten rupees be recoverable under this section.

Proceedings of Amíns, &c., subject to revision and orders of Collector.

73. All proceedings under this Act of the Amíns and other officers as aforesaid, shall be subject to the revision and orders of the Collector of the District,

Power to call for reports and statements.

and the Collector of the District, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, may require the submission of such periodical reports and statements of business done by the Amíns and other officers as may be thought necessary.

Order of sale when amount adjudged due.

74. When a suit has been instituted to contest the demand of a distrainer and the property has not been released on security, if the demand or any portion of it is adjudged to be due, the Court shall issue an order to the Amín or other officer authorizing the sale of the property;

Second proclamation of sale.

and on the application of the distrainer, within five days from the receipt of such order by the Amín or other officer, such Amín or officer shall publish a second proclamation in the manner prescribed in section sixty-one, fixing another day for the sale of the distrained property, which shall not be less than five nor more than ten days from the date of the proclamation;

Sale on failure to pay debt and costs.

and unless the amount adjudged to be due with the costs of distress be paid intermediately, shall proceed to sell the property in the manner hereinbefore provided.

In suit to contest his demand, distrainer to prove arrear.

75. In all suits instituted to contest the demand of a distrainer, the distrainer shall be required to prove the arrear in the same manner as if he had himself brought a suit for the amount under the foregoing provisions of this Act.

Recovery of amount decreed in favour of distrainer.

If the demand or any part thereof is found to be due, the Court shall make a decree for the amount in favour of the distrainer, and such amount may be recovered by sale of the property, as provided in the last preceding section, if the distress has not been withdrawn;

and, if any balance remain due after such sale, by execution of the decree against the person and any other property of the defaulter,

or, if the property have been released on security, by execution of the decree against the person and property of the defaulter and of his surety.

Compensation in case of vexatious distress.

If the distress is adjudged to be vexatious or groundless, the Court, besides directing the release of the distrained property, may award such compensation to the plaintiff as the circumstances of the case require.

Suit by person claiming property distrained for arrears alleged to be due from another.

76. If any person claim as his own, property which has been distrained for arrears of rent alleged to be due from any other person, the claimant may institute a suit against the distrainer and such other person, to try the right to the property, in the same manner and under the same conditions as to the time of instituting the suit and to the consequent postponement of sale, as a person whose property has been distrained for an arrear of rent alleged to be due from him, may institute a suit to contest the demand.

Release of property on security being given.

When any such suit is instituted, the property may be released upon security being given for the value of the same.

Order of Court when claim dismissed.

If the claim is dismissed, the Court shall make an order for the sale of the property, or for the recovery of the value thereof, as the case may be, for the benefit of the distrainer.

Decree for release and compensation when claim upheld.

If the claim is upheld, the Court shall decree the release of the distrained property with costs, and such compensation (if any) as the circumstances of the case require:

Saving of prior claim of person entitled to rent of land.

Provided always, that no claim to any produce of land liable to distress under this Act, which at the time of the distress may have been found in the possession of a defaulting cultivator (whether such claim be in respect of a previous sale, mortgage or otherwise,) shall bar the prior claim of the person entitled to the rent of the land, nor shall any attachment in execution of a judgment of any Civil Court prevail against such prior claim.

Procedure where right to distrain is claimed by other than distrainer.

77. If, in any case in which property has been distrained for an arrear of rent, and a suit has been instituted to contest the demand, the right to distrain for such arrears is claimed by or on behalf of any person other than the distrainer, on the ground of such other person being actually and in good faith in the receipt and enjoyment of the rent of the land, such other person shall be made a party to the suit, and the question of the actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent by him before and up to the time of the commencement of the suit shall be enquired into, and in deciding the suit the result of such inquiry shall be taken into consideration.

Saving of right to sue in Civil Court.

Provided always, that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of either party who may have a legal title to the rent of the land, to establish his title by suit in the Civil Court if instituted within one year from the date of the decision.

Persons prevented from suing in time to save property from sale, may sue for damages.

78. If any person whose property has been distrained for the recovery of a demand not justly due, or of a demand due or alleged to be due from some other person, is prevented by any sufficient cause from bringing a suit to contest the demand or to try the right to the property as the case may be, within the period allowed by section ninety-seven, and his property is in consequence brought to sale, he may, nevertheless, institute a suit under this Act to recover compensation for the illegal distress and sale of his property.

Wrongful acts of distrainer.

79. If any person empowered to distrain property, or employed for the purpose under a written authority by a person so empowered, distrain or sell, or cause to be sold, any property for the recovery of an arrear of rent alleged to be due, otherwise than according to the provisions of this Act,

or if any distrained property is lost, damaged, or destroyed by reason of the distrainer not having taken proper precaution for the due keeping and preservation thereof,

or if the distraint is not immediately withdrawn when it is required to be withdrawn by any provision of this Act,

the owner of the property may institute a suit under this Act to recover compensation for any injury which he has thereby sustained.

Suit by owner against person distraining or selling without authority.

80. If any person not empowered to distrain property under sections forty-nine and fifty-one, nor employed for the purpose under a written authority by a person so empowered, shall distrain or sell or cause to be sold any property under colour of this Act, the owner of the property may institute a suit under this Act to recover compensation from such person for any injury which the plaintiff has sustained from the distraint or sale,

Penalty in addition to damages.

and the defendant shall be held to have committed criminal trespass, and shall be subject to the penalties for that offence, in addition to any damages which may be awarded against him in such suit.

Limitation of suits under sections 78, 79, 80.

81. Provided that any suit which may be instituted under any of the last three sections, shall be commenced within the term prescribed by section ninety-seven.

Procedure in case of resistance of distraint.

82. If any person resist a distraint of property duly made under this Act, or forcibly or clandestinely remove any distrained property, the Court, upon complaint being made within fifteen days from the date of such resistance or removal, shall cause the person accused to be arrested and brought before the Court with all convenient speed, and the Court shall, if possible, proceed forthwith to try the case.

If the case cannot be at once heard, the Court may, if it think fit, require the party arrested to give security for his person, and, in default of such

security, may commit him to the civil jail until the case is tried,

and if the offence be proved and the offender be the owner of the property concerned, the Court shall order him to be imprisoned in the civil jail for six months, or until the whole arrear due to the distrainer, with all expenses and costs, is paid or levied under warrant of the Court by distress and sale of the property of the offender.

If the offender be not the owner of the property, he shall make good to the distrainer the value of the same, and shall further be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees,

or, in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding two months.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PROCESS.

Mode of serving process.

83. Every process issued by a Court under this Act shall be under the seal and signature of the Court, and shall be served or executed by the Názir, or by such other officer as the Court may direct, at the cost of the party at whose instance it is issued.

Deposit before issue.

The amount of such cost, and, in the case of summons to a witness, any sum required for the travelling expenses of such witness, shall be deposited in Court before the process is issued:

Power to direct service free of charge.

Provided that, if in any case the Court is satisfied that a party is unable to pay the cost of any necessary process, it may direct such process to be served free of charge.

Punishment for resistance of process.

84. Any resistance or opposition to the lawful process of a Court under this Act may be punished by the Court according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of resistance or opposition to the processes of the Courts of civil justice.

Power to issue summons and warrant.

When, in any such case, the offender is not present, the Court may summon him to answer to the charge: and if after due service of the summons he fail to attend, may issue a warrant for his apprehension.

Appeal against orders under this section.

Orders passed by Collectors under this section shall be subject to appeal as provided by section one hundred.

CHAPTER V.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS AND APPEALS.

Suits cognizable under this Act.

Suits cognizable by Revenue Courts only.

85. Except in the way of appeal as provided in this Act, the Courts of Revenue alone shall take cognizance of the following descriptions of suits, and such suits shall be heard and determined in the said Courts in the manner provided in this Act, and not otherwise;

Bar to cognizance by other Courts.

and except in the way of appeal as provided in this Act, all other Courts are hereby prohibited from taking cognizance of any such suits, whether the claim be joined to a claim cognizable by such other Courts or not.

I.—Suits by a landlord—

(1.) for arrears of rent;

(2.) for enhancement of rent of a tenant having right of occupancy;

(3.) for the ejectment of a tenant or for cancelling any lease on account of a breach of the conditions of any contract by which a tenant may be liable to ejectment, or a lease may be liable to be cancelled;

(4.) for the resumption of rent-free grants, or the determination of the rent of land thitherto held free of rent.

II.—Suits by a tenant—

(5.) for contesting a notice of ejectment;

(6.) for the recovery of rent illegally exacted or extorted, and for damages on account of the illegal exaction or extortion of rent, or any unauthorised cess or impost, or on account of extortion of rent by any means not warranted by law;

(7.) for compensation for withholding receipt for rent paid;

(8.) for compensation for illegal ejectment;

(9.) for the recovery of the occupancy of any land from which a tenant has been illegally ejected by the landlord;

(10.) for contesting the exercise of the powers of distress conferred on landlords and others by this Act, or any thing purporting to be done in the exercise of the said power, or for compensation for illegal distress;

(11.) for abatement of rent;

III.—Suits by tenants or landlords—

(12.) for pattás or counterparts, and for the determination of the rates of rent at which such pattás or counterparts are to be delivered.

IV.—Suits by, and against, Lambardárs, Co-sharers and Muáfídárs.

(13.) Suits by lambardárs for arrears of Government revenue, payable through them by the co-sharers whom they represent, and for village-expenses and other dues for which the co-sharers may be responsible to the lambardár;

(14.) Suits by co-sharers for their share of the profits of an estate, or any part thereof, after payment of the Government revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts;

(15.) Suits by muáfídárs, or assignees of the Government revenue, for arrears of revenue owing to them, as such muáfídárs or assignees;

(16.) Suits by taluqdárs and other superior proprietors, for arrears of revenue or otherwise, not being rent due to them as such taluqdárs or superior proprietors.

Investigation of plea of set-off.

Where, in reply to any suit under this Act, a set off is pleaded, the Court shall investigate such plea, notwithstanding that the matter of the set-off involves an inquiry beyond the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court under this Act.

V.—Appeals.

Judgment of Collector final where amount, or value of property in suit does not exceed 100 rupees.

86. In suits under this Act, tried and decided by a Collector of the First Class, if the amount sued for, or the value of the property claimed, does not exceed one hundred rupees,

the judgment of the Collector shall be final, and not open to revision or appeal, except as hereinafter provided,

unless in any such suit a question of right to enhance or otherwise vary the rent of a tenant, or any question relating to a title to land, or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, has been determined by the judgment,

unless certain questions determined.

in such case the judgment shall be open to appeal in the manner provided in section ninety-three and following sections of this Act.

Appeal in such cases.

87. In suits in which the judgment of the Collector is final as provided in the last preceding section, the Collector may, upon the application of either party, if preferred within thirty days from the date of the decision, order the rehearing of a suit, upon the ground of the discovery of new evidence or matter material to the issue of the case, which the applicant had no knowledge of, or could not produce, at the time of trial.

In suits not open to appeal, Collector may grant re-hearing upon discovery of new evidence, &c.

88. When any such suit as aforesaid, in which, if tried and decided by a Collector of the first class, the judgment of such Collector would be final, is tried and decided by a Collector of the second class, an appeal from the judgment of the Collector of the second class shall lie to the Collector of the District.

Appeal from decision of Collector of second class.

89. The petition of appeal shall be presented to the Collector within fifteen days from the date of the decree;

Time for presentation.

provided that such time as may be requisite for procuring a copy of the decree appealed against shall not be reckoned as part of the fifteen days.

Time to be excluded from reckoning.

90. The Collector shall fix a day for hearing the appeal, and shall cause notice of the same to be served on the respondent in the manner hereinafter prescribed for the service of summons.

Procedure in appeal.

If, on the day fixed for hearing the appeal, or any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the appellant does not appear in person or by an agent, the appeal shall be dismissed for default.

If the appellant appears and the respondent does not appear in person or by an agent, the appeal shall be heard *ex parte*.

91. If an appeal be dismissed for default of prosecution, the appellant may, within fifteen days from the date of the dismissal, apply to the Collector for re-admission of the appeal,

Re-admission of appeal.

and if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector that the appellant was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the appeal was called on for hearing, the Collector may re-admit the appeal.

92. After hearing the appeal, the Collector shall give judgment in the manner hereinafter prescribed for giving judgment in original suits, and the judgment of the Collector shall be final.

Judgment in appeal.

93. In all suits other than those in which, when tried and decided by a Collector of the first class, the judgment of such Collector is declared to be final, or when tried and decided by a Collector of the second class, an appeal is allowed to the Collector of the District, an appeal from the judgment of the Collector shall lie to the District Judge,

Appeal to District Judge.

unless the amount or value in dispute exceed five thousand rupees, in which case the appeal shall lie to the High Court.

Appeal to High Court.

94. The rules in force in regard to the time within which appeals from the decisions of Civil Courts may be received, and to the manner in which such appeals are heard and determined, and to all proceedings which may be had in respect of such appeals, shall be applicable to appeals to the District Judge or High Court under this Act.

Rules as to time of presentation, &c., to apply.

95. The decisions of District Judges passed in regular appeal under this Act, shall be open to special appeal to the High Court, in the same manner, and subject to the same rules, as the decisions of District Judges passed in regular appeal are open to special appeal under the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1871.

Special appeal to High Court from decisions of District Judge.

96. Whenever a Court is closed on the last day of any period provided in this Act for the presentation of any memorandum of appeal, or for the deposit or payment of any money in Court, the day on which the Court reopens shall be deemed to be such last day.

Rule as to last day for presentation, deposit or payment, when Court is closed on such day.

VI.—Limitation of Suits.

97. Suits for recovery of arrears of rent, revenue or share of profits, may be brought within two years from the date when the arrears became due:

Limitation of suits.

Suits relating to distress, or for recovery of rent in kind, where no application for appraisement has been given in under section twenty-six, may be brought within three months from the date of the cause of action:

All other suits may be brought within one year from the time that the right to sue accrues, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act.

VII.—Applications and Appeals.

98. The Courts of Revenue alone shall take cognizance of the following descriptions of applications, and such applications shall be heard and determined in the said Courts in the manner provided under this Act:—

Applications cognizable by Revenue Courts only.

(1.) Application by landlord, or agent employed by a landlord, to compel the production of accounts by patwáris;

(2.) Application by tenant for assistance in the division or appraisement of standing crops, under section twenty-six;

(3.) Application from a landlord to eject a tenant with right of occupancy, under section twenty-nine;

(4.) Application from a landlord under section thirty-four for assistance to eject a tenant, on whom a notice of ejectment has been served and who has not brought a suit to contest such notice:

(5.) Application from a tenant to determine the value of any standing crops, or ungathered products of the earth, belonging to the tenant and being on the land at the time of his ejectment under section thirty-five;

(6.) Application for compensation for improvement, under section thirty-seven;

(7.) Application to determine the nature and class of a tenant's tenure, under section sixteen.

Notice to defendant.

99. On receipt of an application under section ninety-eight, notice thereof shall be served on the defendant in the manner laid down in section one hundred and fourteen.

Time for presenting appeals from orders.

100. Appeals against orders passed on applications by officers vested with the powers of a Collector of the first or second class under this Act, shall be presented to the Collector of the District within fifteen days of the date of the order.

An appeal from the order of the Collector of the District shall be presented to the Commissioner of the Division within thirty days from the date of the order, and his decision shall not be open to further appeal:

Power to Board to call for cases.

Provided that the Board of Revenue may call for any case and pass such orders on it as they think fit.

VIII.—Jurisdiction of Courts.

Local Government may invest officers with Collector's powers, and withdraw them.

101. The Local Government may invest any officer with the powers of a Collector of the first or second class under this Act, and may at any time deprive any officer of such powers.

Suits and applications cognizable by Collectors.

102. Collectors of the first and second class shall have as such, power to try suits and applications of the following descriptions:—

(1.) Suits for arrears of rent, clause one, section eighty-five;

(2.) Suits for compensation for withholding receipt for rent paid, clause seven, section eighty-five;

(3.) Suits to contest the exercise of the powers of distraint conferred on landlords and others by this Act, or anything purporting to be done in exercise of the said powers, or for compensation for illegal distraint, clause ten, section eighty-five;

(4.) Suits by lambardárs for arrears of Government revenue, payable through them by the co-sharers whom they represent, and for village-expenses and other dues, for which the co-sharers may be responsible to the lambardár, clause thirteen, section eighty-five;

(5.) Suits by muafídárs or assignees of the Government revenue, for arrears of revenue owing to them as such muafídárs or assignees, clause fifteen, section eighty-five;

(6.) Applications by a landlord, or by an agent employed by a landlord, to compel the production of accounts by patwáris, under clause one, section ninety-eight;

(7.) Applications by a tenant for assistance in the division or appraisement of standing crops, under section ninety-eight, clause two;

(8.) Applications by a tenant to determine the value of any standing crops or ungathered products of the earth, belonging to the tenant, and being on the land at the time of his ejectment, under section ninety-eight, clause five;

(9.) Suits by taluqdárs for arrears of revenue under clause sixteen, section eighty-five.

Additional suits and applications cognizable by Collector, first class.

103. Collectors of the first class, in addition to the suits and applications specified in section one hundred and two, shall have power to try suits and applications of the following descriptions:—

(1.) Suits to eject a tenant, or cancel a lease, on account of breach of the conditions of any contract by which a tenant may be liable to ejectment, or a lease may be liable to be cancelled, clause three, section eighty-five;

(2.) Suits to contest notices of ejectment, clause five, section eighty-five;

(3.) Suits to recover rent illegally exacted or extorted, and for compensation for such exaction or extortion of rent, or any unathorized cess or impost, or for extortion of rent by confinement or other duress, or by any other means not warranted by law, clause six, section eighty-five;

(4.) Suits to recover the occupancy of any land from which a tenant has been illegally ejected by the landlord, clause nine, section eighty-five;

(5.) Suits for compensation for illegal ejectment, clause eight, section eighty-five;

(6.) Suits by co-sharers for their share of the profits of an estate or any part thereof, after payment of the Government revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts, clause fourteen, section eighty-five;

(7.) Applications by a landlord for assistance to eject a tenant, on whom notice of ejectment has been served, under section ninety-eight, clause three;

(8.) Applications by a landlord to eject a tenant with right of occupancy, under section ninety-eight, clause four;

(9.) Applications for compensation for improvements, under section ninety-eight, clause six;

(10.) Applications to determine the nature and class of a tenant's tenure, section ninety-eight, clause seven.

Additional suits cognizable by Collector, first class, specially empowered.

104. In addition to the powers specified in sections one hundred and two and one hundred and three, a Collector of the first class specially empowered by Government, shall have power to try the following suits:—

(1.) Suits for enhancement of rent of a tenant having right of occupancy, under clause two, section eighty-five;

(2.) Suits for abatement of rent, under clause 11, section eighty-five;

(3.) Suits for the resumption of rent-free grants, or for the determination of rent of land thitherto held rent-free, under clause four, section eighty-five;

(4.) Suits for pattás or counterparts, and for the determination of the rates of rent at which such pattás or counterparts are to be delivered, under clause twelve, section eighty-five.

CHAPTER VI.

ON PROCEDURE UP TO JUDGMENT.

Mode of instituting suits. Contents of plaint or statement of claim.

105. Suits under this Act shall be instituted by presenting to the Court a plaint or statement of claim, which shall contain

(*a*) the name, description and place of abode of the plaintiff;

(*b*) the name, description and place of abode of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained;

(*c*) the substance of the claim, and its value estimated according to the law for the time being in force for the valuation of suits; and

(*d*) the date on which the right to sue accrued.

Statement by whom to be presented.

106. The statement of claim shall be presented by the plaintiff, or by an authorized agent of the plaintiff, who has personal knowledge of the facts of the case, or by an agent who shall be accompanied by a person who has such knowledge.

Verification of statement.

107. The statement of claim shall be subscribed and verified at the foot by the plaintiff or his agent in the manner following, or to the like effect:—

"I, *A. B.*, do declare that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief."

Document relied on by plaintiff to be presented with statement.

108. If the plaintiff rely in support of his claim on any document in his possession, he shall deliver the same to the Court at the time of presenting his statement of claim.

Admission afterwards.

Unless such document be so delivered, or its non-production be sufficiently excused, or unless the Court see fit to extend the time for producing the same, it shall not afterwards be admitted.

Procuring production of document in possession of defendant.

109. If the plaintiff require the production of any document in the possession or power of the defendant, he may, at the time of presenting his statement of claim, deliver to the Court a description of the document, in order that the defendant may be required to produce the same.

Contents of statement in suits for arrears of rent.

110. If the suit be for the recovery of an arrear of rent, the statement shall specify the name of the village and estate, and of the pargana or other local division in which the land is situate:

and, if the arrear is alleged to be due from any ryot, the quantity of land, and (where fields have been numbered in a Government survey) the number of each field, and yearly rent of the land; the amount (if any) received on account of the year for which the claim is made; the amount in arrear, and the time in respect of which it is alleged to be due.

Contents of statement in suits for ejectment,

111. If the suit be for the ejectment of a ryot, farmer or tenant, from any land, farm or tenure,

or for recovery of occupancy or possession.

or for the recovery of the occupancy or possession of any land, farm or tenure,

the statement shall describe (as circumstances may require) the extent, situation and designation of the same; and, if necessary for the identification of the land, shall set forth the boundaries of such land.

Return or amendment of statement.

112. If the statement of claim do not contain the several particulars hereinbefore required to be specified therein, or be not subscribed and verified as hereinbefore required, the Court may return the statement to the plaintiff, or, at its discretion, allow it to be amended.

Issue of summons; order for personal attendance or appearance by agent.

113. If the statement of claim be in proper form, the Court, except as otherwise hereinafter specially provided, shall direct the issue of a summons to the defendant,

and if the plaintiff require the personal attendance of the defendant, and satisfy the Court that such attendance is necessary, or the Court of its own accord require such attendance, the summons shall contain an order for the defendant to appear personally on a day to be specified in the summons,

otherwise, the summons shall order the defendant to appear personally or by an agent duly authorized on his behalf, who has personal knowledge of the subject, or who shall be accompanied by a person who has such personal knowledge.

Fixing of day to be specified in the summons,

114. The day to be specified in the summons shall be fixed with reference to the state of the file and the distance that the defendant may be or be supposed to be at the time from the place where the Court is held,

order to produce documents,

and the summons shall order the defendant to produce any document which he may have in his possession, of which the plaintiff demands inspection, or upon which the defendant may intend to rely in support of his defence.

and to bring witnesses.

It shall also enjoin him to bring with him his witnesses, if they are willing to attend without issue of process, and shall be in the form D contained in the schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Mode of serving summons,

115. The summons shall be served by delivering a copy thereof to the defendant personally when practicable;

or, if the summons cannot be served on the defendant personally, by affixing a copy of it to some conspicuous part of his usual residence

and also affixing a copy of the same in the Collector's office.

Endorsement on summons as to mode of service.

116. If the summons be served personally, the Názir shall endorse on the summons the fact of such service.

If personal service be not effected, the Názir shall endorse on the summons the reason of not serving it personally, and how it has been served.

Service of summons in another district.

117. If the usual residence of the defendant be in another district, the summons, together with the cost of the service thereof, shall be sent by the public post to the Collector of such district, who shall issue the summons, and return the same, after service, with the prescribed endorsement, to the officer by whom it was transmitted to him.

Deposit of cost of serving summons or warrant.

118. The amount of the cost of serving the summons,

or, if a warrant be issued as provided in the next succeeding section, of serving the warrant,

shall in all cases be deposited in Court upon the same day or the day next following that on which the plaint or statement of claim is presented to the Court.

Effect of failure to deposit.

If the said amount be not so deposited (except in cases in which the Court may allow the issue of summons free of cost under the discretion reserved to it in section eighty-three), the case shall not be brought on the file of suits;

but in such case the plaintiff may present another plaint at any time within the period allowed by the rules for the limitation of suits.

Procedure when plaintiff desires issue of warrant of arrest.

119. If in any suit against an under-tenant or ryot for the recovery of an arrear of rent, the plaintiff desires a warrant of arrest to be issued against the defendant, such defendant being resident within the district in which the suit is instituted, he shall present, with his statement of claim, an application for the issue of such warrant.

When such application is presented, the Court shall examine the plaintiff or his agent, on his oath or affirmation, or otherwise, according to the law for the time being in force in relation to the examination of witnesses, and inspect the documents adduced by him in support of his claim; and if *primâ facie* the claim appear to the Court to be well founded, and that, if a summons be issued, the defendant will abscond instead of appearing to answer the claim, the Court may issue a warrant for the arrest of the defendant.

The Court shall fix a reasonable time for the return of the warrant, and the officer entrusted with the service thereof shall, at the time of arresting the defendant, deliver to him a notice addressed to the defendant containing the particulars of the claim, and requiring the defendant, if he contest the claim, to bring with him any document upon which he may intend to rely in support of his defence.

But no such warrant shall be issued in a suit for arrears of rent due in respect of a dependent taluq, or other transferable tenure, which, as hereinafter provided, is liable to farm or transfer in execution of any decree which may be passed in the case.

Every warrant issued and notice delivered under this section, shall be respectively in the forms E and F in the schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect.

Procedure after arrest of defendant.

120. If a defendant be arrested under the warrant of arrest, he shall be brought with all convenient speed before the Court, and the Court shall commit him to custody, unless he deposit in Court such sum as may be specified in the notice.

Procedure when defendant is brought before Court under warrant.

121. When a defendant is brought before the Court under warrant; the Court shall with all convenient speed proceed to try the case in the manner hereinafter provided; and if the suit cannot be at once adjudicated, the Court may, if it think fit, require the defendant to give security for his appearance whenever the same may be required at any time whilst the suit is pending, or until execution of the final decree which may be passed thereon, and may commit him to the civil jail to be there detained until he shall furnish such security or deposit such sum as the Court shall order.

Form of security-bond.

The security-bond shall be in the form G contained in the schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Procedure when defendant cannot be arrested under warrant.

122. If the defendant cannot be arrested under the warrant, the Court, on the application of the plaintiff, shall either postpone the case for such period as to it may seem proper, in order that the plaintiff may apply within the said period for another warrant to be issued for the arrest of the defendant, or shall forthwith issue a proclamation, to be affixed in its own office and at the residence of the defendant, fixing a day for the hearing of the case, which shall not be less than ten days from the date of the publication of the notice, at the residence of the defendant.

If the defendant appear in pursuance of the proclamation, he shall be dealt with as provided in the last preceding section.

Compensation for arrest applied for without reasonable cause.

123. If it appear to the Court that the arrest of the defendant was applied for without reasonable cause, the Court may, in its decree, award to the defendant such sum not exceeding one hundred rupees as it may deem a reasonable compensation for any injury or loss which he may have sustained by reason of such arrest, or of his detention in jail during the pendency of the suit.

Consequence of neither party appearing on day fixed.

124. If on the day fixed by the summons or proclamation for the appearance of the defendant, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case may be adjourned prior to the recording of an issue for trial as hereinafter provided, neither of the parties appear in person or by an agent, the case shall be struck off, with liberty to the plaintiff to bring a fresh suit, unless precluded by the rules for the limitation of suits.

125. If on any such day the defendant only appear, the Court shall pass judgment against the plaintiff by default, unless the defendant admit the right to sue, in which case the Court shall proceed to give judgment for the plaintiff upon such admission without costs:

If defendant only appear, Court shall pass judgment by default; or decree upon admission of claim.

Provided that such judgment, if there be more than one defendant, shall be only against the defendant who makes the admission.

Proviso.

126. If on any such day the plaintiff only appear, the Court, upon proof that the summons or proclamation has been duly served according to the provisions of this Act, shall proceed to examine the plaintiff or his agent, and after considering the allegations of the plaintiff, and any documentary or other evidence adduced by him, may either dismiss the case or postpone the hearing of it to a future day for the attendance of any witness the plaintiff may wish to call, or may pass judgment *ex parte* against the defendant.

If plaintiff only appear, Court may proceed *ex parte*.

127. If the defendant appear on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the suit may be postponed under the last preceding section, the Court may, upon such conditions, if any, as to costs or otherwise as it may think proper, allow the defendant to be heard in answer to the suit as if he had appeared on the day fixed for his attendance.

If defendant appear on adjourned hearing, Court may allow him to be heard in answer.

128. No appeal shall lie from a judgment passed *ex parte* against a defendant who has not appeared, or from a judgment against a plaintiff by default for non-appearance.

No appeal from judgment *ex parte* or by default;

But in all such cases if the party against whom judgment has been given shall appear, either in person or by agent, if a plaintiff, within fifteen days from the date of the Court's order, and, if a defendant, within fifteen days after any process for enforcing the judgment has been executed, or at any earlier period, and shall show good and sufficient cause for his previous non-appearance, and shall satisfy the Court that there has been a failure of justice, the Court may, upon such terms and conditions as to costs or otherwise as it thinks proper, revive the suit and alter or rescind the decree, according to the justice of the case.

but Court may revive suit and alter or rescind decree.

But no decree shall be reversed or altered without previously summoning the adverse party to appear and be heard in support of it.

Adverse party to be summoned.

129. When both parties appear in person or by agent on the day named in the summons, or upon any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case may be adjourned, for sufficient reason to be recorded by the Court, the Court shall proceed to examine such of the parties as may be present, and either party or his agent may cross-examine the other.

Examination and cross-examination of parties and agents.

If either of the parties be not bound to attend personally, any agent by whom he shall appear, or any person who shall accompany such agent, shall be examined and cross-examined in like manner as the party himself would have been if he had attended personally.

At the time of the examination, the defendant, if he think fit, may file a written statement of his defence.

Defendant may file written statement.

130. The examination of the parties or their agents or such other persons as aforesaid shall be upon oath or affirmation, or otherwise, according to the law for the time being in force relative to the examination of witnesses.

Mode of examination.

The substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing in the vernacular language of the Court, and shall be filed with the record.

131. If either of the parties bring forward a witness on such day, the Court may take the evidence of such witness.

Witness produced may be examined.

132. If the defendant rely on any document in support of his defence, he shall deliver the same into Court at the first hearing of the suit;

Document relied on by defendant to be produced at first hearing.

and unless such document be so delivered, or its non-production be sufficiently excused, or unless the Court see fit to extend the time for producing the same, it shall not afterwards be admitted.

133. If after the examination required by section one hundred and thirty, and also the examination of any witness who may attend to give evidence on behalf of either of the parties, and after a consideration of the documentary evidence adduced, a decree can be properly made without further evidence, the Court shall make its decree accordingly.

Decree after examination, if no further evidence is required.

134. If on such examination as aforesaid the agent of either party be unable to answer any material question relating to the case which the Court is of opinion that the party whom he represents ought to answer, and is likely to be able to answer if interrogated in person, the Court may postpone the hearing of the case to a future day, and direct that the party whose agent may have been unable to answer as aforesaid shall attend in person on such day;

Party to attend in person when his agent is unable to answer.

and if the party so directed to attend shall fail to appear in person on the day appointed, the Court may pass judgment as in case of default, or make such other order as it may deem proper in the circumstances of the case.

Judgment or order if he fail to appear.

135. If on such examination as aforesaid it appear that the parties are at issue on any question upon which it is necessary to hear further evidence, the Court shall declare and record such issue, and shall fix a convenient day for the examination of witnesses and the trial of the suit; and the trial shall take place on that day, unless there be sufficient reason for adjourning it, which reason shall be recorded by the Court.

Procedure when parties at issue on question requiring evidence.

Parties to produce witnesses or procure attendance by summons.

136. The parties shall bring forward their witnesses on the day of trial, and if either party require assistance to procure the attendance of a witness on such day, either to give evidence or to produce a document, he shall apply to the Court in sufficient time before the day fixed for the trial, to enable the witness to be summoned to attend on that day; and the Court shall issue a summons requiring such witness to attend.

Provisions regarding attendance, examination, &c., of witnesses.

137. The law and rules for the time being in force relating to the evidence of witnesses, for procuring the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and for the examination, remuneration, and punishment of witnesses, whether parties to the case or not, in cases before the Civil Courts of the Presidency of Bengal, shall, except so far as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, apply to and be of equal force and effect in suits under this Act.

Case to be struck off if neither party appears.

138. If on the day fixed for the trial of any issue neither of the parties appear, the case shall be struck off under the conditions provided in section one hundred and twenty-four.

Trial of issue *ex parte*.

If on any such day one only of the parties appear, the issue may be tried and determined in the absence of the other party, upon such proof as may be then before the Court.

Provisions to apply when suits are instituted or defended on behalf of landholders by their employees.

139. When suits under this Act are instituted or defended by náibs, gumáshtas or other persons employed in the collection of rent or management of land, in the name and on the behalf of the landholders by whom they are so employed, all the provisions of this Act, by which the personal appearance or attendance of parties to a suit is or may be required, shall be applicable to such náibs, gumáshtas or other persons;

and anything which, by this Act, is required or permitted to be done by a party in person, may be done by any such person as aforesaid.

Processes served on such employees.

Processes served on any such person shall be as effectual for all purposes in relation to the suit, as if the same had been served on the landholder in person:

and all the provisions of this Act relative to the service of processes on a party to the suit shall be applicable to the service of processes on such person.

Personal attendance of female plaintiff or defendant when not required.

140. A female plaintiff or defendant shall not be required to attend in person, if she be of a rank or class which, according to the custom and manners of the country, would render it improper for her to appear in public.

Parties may employ agents or mukhtárs;

141. Any party to a suit may employ an authorized agent or mukhtár to conduct the case on his behalf,

but personal attendance not excused.

but the employment of such agent or mukhtár shall not excuse the personal attendance of the plaintiff or defendant, in cases where his personal attendance is required by the summons, or any order of the Court;

Fee for agent not chargeable as costs.

and no fee for any agent shall be charged as part of the costs of suit in any case under this Act.

Court may grant time or adjourn hearing.

142. The Court may in any case grant time to the plaintiff or defendant to proceed in the prosecution or defence of a suit,

and may also, from time to time, in order to the production of further proof, or for other sufficient reason to be recorded by the Court, adjourn the hearing or further hearing of any case, in such manner as to it may seem fit.

Court may cause local enquiry and report, or may itself enquire.

143. The Court may, at any stage of a case, cause a local inquiry and report respecting the matter in dispute to be made by any officer subordinate to it, or by any other officer of Government, with the consent of the authority to whom such officer is subordinate, or may itself proceed to the spot, and make such local inquiry in person.

Provisions applied to such enquiry.

The provisions of the law for the time being in force relative to local inquiries by Amíns or Commissioners, under orders of the civil courts, shall apply to any local inquiry made by any officer under this section,

and, so far as they are applicable, to inquiries made by the Court in person.

Record in case of enquiry by Court.

In the latter case the Court, after completing the inquiry, shall record on the proceedings such observations as appear to it appropriate, and the observations so recorded shall be received as evidence in the suit.

Defendant may pay admitted debt and costs into Court.

144. The defendant in any suit under this Act may pay into Court such sum of money as he thinks a full satisfaction for the demand of the plaintiff, together with the costs incurred by the plaintiff up to the time of such payment, and such sums shall be paid to the plaintiff.

Plaintiff chargeable with subsequent costs if he proceed and recover no further sum.

If the defendant deposit less than the sum claimed and the plaintiff elect to proceed in the case, and ultimately recover no further sum than has been paid into Court, the plaintiff shall be charged with any costs incurred by the defendant in the suit after such payment.

No interest to plaintiff after date of deposit by defendant.

145. No interest shall be allowed to a plaintiff on any sum paid by the defendant into the Court from the date of such payment, whether such sum be in full of the plaintiff's claim, or fall short thereof.

In suits for rent, third person who has enjoyed it to be made a party.

146. When in any suit between a landholder and a ryot or under-tenant under this Act, the right to receive the rent of the land or tenure cultivated or held by the ryot or under-tenant is disputed on the ground that some third

person has actually and in good faith received and enjoyed such rent before and up to the time when the right to sue accrued, such third person shall be made a party to the suit,

and the question of such receipt and enjoyment of the rent by such third person shall be enquired into, and the suit shall be decided according to the result of such enquiry:

Saving of right to sue in Civil Court to prove title to rent.

Provided always, that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of either party, who may have a legal title to the rent of such land or tenure, to establish his title by suit in the Civil Court, if instituted within one year from the date of the decision.

Provisions of Civil Procedure Code as to arbitrations applied.

147. The provisions of chapter VI (relative to Arbitration) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to suits and applications under this Act.

Court may order tenant to repair damage caused by breach of contract or lease, for which ejectment or cancelment of lease is decreed.

148. Whenever a decree is given for the ejectment of a tenant, or the cancelment of a lease, on account of any breach of a condition of the contract or lease, by which the land in the occupation of such tenant has been injured, the Court may order the tenant to repair the damage caused by such breach of contract or lease within one month,

and if such damage shall be so repaired, execution shall be stayed.

Delivery of judgment.

149. The Collector shall pronounce judgment in open Court.

Language and contents.

The judgment shall be written in the vernacular language of the Collector and shall contain the reasons for the same, and shall be dated and signed by the Collector at the time it is pronounced:

When it may be in English.

Provided that the judgment may be written in English, if the Collector is able to write a clear and intelligible decision in that language.

CHAPTER VII.

PROCEDURE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE.

Mode of executing decree for ejectment or re-instatement of ryot.

150. If the decree be for the ejectment of any ryot from land occupied by him, or for the re-instatement of any ryot in the occupancy of land from which he has been ejected, the decree shall be executed by giving the possession or occupancy of the land to the person entitled by the decree to such possession or occupancy.

Magistrate to give it effect in case of opposition

If any opposition is made to the execution of the order for giving such possession or occupancy, by the party against whom the order is made, the Magistrate, on the application of the Court, shall give effect to the same.

Mode of executing decree for cancelment of lease or for ejectment or re-instatement of farmer or tenant.

151. If the decree be for the cancelment of any lease or the ejectment of any farmer or other person (not being an actual cultivator),

or for the re-instatement of any farmer or other such person in the possession of a farm or tenure from which he has been ejected,

the decree shall be executed by proclaiming the substance of the decree to the cultivators or other occupants by beat of drum, or in such other manner as may be customary, and affixing the same in some conspicuous place within, or adjacent to, the farm or tenure.

Power to order detention in, or commitment to, civil jail, in certain cases.

152. If the decree be for arrears of rent, or for money, papers or accounts, and the defendant has been committed to jail, or appear, pursuant to the conditions of any security-bond given under section one hundred and twenty-one, the Court may order that he be detained in, or committed to, the civil jail, unless he immediately pay into Court the amount of the decree with costs, or otherwise comply with the terms of the decree.

Process against surety on failure to deliver judgment-debtor into custody.

153. If the judgment-debtor has given security for his appearance, and be not present when judgment is pronounced, and the surety fail to deliver him into custody when required so to do, process of execution may be taken out against the surety in the same manner as if a decree for the amount due by the debtor had been passed against the surety.

Process of execution against person or property, but not both.

154. Process of execution may be issued against either the person or the property of a judgment-debtor;

but process shall not be issued simultaneously against both person and property.

Applications on which it may issue.

Such process may be issued on the oral application of the judgment-creditor, his agent, or mukhtár, made at the time the decree is passed, or thereafter, upon the written application of the judgment-creditor, his agent, or mukhtár.

Form of process.

Process of execution against the person or movable property of a debtor shall be in form H or I contained in the schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Execution against movable property.

155. Any movable property required to be seized under an execution shall, if practicable, be described in a list to be furnished by the judgment-creditor;

but, if the creditor is unable to furnish such list, he may apply for a general attachment of the debtor's effects, to the amount of the judgment and costs.

In either case, the property to be seized shall be pointed out to the officer entrusted with the execution of the process, by the creditor, or his agent:

Articles excepted from attachment.

Provided that no implements of husbandry, or cattle actually employed in agriculture, or tools of artisans, shall be attached under this section.

Date and duration of warrant.

156. Every warrant of execution shall bear date on the day on which it is signed by the Court, and shall continue in force for such period as the Court may direct (not being more than sixty days), calculated from such date.

Second and successive warrants.

157. Second and successive warrants of execution may be issued by order of the Court on the application of the judgment-creditor, after the expiration of the period fixed for the continuance in force of a previous warrant.

After one year execution not to issue without notice to party concerned.

158. Process of execution shall not be issued upon any judgment, without previous notice to the party against whom execution is applied for, if, when application for the issue of the process is made, a period of more than one year shall have elapsed from the date of the judgment, or from the date of the last previous application for execution.

Execution not to issue against heir or representative of deceased party without notice.

159. Execution on a judgment shall not issue against the heir or other representative of a deceased party, without notice to such heir or other representative to appear and be heard.

No process of execution after three years, if judgment be for sum not exceeding 500 rupees.

160. No process of execution of any description whatsoever shall be issued, on a judgment under this Act, after the lapse of three years from the date of such judgment, unless the judgment be for a sum exceeding five hundred rupees,

Regulation of period in such cases.

in which case the period within which execution may be had shall be regulated by the general rules in force in respect to the period allowed for the execution of decrees of the Civil Court.

Procedure in execution of warrant against person.

161. If a warrant issue for taking in execution the body of any person, the officer charged with the execution of the warrant shall bring him with all convenient speed before the Court.

If such person does not then deposit in Court the full amount specified in the warrant,

or make such arrangement for the payment of the same as shall be satisfactory to the judgment-creditor,

or satisfy the Court that he has no present means of paying the debt,

the Court shall send him to the civil jail, there to remain for such time as may be directed by a warrant addressed to the keeper of the jail, unless in the meantime he pays the full amount, for the payment of which he is liable under the decree:

Limit of imprisonment.

Provided that the time for which a debtor may be confined in execution of a decree under this Act, shall not exceed three months when the amount decreed (exclusive of costs) does not exceed fifty rupees,

or six months when such amount does not exceed five hundred rupees,

or two years in any other case.

No person to be imprisoned a second time under same judgment.

162. Any person once discharged from jail shall not be imprisoned a second time under the same judgment.

When further liability extinguished.

If the amount due under the decree do not exceed one hundred rupees, the Court may declare such discharged person absolved from further liability under that decree.

When not extinguished.

In other cases the discharge shall not extinguish the liability of the discharged person under the decree, or exempt any property belonging to such person from attachment in execution of the same.

Diet-money to be deposited at time of issue of warrant.

163. Any person applying for a warrant of arrest under section one hundred and nineteen, or suing out process of execution against the body of any person, shall deposit in Court, at the time of issue of the warrant, diet-money for thirty days at such rate as the Court may direct, not exceeding two annas per diem, unless the Court for any special reason direct that deposit be made at a higher rate, which shall not exceed four annas per diem.

Effect of non-payment of diet-money in advance during imprisonment.

164. Payment of diet-money at the same rate shall be made previously to the commencement of each succeeding month of the imprisonment, in failure of which the party confined shall be discharged.

Diet-money spent to be costs in suit.

165. All diet-money spent in providing subsistence for any prisoner shall be added to the costs in the suit,

Refund of remainder.

and any diet-money not so spent shall be returned to the person who deposited the same.

Procedure in executing writ against movable property.

166. In executing a writ of execution against the movable property of a debtor liable under this Act, the officer charged with the execution of the writ shall prepare a list of the property pointed out by the judgment-creditor, and shall publish a proclamation, specifying the day upon which the sale is intended to be held, together with a copy of the said list at the intended place of sale and at the residence of the debtor.

A copy of the said proclamation and list shall be transmitted to the Court and shall be affixed in its office.

Time to elapse before sale of movable property.

167. No sale of any movable property taken in execution shall be made until after the end of ten days next following the day on which such property may have been so taken.

Custody meanwhile.

Until such sale the property shall be deposited in some fit place, or it may remain in custody of some fit person approved by the officer executing the writ.

Provisions applied to sales.

The provisions of sections sixty-six to seventy, so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to sales under this section.

Examination of third party claiming interest in property.

168. If before the day fixed for the sale a third party appear before the Court and claim a right or interest in any of the movable property taken in execution, the Court shall examine such party or his agent on oath or af-

firmation or otherwise, according to the law for the time being in force relative to the examination of witnesses,

and, if it see sufficient reason for so doing, may stay the sale of such property.

Stay of sale.

169. The Court shall adjudicate upon such claim and make such order between the claimant and the plaintiff and defendant in the original suit as seems fit.

Adjudication of such claims.

In trying such claim, the Court shall be guided by the rules contained in this Act, so far as they may be applicable.

Rules applied.

170. If the claimant fail to establish his right to the property taken in execution, the Court, at the time of disposing of the case, may award to the judgment-creditor against such claimant, as part of the costs, such sum as it deems sufficient to cover any loss of interest or damage which the judgment-creditor may have sustained by reason of the postponement of the sale of the property.

Compensation awardable against claimant failing to establish right.

171. No appeal shall lie from any order passed by the Court under the two last preceding sections.

No appeal from order under sections 169, 170.

But the party against whom the same is given may bring a suit in the Civil Court to establish his right at any time within one year from the date of the order:

Right to sue in Civil Court.

Provided that, if the order be for the sale of the property, the suit shall not be for the recovery of the property, but shall be for compensation from the judgment-creditor by whom the property was brought to sale.

Proviso.

172. No irregularity in publishing or conducting a sale of movable property under an execution shall vitiate such sale,

Sale not vitiated by irregularity in publishing or conducting it.

but this rule shall not deprive any person injured by such irregularity from recovering compensation therefor by suit in the Civil Court:

Right to sue for damage.

provided that such suit be brought within one year from the date of sale.

Limitation.

173. If the decree be for an arrear of rent due in respect of an under-tenure which by the title-deeds or the custom of the country is transferable by sale, the judgment-creditor may apply for the sale of the under-tenure, and the under-tenure may thereupon be brought to sale in execution of the decree, according to the rules for the sale of under-tenures for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof contained in any law for the time being in force.

Sale of transferable under-tenures in execution of decrees for arrears of rent due in respect thereof.

But no such application shall be received when a warrant of execution has been previously issued against the person or movable property of the judgment-debtor, so long as such warrant remains in force.

Exception.

If, after sale of an under-tenure, any portion of the amount decreed remains due, process may be applied for against any other property, movable or immovable, belonging to the debtor, and any such immovable property may be brought to sale in the manner provided in section one hundred and seventy-seven.

Process for recovery of portion of decree remaining unsatisfied after sale of tenure.

174. If, before the day fixed for the sale of any such land, share or interest, in execution of a decree for arrears of revenue or rent due in respect of such under-tenure, a third party appear before the Court, and allege that he and not the person against whom the decree has been obtained, is the proprietor of such land, share or interest, and was in lawful possession of the same at the time when such decree was obtained, the Court shall examine such third party in the manner provided in section one hundred and sixty-eight for the examination of third parties,

If third party claim land, share or interest to be sold, Court to stay sale and enquire into and adjudicate upon the claim.

and if it see sufficient reason for so doing, and such third party deposit in Court the amount of the decree or give sufficient security for the same, the Court shall stay the sale and proceed to enquire into and adjudicate upon the claim.

175. In trying such claim the Court shall be guided by the rules contained in this Act, so far as the same may be applicable,

Rules applied to adjudication of such claims.

and the judgment passed by the Court on such claim shall not be subject to appeal;

No appeal.

but the party against whom it is given may bring a suit in the Civil Court to establish his right at any time within one year from the date of the judgment.

Right to sue in Civil Court.

176. In the execution of any decree for the payment of money under this Act, not being money due as arrears of rent of a saleable under-tenure, if satisfaction of the judgment cannot be obtained by execution against the person or movable property of the debtor within the district in which the suit was instituted, the judgment-creditor may apply for execution against any immovable property belonging to such debtor.

In execution of decrees for money, if judgment not otherwise satisfied, execution may be applied for against immovable property.

177. If the immovable property against which execution is applied for be a house or other building, process shall be issued in the same manner as for the attachment and sale of movable property,

Mode of executing process if immovable property be a house or other building.

and the provisions of sections one hundred and sixty-six and one hundred and sixty-seven shall be applicable to the execution of such process.

178. If, before the day fixed for the sale of any immovable property as aforesaid, objection be offered to the sale on the ground of such property not belonging to the judgment-debtor, and consequently not being liable to be sold in execution of a decree against him, the Collector

Procedure in case of objection offered before sale.

shall examine the party making the objection in the manner prescribed in section one hundred and sixty-eight for the examination of third parties,

and, if satisfied that there is sufficient ground for so doing, shall stay the sale and proceed to enquire into and adjudicate upon the objection in the same manner, and subject to the same right of suit by the party against whom judgment may be given, as is provided in section one hundred and seventy-five.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A. (*See section* 44.)

I, *A. B.* of do solemnly declare that I did personally, or by my agent *C. B.*, on the day of , tender payment to *E. F.* of the sum of Rs. as and for the whole amount due from me on account of rent from the month of to the month of both inclusive. I further declare that the said *E. F.* refused to accept the sum so tendered, and to give a receipt in full for the same, and I do declare that, to the best of my belief, the sum of rupees —— so tendered, and which I now desire to pay into Court, is the full amount I owe the said *E. F.*

FORM B. (*See section* 45.)

Court of the Collector of *dated the* *day of*

To *E. F.* &c.

With reference to the written declaration of *A. B.*, you are hereby informed that the sum of rupees therein mentioned is now in deposit in this Court and that the above sum will be paid to you, or to your duly authorized agent, on application.

[This is to be written on a copy of the declaration in Schedule made by the person paying the money into Court.]

FORM C. (*See section* 61.)

FORM OF NOTICE TO OWNER OF DISTRAINED PROPERTY.

Office of Commissioner for sale of distrained property.

A. B., Distrainer.

[*Name, description and address of the owner of the property.*]

Whereas the said *A. B.* has applied to have the distrained property specified below sold for the recovery of alleged to be due to him as arrears of rent, you are hereby required either to pay the said sum to the said *A. B.*, or to institute a suit before the Collector to contest the demand within fifteen days from the receipt of this notice, failing which the property will be sold.

Dated this day of 187 .

FORM D. (*See section* 114.)

FORM OF SUMMONS TO DEFENDANT.

No. (of suit) dated

In the Court of

A. B., Plaintiff.

[*Name, description and address of plaintiff.*]

C. D., Defendant.

[*Name, description and address of defendant.*]

Whereas the said *A. B.* has brought a claim against you in this Court for (*here specify particulars of claim as given in the statement,*) you are hereby required to appear in person in this Court on the day of [*if not specially required to appear in person, state,* "in person or by an agent who has personal knowledge of the subject or who shall be accompanied by a person who has such knowledge"] to answer the abovenamed plaintiff, and you will bring with you (or send by your agent) [*here mention any document the production of which may be required by the plaintiff*] which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and all documents on which you may intend to rely in support of your defence. You will also bring with you your witnesses, if they are willing to attend without issue of process.

FORM E. (*See section* 119.)

FORM OF WARRANT OF ARREST.

No. (of suit) dated

In the Court of

A. B., Plaintiff.

C. D. Defendant.

To the Názir of the Court of the Collector of

Whereas the plaintiff in this suit has obtained an order from the Court for the arrest of the defendant, you are hereby commanded to bring the defendant before the Court on or before the day of to be dealt with according to law.

Dated this day of 187

FORM F. (*See section* 119.)

FORM OF NOTICE TO ACCOMPANY SUCH WARRANT.

In the Court of

A. B., Plaintiff.

[*Name, description and address of plaintiff.*]

C. D., Defendant.

[*Name, description and address of defendant.*]

Whereas the said *A. B.* has brought a claim against you in this Court for (*here specify particulars of claim as given in the statement*) and has obtained a warrant for your arrest, you are hereby required, unless you admit the claim, to bring with you to the Court all documents on which you may intend to rely in support of your defence.

FORM G. (*See section* 121.)

FORM OF SECURITY BOND FOR APPEARANCE OF DEFENDANT.

Whereas *A. B.*, plaintiff, has instituted a suit in the Court of the Collector of against *C. D.*, defendant, and the said *C. D.* has been required to give security for his appearance at any time when called on while the suit is pending and until execution of the decree, I, *E. F.*, hereby declare myself surety for the said *C. D.'s* appearance as aforesaid, and in case of his making default in such appearance, I engage to pay any sum for the payment of which the said *C. D.* may be liable under the decree. *If the suit be for the delivery of papers or accounts specify some sum to be fixed by the Collector.*

FORM H. (*See section* 154.)

WRIT OF EXECUTION AGAINST THE PERSON.

A. B., Plaintiff.

C. D., Defendant.

To the Názir of the Court of the Collector of

Whereas the said *C. D.* was directed by a decree of this Court, under date the day of 187 , to pay to *A. B.* the sum of and for costs of suit, amounting to , and whereas the said *C. D.* has omitted to pay the same, you are hereby commanded to apprehend the said *C. D.*, and to bring him with all convenient speed before this Court to be dealt with according to law.

FORM I. (*See section* 154.)

WRIT OF EXECUTION AGAINST THE EFFECTS.

A. B., Plaintiff.
C. D., Defendant.

To the Názir of the Court of the Collector of

Whereas *C. D.* was directed by a decree of this Court under date the day of 187 , to pay to *A. B.* the sum of and for costs of suit, amounting to , and whereas the said *C. D.* has omitted to pay the same, you are hereby commanded to levy the said sum of , and the sum of for costs of executing this process, by seizure and sale of such moveable property of the said *C. D.* as (is described in the list annexed, and) [*if no list is furnished, these words to be omitted*] shall be pointed out to you by the judgment-creditor or his agent; and you are hereby ordered to sell such property of the said *C. D.*, on some convenient day, not being less than ten nor more than fifteen days from the day of seizure, unless the amount leviable as aforesaid shall be sooner paid; and you are hereby commanded to certify to me what you shall do by virtue of this warrant.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Proposals to modify Act X of 1859, so far as it concerns the North-Western Provinces, have for some years been before the Local Government. The Act had been passed but a short time when its provisions were very generally pronounced unsuitable to cultivating tenures in Upper India. It did not give sufficient protection to large classes of tenants who held land prescriptively at favourable rates, while numbers of tenants, who had not hitherto been declared to have rights of occupancy in their holdings, were suddenly proclaimed tenants with beneficial interests. The conditions under which the rent of tenants with a right of occupancy could be enhanced, though apparently clear and intelligible, have, in practice, been found inequitable. Again, after decree of enhancement, there was no limit or term protecting the tenant from a further suit. When the re-settlement of the Provinces commenced, other defects were brought to light. It was found that the standard of enhancement adopted under the Act had led to much injustice. The rates selected as exemplars were very generally not representative rates, and the area of comparison was too limited. But the main point which forced itself on the attention of the Government was the expediency of recognising the old cultivating classes, who had at one time or other, under British rule, possessed proprietary rights.

The problem before the Government was, while giving to the landlords full and fair opportunities of enhancement on all classes of tenants, to recognise the claims of the old cultivating bodies. It was necessary that these should be compelled to submit to the proprietors, and to pay an equitable rent for their old holdings. It was equally necessary to protect them from constant and irritating attempts at enhancement, and to admit the superiority of their claim to hold at favourable rents, as compared with the classes who, by Act X of 1859, have been vested with rights of occupancy.

It is proposed to provide, in the Land Revenue Bill, for the determination of the rights and rents of these ex-proprietary cultivators, at time of settlement, by the Settlement Officer. The present Bill lays down the proposed law in regard to the ordinary action of the Rent Courts, after settlement has been completed, and in cases arising after settlement. Tenants entitled to hold at privileged rates have been divided into four classes: namely, those who, or whose ancestors, have lost their proprietary rights since the introduction of the British Rule, or may hereafter lose them, by—

(1.) Sale for arrears of revenue;

(2.) Sale in execution of a decree of the Civil or Revenue Courts;

(3.) Private agreement, sale or mortgage;

(4.) Confiscation under Acts XI and XIV of 1857.

Every tenant who has held or cultivated land continuously for twelve years has been declared to have a right of occupancy, with certain specified exceptions, in the land so held or cultivated by him. Tenants at fixed rates have been recognized, as provided for by Act X of 1859; and all rights of occupancy are declared heritable, but not transferable, except when they are so by local custom.

The object of the framers of the Bill has been, while enforcing protection for the classes termed "privileged," to alter as little as possible the existing law in regard to rights of occupancy. Hence, though a creation of our own, the rule absolutely conferring such a right

after twelve years' cultivation has been maintained. Similarly, it has been sought to strengthen the position of the proprietor in his *seer* land, by retaining the provisions of the present law, which forbid the growth of occupancy rights in such lands; and by laying down, with greater precision than has hitherto been attempted, what shall be considered *sír* lands for the purposes of the Rent Act.

On this point there is a great conflict of opinion; and the definition of *sír*, embodied in the Bill, is a compromise of the views of contending parties. On the one hand, it is urged that *sír* lands were, under Native Rule, the lands held free of revenue by the proprietor, on consideration of his collecting and paying in the revenue: and that the Government having now given him a share of the rental assets, and assessed his *seer* lands, they can no longer be considered as retained exclusively for his maintenance, or as held on any special and distinctive tenure, but should be regarded as in all respects similar to all other lands—the proprietor's *sír* being in fact equivalent merely to the proprietor's actual cultivation. On the other hand, it is pointed out that, by the custom of the country, much land, though not actually in the proprietor's cultivation, is practically recognised as *seer*, both by proprietors and cultivators; that in such land cultivators, other than the proprietor, are sub-tenants, or tenants-at-will only; and that any law ignoring this would be opposed to local custom, would be extremely unjust to the proprietors, and would not be popular with any class.

The Bill is divided into six chapters.

Chapter I defines certain terms used in the Bill.

Chapter II deals with the Rights and Liabilities of Landlords and Tenants, including Leases, Enhancement, and Abatement of Rent, Commutation of Rent, Payment in kind, Ejectment, Compensation for Improvements made by Tenants, Deposits of Rent in the Government Treasury.

Chapter III deals with Distraint.

Chapter IV is entitled "Jurisdiction of Courts and Appeals," and embraces Suits cognizable under the Act, Suits by a landlord, Suits by and against Lambardárs, Co-sharers, and Muáfídárs, Appeals, Limitation of Suits, Applications and Appeals therefrom, and Jurisdiction of Courts.

Chapter V lays down the Procedure of the Rent Courts, and

Chapter VI, the final Chapter, the Procedure in Execution of Decree.

In Chapter II, after laying down the classes of tenants as above specified, it is provided that all tenants shall be entitled to leases, but that the leases of all tenants shall expire with the term of the Government settlement. This section re-enacts Act XVI of 1842, the repeal of which has led to much inconvenience, and has opened a door to collusive leases by the proprietor, on the eve of a re-settlement of the Government revenue. The provisions for enhancement or abatement of rent differ in several important points from those of the present law. Rents paid by tenants with right of occupancy at fixed rates will, as heretofore, not be liable to enhancement. The rent of tenants having a privileged right of occupancy will be liable to be raised to a rate which shall be two annas in the rupee less than the rent paid by tenants with right of occupancy only. This class, again, will be liable to enhancement only on the ground that the rent paid is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of tenants, for land of a similar quality with similar advantages, in villages of a similar quality with similar advantages. Class, in the absence of local custom, is not to be held to include caste. Where a Settlement Officer has formed villages into circles for purposes of assessment, the standard villages shall be selected from such circle. In the absence of any such guide, the villages are to be selected from the same tahsil or from a tahsíl immediately adjacent. The rents, whether of tenants holding at privileged rates, or tenants with a right of occupancy, are to be fixed for a term of years. The sections regarding commutation of rents in kind into money-rents do not need much notice. It will, however, be seen that power is now given only to tenants, not being tenants at will, or to landlords, to apply for commutation. The following sections provide for ejectment, and modify in some respects the present law. No ejectment of a tenant, or cancelment of a lease, shall be decreed on account of any breach of the lease which is not detrimental to the land leased, or which is not contrary to the purpose for which it was leased. With a view further to avoid forfeiture of leases as much as possible, the principle recognized by Act X of 1859, in the case of non-payment of rent, is extended to all breaches for which forfeiture may be incurred. Time is to be given to the tenant to remedy the injury or breach for which forfeiture has been decreed. Thus, a tenant who has planted trees in his field will first have time given him to uproot the trees, and will only be evicted should he fail to do so. A tenant with right of occupancy can be ejected for arrears only after notice served through a Court, and after the end of the agricultural year in which such arrears accrued. Provision is made for ejectment of tenants not having rights of occupancy, or whose leases have expired. Section 33 provides for applications to dispossess grantees of land exempt from rent. Much land so held became, twelve years ago, permanently rent-free, because landlords did not sue to resume it within the terms allowed by Act X of 1859. This was inequitable, landlords in many cases being wholly ignorant of the provision; and it is now sought to provide a remedy which, while securing the rent-free holding to the tenant, if he has so held it for fifty years, including two successions, gives the proprietor in all other cases,

at each fresh succession to the property, power to resume, within twelve years, land granted rent-free by his predecessors.

The sections regarding compensation are new. The grant of compensation is made a condition to ejectment, but not to enhancement; and the compensation is to be based on the *present value* of the improvements made by the tenant, and is to be given either in money or by the grant of a beneficial lease of land, or by both.

Chapter IV defines the suits which shall be heard under the Act; and excepting that suits against agents have been struck out as being of the nature of civil suits, the sections differ little from the present law. Appeals and applications follow, and do not need special notice. Under "Jurisdiction of Courts" are specified the cases under the Act with which the several classes of Collectors are empowered to deal: the more important being reserved to Collectors of the first class, while no Collectors, even of the first class, unless specially empowered, will have power to try suits for enhancement or abatement of rent, for resumption of rent-free grants, or determination of rent thereon, or suits for pattas or counterparts, and the determination of the rates of rent at which such pattas or counterparts are to be delivered.

The other chapters, namely—

III, relating to Distraint,

V, laying down the procedure of the Rent Courts, and

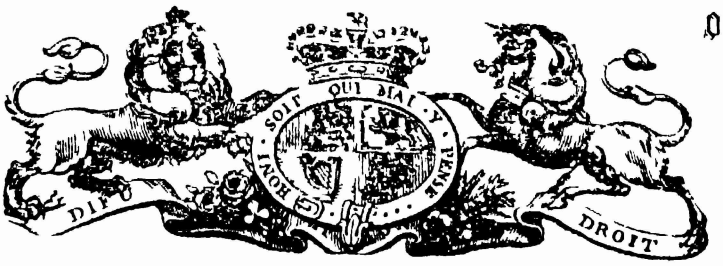
VI, relating to procedure in Execution of Decrees, re-enact, without alteration, the provisions of the existing law, as contained in Acts X of 1859 and XIV of 1863, and therefore need no comment.

CALCUTTA;
The 6th January 1873.

J. F. D. INGLIS.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 9 of 1873.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known*

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 25th February 1873.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman.
The Hon'ble R. Stewart.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble Rájá Ramánáth Thákur.

BURMA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the appointment of Municipal Commissioners in Towns in the Province of British Burma, and to make better provision for the Police, conservancy and improvement thereof, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein. He said that we all knew that British Burma was a growing province. The rural parts of the country were in a backward state, but it had several important towns

growing in commerce and general importance. There was no municipal law for the province, and it was desirable to have some municipal institutions for the government of such towns. It was not necessary nor desirable then to mention the provisions proposed to be inserted in the Bill; that would be done when he introduced the Bill. But that it was desirable to legislate in this sense for Burma would be plain enough to hon'ble members.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PANJÁB APPEALS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prolong the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb be taken into consideration. He had explained, on a previous occasion, that this was a mere prolongation of the law already existing in the Panjáb. Two amendments had been made, both of a character relating to procedure and technicalities, and both in accordance with the express wish of the Chief Court of the Panjáb and the Local Government. And the Select Committee simply approved the Bill with those amendments. That was the whole of the report of the Committee, and he asked that it be now taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that, in Section 4, the following words be omitted:—

"with the modifications subject to which it was extended to the Panjáb, by notification of Government, dated the twenty-sixth day of September 1866."

Those were the concluding words of the clause. The case was simply this:—The Government had power to extend the Code of Civil Procedure to the Panjáb, with such modifications as it thought fit: and, in 1866, it had so extended the Code with several modifications, in the first instance. The effect of section four of this Bill, as drawn, would be to revive and perpetuate those modifications. They were all of a small character: all relating to procedure and matters of technical detail. The Chief Court and the Local Government were of one mind that it was not desirable to revive them by this Bill. It was not necessary to explain what those modifications were, nor could he do so without reading out the notification. The Committee had satisfied themselves that all related to procedure and details, of which the Local Government and the Chief Court were the best judges whether they should find a place in this Bill or not. On that ground he asked the Council to accept the amendment which he now moved.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR was inclined to think that this might be a very important amendment, for it removed some important modifications of the Code of Civil Procedure, in the imposition of which he had had some hand. He believed that notice of this motion had been duly given, and it might perhaps be his own fault that he did not understand its nature and character. At all events he should ask that the Bill should not be passed immediately with such an important amendment as this.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE thought His Honour the Lieutenant Governor would find that the amendment was of no great importance. He really could not tell the Council what those modifications were, without reading out the notification, the modifications being of a minute character, and relating purely to technicalities. The Secretary reminded him that they had been repealed by the Panjáb Appeals Act of 1868. That was so. Still the Bill as it stood would revive them, and he admitted that the amendment was a substantial one, though not in an important matter. The Committee had satisfied themselves that they related merely to those matters of procedure and technicality on which the opinion of the Judges and the Local Government were entitled to be heard with respect. If the Council desired it, he would send for the notification and read it through: he could not explain

the modifications in any other way. If the Council would take the opinion of the local authorities as conclusive on that point, well and good: if not, he must, with the help of the notification, explain to them every one of those modifications.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT thought that perhaps the best course would be for the Council to make the amendment now, and that the passing of the Bill should stand over for a week to enable His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and other hon'ble members to enquire into the matter and satisfy themselves. Perhaps, in the meantime, the hon'ble member in charge of the Legislative Department would cause the necessary papers to be circulated in order to let hon'ble members see the effect of the amendment.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR was not aware when he made the observation that the hon'ble member himself had not studied those modifications of the law as he now rather gathered to be the case. He was quite willing to assume that the local authorities were probably right, but he thought the Council would stultify itself if they passed this amendment without having heard what those modifications were. His impression was that those modifications were of an important character. When the Code was introduced into Oudh and other provinces, we made some important modifications under the authority reserved to the Government. Without having those modifications before them, it was impossible to say whether the alterations were of importance or not. If the hon'ble member had satisfied himself that those modifications were of no importance, HIS HONOUR would withdraw his objection to the amendment before the Council; but if Mr. Hobhouse had not done so, then HIS HONOUR thought it would not be desirable that the Council should pass this Act at the present sitting, and it would be better that the amendment itself should be postponed to another day.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY, if he understood rightly, thought that this clause merely referred to the question of appeals, and not to the general modifications made in the Code by the order of extension, which were, no doubt, of considerable importance. The modification made by that order, however, in the case of appeals, was peculiar to the Panjáb, and he thought he might say, having had considerable experience of it in his official capacity as Secretary, that it had failed in its working in the Panjáb.

The Hon'ble MR. EGERTON said the notification alluded to in the Bill was passed in 1866, when Act VIII of 1859 was extended to the Panjáb. At that time it was considered that the system of appeals prescribed by Acts VIII of 1859 and XXIII of 1861 was not well adapted to the Panjáb, and it was desired to modify it when the Act was extended. The notification dealt with other matters besides appeals. It dealt with the definition of "authorized agent", and with the mode of execution of decrees against landed property, as well as with the question of appeals. After Act VIII of 1859 had worked for some time with the modifications of the notification regarding appeals, it was considered desirable to make a special law of appeals for the Panjáb, by which the procedure was made to differ from Act VIII of 1859 rather less than before. That Act was passed in 1868. When Act VII of 1868 was passed, the portion of the notification, so far as it related to appeals, was virtually repealed; and the law of appeals became Act VIII of 1859 taken together with Act VII of 1868. When the present Bill came up to be considered, the Chief Court recommended that two alterations should be made—one in section 3, to omit certain words and to add certain others, and the other in section 4, to insert the words which it was now proposed to omit, and by which the notification, virtually repealed in 1868, was revived so far as it related to appeals. It was overlooked, apparently, that this would create a very complex procedure, and that appeals, instead of being regulated by Act VII of 1868 and the Code of Civil Procedure only, would be governed also by the provisions of the notification of 1866, which had been repealed for the last five years. The Chief Court, therefore, on reconsideration,

withdrew the amendment which it originally proposed. It was by desire of the Chief Court that the old notification was revived. Now, the Chief Court had reconsidered their amendment, and proposed that the words reviving the notification should be omitted, leaving the Code to work as it had worked ever since Act VII of 1868 had been passed. The provisions relating to appeals in the Panjáb Appeals Act had been substituted ever since 1868 for the procedure laid down by the notification, and that system was now proposed to be continued. That was the whole scope of the amendment. It appeared to MR. EGERTON that there was no great importance in the amendment, except this, that it removed what would otherwise be a complication in procedure.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE feared he had been misunderstood. What he said was, that the Committee had studied the modifications in question up to the point of satisfying themselves that they related to matters of technicality and procedure, eminently within the judgment of the local authorities. Having thus satisfied themselves, they did not go on to discuss the bearing of each detail. They acted on the opinion of those who said it was desirable to keep this law of procedure as it stood. This opinion was not challenged before them. He was told now that it was his duty to explain each point to the Council. He protested against that. He thought it was not necessary to explain every detail of a measure. It was necessary for those who objected to show to what they objected. If His Honour the Lieutenant Governor wished to move any amendment, it was for him to explain to what he objected. But he would put it to the Council whether it was the duty of their members to explain all minute details until they were challenged.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT thought the best course would be to adjourn the debate on the amendment. To him, the explanation given by the Hon'ble Mr. Egerton appeared perfectly satisfactory, and showed very clearly that the effect of the amendment was to continue the practice which existed under the Act of 1868. At the same time, as His Honour the Lieutenant Governor had not had time to consider the question, it appeared to HIS EXCELLENCY that there was not the slightest objection to adjourn the debate.

The debate was adjourned.

OBSOLETE ENACTMENTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the repeal of certain obsolete enactments.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 4th March 1873.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th February 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

SANITARY.

No. 59, dated the 25th February 1873.

ERRATUM.—At the conclusion of the paper published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd February 1873, headed "Extinction of Typhoid Fever in the Millbank Prison by the disuse of Thames water," add the name and rank of the author, *viz.*—

"A. C. C. DeRenzy, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Service.

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 27th FEBRUARY 1873.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There is little change since last report. There has been some rain in the west of India, and the crops in Gujrat and Khandesh seem to have been slightly damaged by it. On the other hand, there has been little rain in Northern India and Bengal, though there have been light showers in places in the North-Western Provinces. Distress is said to be increasing in Jhansi.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from Local Government or Administration.	State of Agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
MADRAS ...	Krishna ...	February 26 ...	*Nil.*	February 28 ...	Water-supply sufficient; later dry crops suffering from grub; prices falling in some places and rising in others; markets well supplied; health fair.	General prospects satisfactory except Karnul
	Karnul ...	" 26 ...	"	" 28 ...	Dry crops failed; markets tolerably supplied; prices risen; fever and dengue prevalent.	
	Nagapatam ...	" 26 ...	—	" 28 ...	Slight rain; rivers low; crops in some places injured by unseasonable rain; harvest fair; markets well supplied; prices steady; health good.	
	Trichinapali ...	" 26 ...	...	" 28 ...	Slight rain; water-supply sufficient: crops good order; dry crops injured by rain; harvest below average; markets well supplied; prices falling; health good.	
	Sind.					
BOMBAY ...	Karachi ...	February 26 ...	*Nil*	February 27 ...	Rabi crops good; wheat 11·19 sers; rice 7·46.	
	Haidarabad ...	" 26 ...	"	" 27 ...	Weather warm. Early rabi ripening well; public health good; prices same; early cotton, melons and Indian corn being sown.	
	Shikarpur ...	" 26 ...	"	" 27 ...	No important changes.	
	Upper Frontier ...	" 26 ...	"	" 27 ...	Weather mild; rabi prospects good; gram 14·8 sers.	

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from Local Government or Administration.	State of Agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
BOMBAY—*continued* ...	*Gujrat.*					
	Ahmadabad ...	February 26 ..	„	February 27 ...	All well; wheat 11·5; bajri 18·9.	
	Kaira ...	„ 26 ...	„	„ 27 ..	Rain slightly damaged tobacco; other crops good; bajri 16·5; rice 8·4 kilogrammes.	
	Bharoch ...	„ 26 ...	...	.....	Slight rain on 15th; cotton crop almost picked; bajri 17 sers.	
	Surat ...	„ 26 ...	...	.....	All winter crops generally good; wheat 10 sers.	
	Khandesh and Nasik.					
	Khandesh ..	„ 26 ..	2·00 (nearly.)	February 27 ...	Some damage done by rain; bajri 18 sers.	
	Nasik ...	„ 26 ...	0·72	„ 27 ...	Rice 9; bajri 18; wheat 12 sers.	
	Deccan.					
	Ahmadnagar ...	„ 26 ...	0·89	„ 27 ...	Bajri 21·3 sers.	
	Puna ...	„ 26 ...	0·40	„ 27 ...	Cotton middling and being picked; very little of rabi harvesting has remained; bajri 17·44 sers.	
	Sholapur ...	„ 26 ...	0·60	„ 27 ...	Cotton and rabi crops middling; jowari 26 sers.	
	Satara ...	„ 26 ...	...	.....	Cotton crop continues good; rabi being harvested; bajri 20 sers.	
	Southern Maratha Country.					
	Belgam ...	„ 26 ...	...	.....	Weather fine; cotton is being reaped; dengue in some places; jowari 21 sers.	
	Kaladghi ...	„ 26 ...	0·20	February 27 ...	Late crops reaping; cotton middling; jowari 31·9.	
	Dharwar ...	„ 26 ...	...	.....	Late and cotton crops middling; jowari 19·1 sers.	
	Kattiawar and Gaikawar Territory.					
	Rajkot ...	„ 26 ...	0·75	.....	Wheat and cotton ready; bajri 18 sers.	
	Wadwan ...	.....	...	.....	Weather moderate; cotton and other crops good; bajri 16; wheat 13.	
	Baroda ...	.....	...	.....	Hot weather commenced; kharif crops stored; cotton-picking progressing; bajri 15 sers.	

								Public Health.
BENGAL	Bardwan	February 25	Nil	February 26	Weather fair, but getting hot. Crops,—sugarcane good; winter crops being reaped; rain wanted for spring crops.	Bardwan,—fever decreasing; 24 Parganas,—general health good, sporadic cases of cholera reported in the Barripur and Diamond Harbour sub-divisions; Patna,—health of the district good; Kamrup,—public health good.
	24-Parganas	" 25	"	" 26	Weather fair and getting warmer every day, but foggy and cloudy at times. Crops,—paddy harvested; pulse and other winter crops gathered; no crops standing except khesari and chillies in parts of the district.	
	Dacca	" 25	0·50	" 26	Weather fair and dry during first half of the fortnight, but afterwards cloudy and threatening rain. Crops,—safflower bad; prospects of other crops fair; rain as yet insufficient.	
	Patna	" 25	Nil	" 26	Weather fine and seasonable. Crops,—reaping of mustard, masur, peas, &c., going on satisfactorily; spring crops and poppy doing well.	
	Bhagalpur	" 25	"	" 26	Weather rather warmer. Crops,—reports differ, but for the most part rain is required.	
	Cuttack	" 25	"	" 26	Weather variable; crops good.	
	Kamrup	" 24	0·53	" 26	Weather very close and warm to the 21st instant, on the 22nd it rained accompanied by lightning, thunder and high wind. Crops,—mustard seed nearly all gathered; sugarcane being cut; pulse doing well; lands for aus crops being broken up.	
N. W. PROVINCES	.....	February 27	...	February 27	Slight showers of rain have fallen in places; distress increasing in Jhansi; no material change in prospects elsewhere.	
PANJAB	Delhi	February 26	Nil	February 27	Rabi ripening and doing well.	Rain much required; temperature unusually high.
	Ambala	" 26	"	" 27	Rain much wanted.	
	Jalandhar	" 26	"	" 27	Crops fair.	
	Lahor	" 26	"	" 27	Rain much wanted.	
	Multan, Rawal-Pindi	" 26	"	" 27	Agricultural prospects fair.	
	Peshawar	.....	"	" 28	Rain wanted; agricultural prospects as yet favorable.	
OUDH	Lucknow	February 26	Nil	February 27	Pea and mustard crops are being cut; prospects of other crops are favorable.	
	Faizabad	" 26	"	" 27		

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from Local Government or Administration.	State of Agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	Raipur ...	February 22 ...	0·20	February 28 ...	Agricultural prospects continue favorable.	
	Bilaspur ...	" 22 ...	*Nil*	" 28 ...		
	Sambalpur ...	" 22 ...	"	" 28 ...		
	Jabalpur ...	" 26 ...	...	" 28 ...	Crops good; previous injury by frost slight; prices stationary.	
	Narsinghpur ...	" 26 ...	...	.....	Crops promising; prices slightly rising.	
	Nagpur ...	" 26 ...	...	.....	Crops being cut; prices continue steady.	
	Wardha ...	" 26 ...	...	.....	Jowar and tur threshing nearly completed; rabi cutting in progress.	
	Nimar ...	" 26 ...	2·10	February 28 ...	Opium slightly damaged; prospects of other crops favorable; prices stationary.	
HAIDARABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	East Berar	February 27 ...	...	February 27 ...	Reaping of rabi crops nearly completed; outturn good.	
	West Berar	" 26 ...	...	" 27 ...	Rabi crops are being cut; cotton-picking almost finished.	
RAJPUTANA ...	No report.					
CENTRAL INDIA ...	Indor ...	February 26 ...	2·92	February 27 ...	Health good; opium crops considerably injured by the rain; wheat crops much benefited by it.	
	Gwalior ...	" 26 ...	0·20	" 27 ...	Weather variable; latterly hot winds during the day; prospects favorable; public health good.	
	Nimach ...	" 26 ...	1·70	" 27 ...	Poppy and wheat thriving; health good.	
	Ratlam ...	" 26 ...	4·11	" 27 ...	Since 5th opium crops much damaged.	
	Baghalkand ...	No report.				
	Sutna ...					
MYSOR AND COORG ...	Bangalor ...	February 27 ...	*Nil*	February 27 ...	Crops are generally in a thriving condition; in a few places the sugarcane crops are not good.	Agricultural prospects generally fair.
	Mysor ...	" 25 ...	0·40	" 27 ...	Standing crops thriving; dengue prevailing in town.	
	Coorg ...	" 27 ...	0·65	" 27 ...	Wet and dry crops continue to thrive; coffee trees have blossomed; generally prospects of crop good.	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. IV of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending 1st February 1873.	For Week ending 3rd February 1872.	Total from 1st January to 1st February 1873.	Total from 1st January to 3rd February 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873a.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
15th February 1873	East Indian, Main	5,44,054	6,63,599	24,48,585	31,26,559	...	6,77,974
Ditto	" Jubbulpoor	39,939	37,253	1,72,113	1,87,982	...	15,869
Ditto	Eastern Bengal	56,208	44,303	2,26,351	2,02,346	24,005	...
1st Ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	13,914	4,846	60,676	21,130	39,546	...
15th Ditto	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	87,000	96,750b	4,04,300	4,40,738b	...	36,438
1st Ditto	Madras	1,34,268	1,27,113	6,04,476	5,49,181	55,295	...
Ditto	Great Southern of India	21,471	16,270	79,937	74,161	5,776	...
8th Ditto	Carnatic	653	464	2,954	2,520	434	...
15th Ditto	Great Indian Peninsula *	6,02,343	5,01,516	21,27,144	24,11,431	...	2,84,287
8th Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	97,673	1,70,542	4,31,158	6,83,713	...	2,52,555
	TOTAL	15,97,523	16,62,656	65,57,694	76,99,761	...	11,42,067
	State.						
15th Ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,924	3,034	8,395	9,287	...	892
Ditto	Nulhatee	1,767	(No return)	7,687	(No return)	7,687	...
	TOTAL	3,691	3,034	16,082	9,287	6,795	...
	GRAND TOTAL	16,01,214	16,65,690	65,73,776	77,09,048	...	11,35,272

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.
a Two days less than in the previous year.
b Exclusive of steamer earnings.

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The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1873.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 852.

Fort William, the 6th March 1873.

THE Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India having, in accordance with the provisions contained in the 5th Section of the Indian Councils' Act 24 & 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, appointed Mr. Edward Clive Bayley, C. S. I., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Provisional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, and a vacancy having been caused in the said Council by the permission given to the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, K. C. S. I., to remain in England on furlough, Mr. E. C. Bayley has this day taken the oaths and his seat, under the usual salute, as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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No. 10 of 1873.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 5th March 1873.

No. 849.—The leave of absence on medical certificate granted in Notification No. 8C, dated 16th November 1872, to the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, K. C. S. I., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General, is cancelled at his own request, and he is granted instead eighteen months' furlough under Section 7 (*a*), Clause 2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 19th November last.

The 6th March 1873.

No. 852.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India having, in accordance with the provisions contained in the 5th Section of the Indian Councils' Act 24 & 25 Victoria, cap. 67, appointed Mr. Edward Clive Bayley, C. S. I., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be a Provisional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, and a vacancy having been caused in the said Council by the permission given to the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, K. C. S. I., to remain in England on furlough, Mr. E C. Bayley has this day taken the oaths and his seat, under the usual salute, as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

The 7th March 1873.

No. 860.—Mr. C. D. C. Winter, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of six months' leave on medical certificate.

No. 863.—The following temporary arrangements in the Central Provinces Commission are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council :—

Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Playfair, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate in the 2nd Class from the 20th December 1872, the date of his assuming charge of the Nimar District.

Captain C. H. Grace, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, to officiate in the 3rd Class from 1st January 1873, the date of his receiving charge of the Betul District.

Captain R. M. B. Thomas to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, from the date of his being relieved of the charge of the Nimar District by Lieutenant Colonel Playfair.

Captains E. A. Pemberton and T. W. Hogg, Officiating Assistant Commissioners, 1st Class, to revert to their appointment of Officiating Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Class, and Messrs. R. Logan and J. P. Goodridge, Officiating Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Class, to revert to their appointment of Assistant Commissioners, 3rd Class, from the date on which Lieutenant Colonel Playfair received charge of the Nimar District.

JUDICIAL.

The 7th March 1873.

No. 486.—The Hon'ble E. G. Birch took his seat as Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 24th ultimo.

EDUCATION.

The 4th March 1873.

No. 71.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta, *viz.*—

The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis, C. S.
H. L. Dampier, Esq , C. S.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C. S.
W. Smith, Esq., C. E.
Dr. H. C. Cutcliffe.
Assistant Surgeon K. McLeod, M. D.
Dr. Murray Thomson.
Henry Millett, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
Arthur Phillips, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
The Revd. J. Wenger, D. D.
Babu Annada Prasad Banurji.
Moulví Kabír-ud-dín.
Babu Krishna Kamal Bhattacharyya, M. A.
Babu Sat Kari Datta.

A. C. LYALL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Fort William, the 3rd March 1873.

No. 151.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 147, dated 28th ultimo, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated 1st March 1873, *for* "Mr. W. L. Willson," *read* Mr. J. Willson.

No. 153.—Dr. F. Stoliczka, Palæontologist attached to the Geological Survey of India, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from 1st March 1873.

Mr. V. Ball, Assistant in the Geological Survey of India, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 1st March 1873.

The 6th March 1873.

No. 161.—Mr. N. T. Davey, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

GENERAL.

The 3rd March 1873.

No. 202.—Mr. A. O. Hume, C. B., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, availed himself of the privilege leave of absence granted in Notification No. 194, dated 28th February 1873, on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The 5th March 1873.

No. 207.—Mr. W. E. Ward, of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce. He assumed charge of the office on the forenoon of the 4th instant.

J. GEOGHEGAN,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Fort William, the 1st March 1873.

No. 531*G.*—The services of Mr. A. C. Lyall, Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of West Berar, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

The 6th March 1873.

No. 579*G.*—LEAVE.—Lieutenant Colonel H. Forbes, Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, availed himself on the 7th of January last of the privilege leave granted to him by Foreign Department Notification No. 228G, dated 29th idem. Lieutenant Colonel Forbes rejoined his appointment on the 5th instant.

No. 581*G.*—LEAVE.—Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone, Resident in Nipal, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence from the 19th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 584*G.*—LEAVE.—Colonel J. A. Wright, Cantonment Magistrate of Morar, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from the date in April next on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant N. C. Martelli, Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, will officiate for Colonel Wright during his absence in addition to his own duties.

No. 586*G.*—LEAVE.—Lieutenant E. L. Durand, late Officiating Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana, is granted one month's leave of absence in continuation of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 72G, dated the 10th January last, to enable him to pass in the Native languages at Calcutta.

No. 588*G.*—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 232G, dated the 29th January last, appointing Captain A. J. Bannerman, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, read "with effect from the 27th of *November* 1872," instead of the "27th of *December* 1872."

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 6th March 1873.

No. 1538.—In consequence of the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. A. Fink, Mr. T. H. Biggs is appointed to officiate in Class IV of the Financial Department, with effect from the 28th January 1873, and Babu Rajaninath Ray is appointed to officiate in Class V, with effect from the 2nd February 1873.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 6th March 1873.

No. 1576.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—

DATE.	Circles of Issue.	Balance of Issue Account.	Retired by other Offices of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Gold Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	TOTAL RESERVE.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28th Feb. 1873	Calcutta ...	4,42,23,265	9,06,525	4,33,16,740	83,35,960	34,41,488	72,495	2,53,24,402	3,71,74,345
Ditto ...	Madras ...	1,09,69,410	5,55,335	1,04,14,075	53,29,149	6,513	...	18,28,463	71,64,125
Ditto ...	Bombay ...	4,90,27,765	57,79,265	4,32,48,500	1,69,12,163	84,94,593	...	2,25,35,209	4,79,41,965
Ditto ...	Allahabad ...	92,16,385	31,72,725	60,43,660	74,67,674	...	...	11,03,291	85,70,865
Ditto ...	Lahore ...	59,61,705	13,97,300	45,64,405	27,57,683	...	...	27,00,037	54,57,720
Ditto ...	Calicut ...	18,29,410	60,000	17,69,410	12,89,826	...	...	1,00,059	13,89,885
Ditto ...	Coconada ...	5,37,565	1,32,915	4,04,650	3,59,201	...	...	1,00,059	4,59,260
Ditto ...	Nagpore ...	31,50,990	6,23,520	25,27,470	15,12,983	...	...	5,47,902	20,60,885
Ditto ...	Kurrachee ...	43,73,665	20,58,285	23,15,380	16,28,144	...	...	27,00,106	43,28,250
Ditto ...	Akola ...	6,63,735	64,190	5,99,545	6,56,435	...	...	...	6,56,435
	TOTAL ...	12,99,53,895	1,47,50,060	11,52,03,835	4,62,49,218	1,19,42,594	72,495	5,69,39,528	11,52,03,835

CALCUTTA;
COMMR. OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY,
The 3rd March 1873.

H. SANDEMAN,
Head Commissioner.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 7th March 1873.

No. 1545.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added to Rule 2 under Section 66 of the Civil Pension Code after the words "or suspended" :—

provided always that pension be not increased on account of increments in pay not actually received.

No. 1599.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added as case (*q*) under Rule 1, Section 39 of the Civil Pension Code :—

(*q*.) Zilladars in the North-West Stud Breeding Establishment.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

The 6th March 1873.

No. 1515.—Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1872-73 :—

PRESIDENCY.	LATEST MONTH.			TWELVE SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND ELEVEN MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.		
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal	434,700*	457,570	22,870	5,300,235*	5,915,391	615,156
Bombay	169,553	238,260	68,707	2,060,433	2,344,225	283,792
TOTAL ...	604,253	695,830	91,577	7,360,668	8,259,616	898,948

* Instead of 44,175 chests, as originally estimated, the quantity sold in 1872-73 will be (as already advertised), in consequence of the failure of the crop, only 42,675 chests. The average price of a chest was estimated originally at Rs. 1,200. It must now be Rs. 1,242, if the whole estimate is to be made good. The figures here shown as "estimates" are adjusted accordingly.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

The 7th March 1873.

No. 1581.—Mr. T. W. Gribble, B. C. S., is appointed to officiate as Post Master General, Bengal.

No. 1597.—Mr. M. Percy received charge of the office of Post Master, Madras, from Mr. T. Rhenius on the forenoon of the 22nd February 1873.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1st March 1873.

No. 222 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer, whose exchange with Captain E. G. Clayton, Royal Engineers, Bengal, was notified in the General Orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 31st December 1872, has reported his arrival on the date specified :—

Captain Francis George Oldham, Royal Engineers, Imperial List,—date of arrival at Fort William, 7th February 1873.

The services of Captain Oldham are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 27th February 1873.

No. 223 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Corps, composed of the employés of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, to be designated the "Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps," and to be under the administrative command of the Commanding Officer for the time being of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

With reference to the above, the following appointment is made in the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps :—

To be Major and Commandant.

Franklin Prestage, Esq.

No. 224 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the dates specified :—

Lieutenant R. F. Moore,—date of arrival at Bombay, 11th February 1873.
Lieutenant H. H. Hart,—date of arrival at Bombay, 18th February 1873.

No. 225 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel John Macdonald, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, Revenue Survey Department,—for twelve months, under the Regulations of 1868.

Major Malcolm George Clerk, of the late 4th European Regiment, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Department of Public Works,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The 3rd March 1873.

No. 226 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Edward Oakes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 2nd Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The 5th March 1873.

No. 227 of 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Department of the Adjutant General :—

Colonel T. Rattray, C. B., C. S. I., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, to be 1st Assistant Adjutant General at Head Quarters, in succession to Colonel G. E. Holmes, whose tenure of service on the Staff will expire on the 16th April 1873, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 1068 of 1872.

No. 228 *of* 1873.—The services of Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 229 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Ogilvie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 230 *of* 1873.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 673 of the 3rd August 1866, it is hereby notified that the Director of Gymnastics in India shall in future be designated "In-

spector of Gymnasia in India," and that the regimental staff allowed shall be as follows, instead of that previously sanctioned in paragraph 6 of the Order :—

1 Non-Commissioned Officer as Regimental Instructor, at 1*s.* 6*d.* a day, for six days in the week.

2 Non-Commissioned Officers as Assistant Instructors, at 1*s.* a day each, for six days in the week.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 231 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major Charles Ferguson Sharpe, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Sultanpore, Oude,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 1150 of 1872.

No. 232 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Lieutenant Charles Folliott Powell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 233 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Robert Patch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 234 *of* 1873.—Captain (Brevet Major) C. A. de Kantzow, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed an extension of leave to the 19th February 1873, the date on which he reported his return from furlough to Europe on private affairs.

No. 235 *of* 1873.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following scale of Barrack furniture and miscellaneous articles for issue to Hospital Apprentices studying in the Calcutta Medical College.

2. The articles of furniture to be supplied by the Public Works Department, and the miscellaneous articles by the Commissariat Department. Requisitions for the same are to be subjected to examination and check by the respective Examiners of Departmental Accounts.

Scale of Barrack furniture and miscellaneous articles for issue to Hospital Apprentices studying in the Calcutta Medical College.

ARTICLES.	WHERE REQUIRED AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	NUMBER REQUIRED.	REMARKS.
Barrack Furniture.			To be supplied by the Public Works Department.
Boxes, kit, with padlock and key ...	...	1 per student ...	
Chairs, Barrack ...	...	2 " ...	
Cots ...	...	1 " ...	
Tables, small, 5′ × 2′ 10″ ...	...	1 " ...	
Clothes rack ...	Hanging clothes ...	1 " ...	
Cupboards ...	Dining room for dressing utensils	2′ ...	
Forms with backs, 5 feet ...	Reading room ...	2 per 5 students ...	
Gratings, 5 feet ...	Lavatory ...	1 per 10 " ...	
Lamp ladder ...	Lighting lamps ...	1	
Lamp rods, iron ...	Suspending lamps ...	12	
Punkah fringes ...	Barrack reading room and dining room.	1 per punkah ...	
Punkah ropes or canes ...	Pulling punkahs ...	As required ...	
Tables, 10′ × 3′ ...	Dining room ...	1 per 10 students ...	
Tables 10′ × 3′ ...	Reading room ...	1 " " ...	
Wash-hand stand, 20′ × 2′ 6″ to hold 10 basins.	Lavatory for washing ...	1 ...	
Miscellaneous Articles.			To be supplied by the Commissariat Department.
Basins, metal ...	Lavatory for wash-hand stand ...	1 per 4 students ...	
Brooms, with long bamboo handles ...	Cleaning roofs and walls of barracks.	2 ...	
Burners, glass, oil, common ...	Accessories for lamp ...	1 per lamp ...	
Chimnies, common ...	Lamps for night studying ...	1 per solar lamp ...	
Lamps, solar ...	Reading room for night studying	1 per 4 students ...	
Lamps, common ...	Barrack and accessories ...	12 ...	
Tubs, half-cask ...	Lavatory for bathing ...	6 ...	
Wick-holders ...	For oil-burners, common ...	1 per burner ...	

No. 236 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Captain H. C. Marsh, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Jacobabad, 5th January 1873.

The 6th March 1873.

No. 237 *of* 1873.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 94, dated 1st May 1837, the under-mentioned widow is admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the 3rd Class Order of Merit on her late husband, for three years, commencing from the date of the casualty :—

Name of Claimant.	Age.		Height.		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made.			Date of Admission.	Date of Committee's Proceedings.	For what period.	By what Pension Pay Master payable.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.					Name.	Rank.	Last Corps.				
Ram Jhari	46	0	4	10	Brahmin, Pandey	Dark complexion, thin, scar on centre of forehead, and small mole on the left nostril.	Kurrum Darudeh, Fyzabad, Oudh.	Widow...	Suba Opudhia	Subadar ...	3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.	20th March 1872.	23rd December 1872.	For three years	North-Western Provinces.

No. 238 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel John Fendall, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Goordaspore, Punjab,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel Roberts William Elton, of Infantry,—for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 239 *of* 1873.—Major E. A. C. Lambert, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed an extension of leave to the 30th January 1873, the date on which he reported his return from furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 240 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England:—

Major General G. W. Bishop, of Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 19th December 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Y. Chambers, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Fort William, 19th February 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel T. C. Hamilton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, British Burmah,—date of arrival at Bombay, 21st February 1873.

Surgeon Major G. H. Ray, M. D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the 13th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers),—date of arrival at Fort William, 16th February 1873.

Major J. B. Saunders, of the late 4th European Light Cavalry,—date of arrival at Fort William, 16th February 1873.

Surgeon Major J. C. Corbyn, M. B., of the Medical Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 21st February 1873.

Major F. H. Jenkins, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 28th February 1873.

Captain (Brevet Major) A. R. D. Mackenzie, of the late 1st European Light Cavalry 2nd Squadron Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry,—date of arrival at Fort William, 19th February 1873.

Captain (Brevet Major) C. A. deKantzow, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Fort William, 19th February 1873.

Captain C. A. Baylay, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant to the Agent Governor General, Rajpootana,—date of arrival at Bombay, 21st February 1873.

Captain H. W. Shoubridge, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 21st February 1873.

Captain J. R. Campbell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 2nd Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 21st February 1873.

Captain G. N. Channer, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 2nd Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 18th February 1873.

Captain C. H. Cantor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, North-Western Provinces,—date of arrival at Bombay, 15th February 1873.

Captain H. P. Peacock, of the late 3rd European Light Cavalry, 2nd in Command, Governor General's Body Guard,—date of arrival at Fort William, 24th February 1873.

Captain G. Logan, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 28th February 1873.

Captain H. W. Webster, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay 28th February 1873.

Sub-Conductor W. Arnold, of the Army Commissariat Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 18th February 1873.

No. 241 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Private William Harper, late of the 109th Foot,—rate of pension per diem, 1*s.* (one shilling) from the date he ceases to receive Regimental pay or allowance.

The 7th March 1873.

No. 242 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Frederic Corbett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, North-Western Provinces,—for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Major Alfred Blunt, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Arthur George Hartshorne, of the General List, Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant George Masson Abbott, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 19th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers),--for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Surgeon Major Henry Francis Williams, M. D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 243 *of* 1873.—Native Medical Pupil Shaikh Kamaloodeen, No. 202, admitted by G. G. O. No. 916 of 1871, is dismissed from the service, with effect from the date on which he proceeded on leave.

No. 244 *of* 1873.—Lance Tindal Shaik Hussain, of the Ordnance Department, Hyderabad Contingent, having been declared unfit for further service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment from the 1st December 1872, on a stipend of Rs. 3-4-11 per mensem, which he is permitted to draw at Bolarum.

No. 245 *of* 1873.—The following promotion by Brevet is made, from the date specified under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET—*To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Simpson Smith, Bengal Infantry, 3rd March 1873.

No. 246 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Colonel William Ruxton Eneas Alexander, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd March 1873.

Lieutenant Colonels Adrian Hugh Paterson, Bengal Staff Corps, and William Sidney Smith Mulcaster, Madras Staff Corps, 3rd March 1873.

No. 247 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Edward Humphrey Woodcock, 1st March 1873.

No. 248 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Gerard Noel Money, 4th March 1873.

No. 249 *of* 1873.—The following Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;

No. 14. *London, 30th January* 1873.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

PARA. 1.—I have received and considered in Council your Military Letter No. 200 of the 26th September 1872, containing proposals to enable Officers of Royal Engineers employed in India to qualify for the military examinations prescribed by Horse Guards General Order No. 52 of 1872, to be passed previous to promotion.

2. In reply, I have to acquaint your Government that I have sanctioned the following arrangements:—

I.—That Royal Engineer Officers in the Public Works Department in India may be allowed to take special leave for three months in India on full pay, in order that they may be attached to some Corps for military duty; such leave to be considered as service in all respects.

II.—That all Lieutenants and Captains of the Royal Engineers, when on furlough in England, shall be allowed, in addition to their furlough, to spend a certain time on duty at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, drawing English pay and extra pay as laid down at page 45 of the Revised Army Regulations, together with servant's allowance at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* a day.

The "certain time" above referred to is to be a maximum of six months after the first eight years of service in India qualifying for furlough, and three months after the second period of six years.

The time passed at Chatham on duty will not be allowed to reckon as a qualification for furlough.

Officers on furlough, who may prefer to spend a part of their furlough at the School, will not be subject to any reduction of their furlough pay.

III.—That the same advantages be accorded to Officers of Royal Engineers on leave on medical certificate, the time to be passed at Chatham in their case being regulated on the above principle, the period, however, not being less than three months.

3. In accordance with the suggestion of Lord Napier of Magdala, a certificate of proficiency will be required in all cases to authorize the time passed in study at Chatham to count as service in India.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) ARGYLL.

No. 250 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Dunn Bishop, of Infantry,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay, after 6th April 1873.

No. 251 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—*4th Infantry.*

Lieutenant Colonel W. Weldon, 2nd in Command and Officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel A. Wyndham, who vacates on succeeding to the Colonel's allowance under the operation of G. G. O. No. 711 of 1867.

Major T. H. Way, Squadron Subaltern, 3rd Cavalry, to be 2nd in Command, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel Weldon.

No. 252 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Lieutenant Colonel S. C. D. Ryder, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1323 of 1872,—per *Persia*, 1st February 1873.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals G. Saunders, of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 180 of 1873,—per *Pekin*, 28th February 1873.

Captain G. F. M. Phillips, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 198 of 1873, —per *Pekin*, 28th February 1873.

Captain G. L. K. Hewett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1311 of 1872,—per *Persia*, 1st February 1873.

Captain W. V. F. Jacob, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 115 of 1873, —per *Pekin*, 28th February 1873.

No. 253 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Lieutenant David Stanley Cuninghame, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 1st Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 254 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Apothecary Thomas Henry Hill, of the Subordinate Medical Department,—for one year, embarking at Bombay.

No. 255 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Medical Department:—

Surgeon Major J. B. S. Brown, of the Medical Department, officiating in medical charge, 39th (The Allygurh) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals with temporary rank, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals G. Saunders, or until further orders.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the amount on account of the Estate of a deceased European Commissioned Officer, as specified in the Statement published below, has been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice:—

STATEMENT of Deposit made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of the Estate of a deceased European Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's British Military Service from 1st to 6th March 1873.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estate.	Amount of donation batta due to Estate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.		
												In Co.'s Rs.	Equivalent in Sterling.	
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
	Commissioned Officer.													
4th March 1873	(*a*) John Sabatier Frith ...	Lieut. Colonel ...	Royal Horse Artillery	...	19th Sept. 1872	Testate	945 7 8	...	945 7 8					
						TOTAL	945 7 8	...	945 7 8					

(*a*). Widow, Mrs. Rose Bristow Frith; Children, Lieutenant Warren Hastings Leslie Frith, Royal Artillery, and John Sabatier Frith.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 1st March 1873.

No. 150.—Lieutenant C. James, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Oudh, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, with effect from 1st September 1872.

No. 151.—Mr. W. Nelson is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

The 3rd March 1873.

No. 152.—Captain D. Oliver, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is granted the usual subsidiary leave from 21st January 1873, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

No. 153.—Baboo Dwarkanath Roy, Accountant, 4th Grade, Bengal, is transferred to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 154.—Baboo Woomesh Chunder Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Bengal, is transferred to the Western Rajpootana Railway Survey.

The 4th March 1873.

No. 155.—Mr. R. Gatmell is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Sub-Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 156.—Mr. G. Burnell, temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of the Store-keeper to the Government of India for State Railways at Calcutta, joined his appointment in the forenoon of the 2nd January 1873.

The 5th March 1873.

No. 157.—Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 28th February 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, Central Provinces...	Dec. 1872...	31st Jan. '73
2	Ditto, Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	10th Feb. '73
3	Ditto, Port Blair ...	Ditto ...	21st ditto
4	Ditto, Oudh ...	Ditto ...	24th ditto
5	Ditto, Central India ...	Ditto ...	24th ditto
6	Ditto, Hyderabad ...	Ditto ...	25th ditto
7	Ditto, Mysore for Coorg ...	Ditto ...	25th ditto
8	Ditto, Hyderabad for Berars ...	Ditto ...	25th ditto
9	Ditto, N.-W. Provinces ...	Ditto ...	27th ditto
10	Ditto, Punjab ...	Ditto ...	27th ditto
11	Ditto, Mysore ...	Ditto ...	27th ditto
12	Ditto, Bengal ...	Ditto ...	28th ditto
13	Ditto, British Burmah ...	Nov. 1872...	24th Jan. '73
14	Ditto, Bombay ...	Ditto ...	29th ditto
15	Ditto, Madras ...	Ditto ...	17th Feb. '73
16	Ditto, Military Works ...	Ditto ...	17th ditto
	TELEGRAPH.		
	Compiler of Telegraph Accounts { Indo-European ...	Nov. 1872...	30th Jan. '73
	Compiler of Telegraph Accounts { Indian ...	Ditto ...	10th Feb. '73

IRRIGATION.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, C. Provinces ...	Jan. 1873	18th Feb. '73
2	Ditto, Oudh ...	Dec. 1872	21st Jan. '73
3	Ditto, Rajpootana ...	Ditto ...	31st ditto
4	Ditto, Punjab ...	Ditto ...	26th Feb. '73
5	Ditto, Mysore ...	Ditto ...	28th ditto
6	Ditto, British Burmah...	Nov. ...	24th Jan. '73
7	Ditto, N.-W. Provinces	Ditto ...	27th ditto
8	Ditto, Bombay ...	Ditto ...	3rd Feb. '73
9	Ditto, Bengal ...	Ditto ...	12th ditto
10	Ditto, Madras ...	Ditto ...	17th ditto

STATE AND GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Controller, Nagpore and Chutteesgurh...	Jan. 1873 ...	18th Feb. '73.
2	Deputy Controller, Holkar... ...	Ditto ...	19th ditto.
3	Ditto, Neemuch ...	Ditto ...	19th ditto.
4	Ditto, Agra District, Rajpootana	Ditto ...	20th ditto.
5	Ditto, Gwalior Survey, Rajpootana	Ditto ...	20th ditto.
6	Controller, Wurdah Valley ...	Ditto ...	21st ditto.
7	Ditto, Central Provinces ...	Dec. 1872 ...	31st Jan. '73.
8	Examiner, Calcutta & South-Eastern ...	Ditto ...	8th Feb. '73.
9	Ditto, Nulhatee	Ditto ...	8th ditto.
10	Controller, Northern Bengal ...	Ditto ...	11th ditto.
11	Ditto, Oomraotee	Ditto ...	20th ditto.
12	Ditto, Bengal	Ditto ...	21st ditto.
13	Ditto, Oudh	Ditto ...	24th ditto.
14	Ditto, Khamgaum	Ditto ...	24th ditto.
15	Deputy Controller, Indus Valley ...	Ditto ...	25th ditto.
16	Controller, Nizam's State Railway ...	Ditto ...	25th ditto.
17	Ditto, Punjab	Ditto ...	27th ditto.
18	Deputy Controller, Delhi District, Rajpootana	Nov. 1872...	28th Jan. '73.
19	Controller, Bombay	Ditto ...	29th ditto.
20	Ditto, Hooblee and Carwar ...	Ditto ...	29th ditto.
21	Deputy Controller, Punjab Northern ...	Ditto ...	29th ditto.
22	Controller, Madras	Ditto ...	17th Feb. '73.

The 6th March 1873.

No. 158.—Lieutenant L. F. Boileau, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Rajpootana, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces Provincial Establishment.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 631 of the 4th December last.

The 7th March 1873.

No. 159.—Barrack Sergeant J. Watson is transferred to the Upper Subordinate List of the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 1st Grade on probation, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

No. 160.—Mr. C. H. Berry is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 1st Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

No. 161.—Captain F. G. Oldham, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and to officiate as Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal during the absence of Mr. Billings, or until further orders.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 142 of the 27th February 1873.

No. 162.—Mr. J. St. Clair Glasson is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Supervisor of the 2nd Grade, and posted to Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

No. 163.—Mr. H. Woodroffe is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as a Supervisor, 1st Grade, and posted to the Western Rajpootana Railway Survey.

No. 164.—Mr. J. McCluskey, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

Mirza Tahir Hoossein is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 1st Grade on probation, and posted to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

No. 165.—Mr. W. Henderson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Mr. A. Thuey, temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Neemuch (State) Railway, are transferred to the Western Rajpootana Railway Survey.

No. 166.—Mr. T. E. Heaford, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Oudh, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces Provincial Establishment.

No. 167.—That portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 92 of the 7th instant, relating to Mr. Douglas, should read "Mr. J. Douglas, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, to officiate as Assistant Controller, Bengal, during the absence of Lieutenant Biscoe, or until further orders."

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1872.

Commencing with the present number, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta every Saturday, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be addressed to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.* To all subscribers, therefore, who shall not have paid in advance for 1873 by the 31st December next, the *Gazette* will be discontinued.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	...	15	0	0
Postage	...	5	8	0

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th February 1873.

No. 15.—Mr. M. J. Mulroney, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Second Raneekhet Division to the Meerut Division, Military Works. This transfer is for the benefit of the public service.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

5th Circle.

Rawulpindee, the 22nd February 1873.

No. 11.—Sergeant D. McCarthy, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, posted to the Peshawur Division in this Office Notification No. 10, dated 22nd February 1873, reported his arrival at Nowshera on 24th February 1873.

J. HUME, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Military Works.

7th Circle.

The 19th February 1873.

No. 3420.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 113, dated 13th February, Major J. Birney, R. E., Executive Engineer, made over charge of the Second Raneekhet Division, Military Works, to Captain H. S. Clive, R. E., Executive Engineer, on the afternoon of the 14th February 1873.

W. M. STORY, *Captain,*
Personal Assistant to Supdg. Engr.,
7th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

Rawulpindee, the 27th February 1873.

No. 394.—Mr. Barker, Stone Mason, under covenant to the Secretary of State, reported his arrival in the 8th Circle, Military Works, on the 21st February.

DAVID LIMOND, *Major, R.E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 27th February 1873.

No. 143*E.*—Mr. John Lyons, Overseer, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted him by *Gazette of India* Notification No. 82*E*, dated 29th January 1873, on the afternoon of 17th instant.

The 4th March 1873.

No. 154*E.*—Baboo Mutty Lall Dey, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Sambhur Division, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, passed the colloquial examination in the Native languages on the 22nd February 1873.

JOHN G. FURNIVALL,
Personal Asst. to Supdg. Engineer,
Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 27th February 1873.

No. 55.—Mr. J. W. Christison, appointed an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and posted to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 111 of 13th February 1873, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 26th instant, and is posted to the Mehur Division, Lower Scinde District.

No. 56.—Mr. C. J. Campbell, Engineer-in-Chief, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted him by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 10 of 6th January 1873, on the 25th instant, making over charge of his office to Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Peile, R. E., on the afternoon of that date.

No. 57.—Mr. Alfred Sass, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Khanpore Division, Mooltan District, to the Ghotkee Division, Upper Scinde District.

A. C. B. WITHER, *Captain,*
Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 1st March 1873.

No. 8.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 7, dated 21st February 1873, Mr. A. Cameron, Stone-Cutter, reported himself to the Executive Engineer, Third Division, Holkar (State) Railway, on the 22nd February 1873.

No. 9.—Mr. James Ramsay, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, transferred to the Indus Valley (State) Railway by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 124, dated 19th February 1873, reported his departure on the 28th February 1873.

No. 10.—Mr. F. W. Papworth, appointed temporarily (subject to the confirmation of the Government of India) as a Supervisor, 1st Grade, reported himself to the Executive Engineer, Second Division, Holkar (State) Railway, for employment on the 27th February 1873.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Supdg. Engr., Holkar (State) Railway.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 25th February 1873.

Wanted a few Sub-Surveyors, expert at the use of the Prismatic Compass or Plane Table, and capable of platting their work. Applications, with specimens and *copies, not originals*, of testimonials to be sent to

JAMES COLLET,
Supdg. Engr., W. Rajpootana Railway Survey.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1873.

The Money Order Offices at Juner and Khair in the Bombay Presidency were closed on the 1st February 1873; Money Orders drawn on those stations, but still outstanding, will be cashed at Poona.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1873.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. A. M. Lindsay, Agent at Akyab, to be Acting Agent at Dacca, in room of Mr. MacBean, who has been granted furlough to Europe.

Mr. W. E. Carbery to be Acting Agent at Akyab, in room of Mr. Lindsay.

The 7th March 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury and Public Debt Office, will be closed on Friday, the 14th instant, on account of the Hindoo Festival "Dole Juttra" in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of the 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th March 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...		2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund ...		15,03,657 8 9
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,72,62,071 13 0	3,69,81,862 1 7
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	1,97,19,790 4 7	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,63,44,088 7 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.		3,31,333 10 8
Sundries		5,24,875 2 1
TOTAL ...		8,76,85,816 14 3

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ...		1,42,51,552 13 6
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ...		57,27,597 4 7
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		43,92,929 8 9
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...		1,84,14,042 7 7
Dead Stock		11,53,946 0 0
Stamps		15,296 5 0
Balances with other Banks ...		10,00,333 11 4
Sundries		2,89,945 6 7
Bullion		11,28,399 13 6
		4,63,74,043 6 10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	99,10,977 0 11	4,13,11,773 7 5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches...	3,14,00,796 6 6	
TOTAL ...		8,76,85,816 14 3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 6th March 1873.

F. A. GILLAM,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the week ending 6th March 1873.

PROVINCE.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS.		WITHDRAWALS.			BALANCE.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount, Principal.	Amount, Interest.	
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	50	112	9,622 11 9	33	2,951 14 9	21 0 7	3,38,018 4 10
N.-W. Provinces ...	13	60	1,785 2 0	7	364 0 7	10 14 6	96,498 5 2
Punjab	15	13	1,437 7 0	4	1,012 3 7	20 0 7	77,894 8 5
Oude	12	2	151 0 0	2	690 0 0	6 1 6	59,352 2 10
Central Provinces ...	5	4	220 0 0	...	...	...	53,915 10 5
British Burmah ...	10	21	937 0 0	2	70 0 0	...	31,347 3 8
Berar	2	8	1,935 0 0	...	...	...	19,359 15 2
India	3	1	316 10 10	...	...	...	31,258 7 4
TOTAL ...	110	221	16,404 15 7	48	5,088 2 11	58 1 2	7,07,644 9 10

CALCUTTA,
The 6th March 1873.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 24th, 1873 ...	1,290	...	1,433	58,921	34,41,487
„ 25th, „ ...	...	...	1,433	58,921	34,41,487
„ 26th, „ ...	...	...	1,433	58,921	34,41,487
„ 27th, „ ...	...	...	1,433	59,319	34,41,487
„ 28th, „ ...	...	...	1,433	59,312	34,41,487
Mar. 1st „ ...	...	...	1,433	59,312	34,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 3rd March 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5460 ...	A/94 15040 ...	50 ...	Henry Fornaro, Esq.
	„ 57422 ...	50 ...	
	„ 53529 ...	50 ...	
5462 ...	L/1 66398 ...	10 ...	J. Bruce, Esq.
	L/4 19312 ...	10 ...	
	L/3 53109 ...	10 ...	
5464 ...	A/91 34883 ...	100 ...	Bhoyrubdan Ramchand.
	„ 67872 ...	100 ...	
5465 ...	L/8 69996 ...	10 ...	The S. Inspecting Post Master, Monghyr Division.
	„ 70459 ...	10 ...	
	„ 98901 ...	10 ...	
5467 ...	A/94 43414 ...	50 ...	Baboo Pulin Behari Roya.
5477 ...	A/90 65174 ...	100 ...	Seetaram Agher Wallah.
5478 ...	A/92 35274 ...	50 ...	Pundit Baijnath.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE—*continued.*

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5455 ...	A/96 20607 ...	50 ...	Baboo Jadub Chunder Shaha.
5457 ...	A/97 22775 ...	100 ...	Baboo Dejendronath Tagore.
	A/79 01906 ...	10 ...	
5458 ...	A/98 31618 ...	10 ...	Baboo Mohendro Chunder Sircar.
5461 ...	L/8 08445 wrongly joined	10 ...	Messrs. D. N. Biswas & Co.
	,, 08446		
5463 ...	A/99 68086 ditto...	20 ...	James Bruce, Esq.
	,, 68089		
5466 ...	A/93 19393 ...	20 ...	Mrs. Mary Lallemand.
5469 ...	A/98 66213 ...	10 ...	H. S. Patten, Esq.
	L/1 76913		
5470 ...	A/90 49574 ...	100 ...	Messrs. Savedra Brothers.
	,, 63433 ...	100 ...	
5471 ...	L/7 70962 ...	20 ...	Baboo Protap Chunder Gangooly.
5472 ...	A/97 04836 ...	10 ...	Baboo Heralall Nundy.
	L/3 64779 ...	10 ...	
5473 ...	A/85 79126 ...	500 ...	Balmokund Chotalal.
	A/89 01430 ...	500 ...	
	A/91 53338 ...	100 ...	
	,, 53339 ...	100 ...	
	,, 53340 ...	100 ...	
	,, 53341 ...	100 ...	
	,, 53342 ...	100 ...	
5474 ...	L/5 81732 ...	10 ...	Baboo Juggobundho Banerjee.
	,, 81733 ...	10 ...	
5476 ...	L/4 18085 ..	10 ...	W. W. Burgess, Esq.
5479 ...	A/53 83908 wrongly joined	20 ...	Oomrah Khan Sew Ram.
	,, 23223		

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 6th March 1873.

H. G. COWIE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
25 ...	E/4 31004 ...	50 ...	Captain J. M. Kingcombe, Jullundhur.
26 ...	E/4 29071 ...	50 ...	The Treasury Officer, Umballa.
	E/4 29075 ...	50 ...	
28 ...	E/5 31459 ...	20 ...	Mr. F. P. William, Assistant Superintendent of Mails, Rawul Pindee Division, Rawul Pindee.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
15 ...	E/4 26986 ...	50 ...	The Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Calcutta.
27 ...	E/5 23651 ...	100 ...	Mungul Sing, Lahore.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
LAHORE,
The 1st March 1873.

E. SIMPSON BYRNE,
Deputy Accountant General.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
493 ...	B/51 57651 ...	10 ...	B. Benjamin Sooriah & Co., Shop-keepers, Popham's Broadway, Madras.
	,, 68548 ...	10 ...	
	,, 68554 ...	10 ...	
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
472 ...	J/5 44997 } wrongly joined	100 ...	S. Aboobucker, Cloth Merchant, No. 30, Pullee Street, Moothealpett, Madras.
	B/55 49947 }		
487 ...	B/56 09231 } ditto...	5 ...	T. Vencattachellum Naick, No. 8, Chellappa Graminy Street, Pursewalkum, Madras.
	,, 09228 }		

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 24th February 1873.

H. BIGGS,
Offg. Asst. to the Accountant General.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
1872-73.		Rs.	
123 ...	C/72 62253 ...	10 ...	J. W. Fordham, Esq., Deputy Controller, P. W Accounts, Mhow.
	C/75 84687 ...	10 ...	
	C/48 15415 ...	20 ...	
130 ...	C/80 45701 ...	100 ...	Heerachund Roichund, Sootarchal, near New Cloth Bazar, Bombay.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
BOMBAY,
The 26th February 1873.

E. W. S. LOGIN,
Assistant to Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1873.

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, China and Japan, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 8th March, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Burmah*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 9th March, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bagdad and Bussorah, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 10th March, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Penang*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 10th March, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Mirzapore*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 12th March, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Java*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 12th March, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 14th March 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 13th.

Letters, &c, for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natul, and the Cape of Good Hope, can be sent by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

The under-mentioned letters are detained in the Unclaimed Department of this Office for the prepayment of postage :—

	Address.	*Station.*	*Deficient Postage.* Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Messrs. Smith and Son	... Melbourne	... 0	0	8
2.	James Baird, Esq.	... Ditto	... 0	0	8
3.	Mr. John Alex. Scott	... Ditto	... 0	0	8
4.	S. Mountford Gibbs, Esq.	... Ditto	... 0	4	8
5.	A. D. Browne, Esq.	... Victoria	... 0	0	8

Mails for Greece.—Under arrangements made with Her Majesty's Post Master General, letters for Greece may now be sent *viâ* Bombay through the French Post Office, Alexandria, if fully prepaid at the rate of 7 annas 4 pies per ½oz. Letters not fully prepaid at the above-mentioned rate will be forwarded as heretofore by French Packet.

Reduction of postage rates.—On letters for Newfoundland, consequent upon an alteration of the rates of postage chargeable upon letters passing between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland, the rates chargeable in India on letters for Newfoundland have been reduced from 12 to 10 annas per ½oz. (*viâ* Brindisi), and from 10 to 8 annas per ½oz. (*viâ* Southampton), the reduced rates being the same as those already prescribed for letters to Canada.

Mails to Zanzibar.—The following table of the Steam Packet Service between Aden and Zanzibar, and *vice versâ*, is published for general information. The service will be a monthly one in connection with the Mail Steamers from England :—

Leave Bombay.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Zanzibar.	Leave Zanzibar.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Bombay.
1873.	1873.	1873.	1873.	1873.	1873.	1873.	1873.
3rd March	11th Mar.	14th Mar.	...	13th Feb.	24th Feb.	27th Feb.	7th Mar.
17th "	25th "	28th "	9th April	13th Mar.	24th Mar.	27th Mar.	4th Apl.
14th April	22nd Apl.	25th Apl.	7th May..	12th Apl.	21st Apl.	24th Apl.	2nd May
12th May	20th May	23rd May	4th June	10th May	19th May	22nd May	30th "
.....	...	...	...	7th June	16th June	19th June	27th June

Mails for Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope.—Notice is hereby given that correspondence for Zanzibar forwarded *viâ* Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's vessels, is chargeable at the same rates as correspondence for Aden, but all such correspondence must be fully prepaid.

2. A continuation of the same line of communication from Zanzibar to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope has come into force from this month, and correspondence may be sent thereby *viâ* Bombay, commencing with the Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on the 17th February. Correspondence for these places is subject to the same rates and conditions as prescribed above for correspondence for Zanzibar.

Mails for Hong-Kong and San Francisco.—Information having been received that the American Mail Steamer timed to leave Hong-Kong for San Francisco on or about the 27th of April next, will not perform the voyage in question, it is hereby notified that the despatch of Mails for America *viâ* Hong-Kong, entered under date the 25th March in the Calendar of Mail Steamer Departures from Bombay, published in the *Gazette* of the 25th January 1873, will not be made.

The postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies is 8 annas 8 pies.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 1st March 1873.

Adehekaree, Col. U S.
Alves, Capt.
Anund Chunder Chowdhry.
Bell, A. J.
Berti, S. D. F.
Black, J.
Braunvel, J.
Bridge, Mrs. E.
Brown, Dr. E.
Collie, Mrs. H.
Collis, T. I.
Denovan, J.
Dhoen, Bros.
Domingro, G.
D'Souza, Mrs. R.
Fenwick, Mrs. A. E.
Fernandez, Mrs. V.
Gomes, Mrs. C.
Good, Mr.
Gregory, A.
Gunning, H. H.
Hansen, P.
Harvey, S.
Hawthorne, Dr.
Hawthorne, E. P.
Holmes, Mrs. L. M.
Huber, H.
Hubbard, W.
Hughes, Mrs. A. J.
Hurdy Narain.
Hutchinson, F.
Jones, L.
Kenny, Mrs. J. S.
Komtie, J. G.
Liquidators of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan.
Mackenzie, A. W.
Maley, W.
Manager, Oriental Co.
Martin, E. C.
Marriott, A. B.
McDougall, E.
McKormac, P.
McMillan, G. H.
Meyer, C. R.
Miller, Miss.
Mohondro Nath Roy.
Nixon, G.
Pearse, J.
Poonochunder Mookerjee.
Rae, W. T.
Ramjoy Dass.
Sankey, Mrs.
Savyell, J. W.
Stephens, W.
Strachen, Miss.
Stubbs, Mrs. L.
Stuart, J. A.
Sunder, J. T.
Sundy Brestour and Co.
Tate, J.
Taylor, F.
Wake, Sir H.
Watson, W.
Wright, Mrs. G.
Warde, W. H.
Whitemore, J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Bancroft, W. A.
Clark, T. H. D.
Cooper, B. G.
Corley, Mrs.
Drew, A. G.
Dunken, Miss.
Natati, E.
Shouldham, Mrs.
Twitchen, A.

Letters Addressed to Ships.

"Lady Palmerston."

E. A. ROUSSAC,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

☞ With reference to the following advertisements, apply to the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, enclosing one anna additional in the rupee when postage stamps are remitted, to cover discount on sale of stamps.

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No. LXV.—Political History of the State of Jeypore. By Colonel Brooke. *Price Re.* 1.

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Report of the Chemical Examiner for the year 1868. *Price Re.* 1.

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Report on Sub-Himalayan Forests of Kumaon and Gurhwal. By Major G. F. Pearson, Conservator of Forests, N. W. P., dated 31st January 1869.

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Volume III.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to the Peishwa, Nagpore, and Bundlecund, pp. 588.

Volume IV.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to the States in Rajpootana, Central India, and Malwa, pp. 561.

Volume V.—Containing Treaties, &c., relating to Hyderabad, Mysore, and Coorg; the Madras Presidency and Ceylon, pp. 464.

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A Narrative of the Russian Military Expedition to Khiva, under General Perofski, in 1839. *Price Rs.* 2.

The Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code, being Notification of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 780, dated 8th February 1871. Every alternate page is left blank for noting alterations and additions in manuscript. *Price Re.* 1; *packing and postage* 2 *annas extra.* Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the Origin, Nature, &c., of Indian Cattle Plagues. With Appendices. Calcutta, 1871. Fol. pp. xxx and 999, with Maps. *Price Rs.* 10; *packing* 4 *annas.*

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Archæological Survey of India Reports for 1862-63-64-65. By A. Cunningham, C.S.I. Vols. I & II. *Price Rs.* 16.

☞ *The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Notice.

I have established myself as Merchant and Agent in Calcutta.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,

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AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE,

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Notice.

The undersigned who carried on business in partnership together at Calcutta as Attornies-at-Law under the firm of, first, Trotman, Chatterjee and Watkins, and latterly Trotman, Chatterjee, Watkins and Watkins, have this day dissolved partnership as from the 28th February 1873.

The firm's debts will be paid, and its outstandings received, by the first two only of the undersigned.

W. C. TROTMAN.
GOKOOLNAUTH CHATTERJEE.
JUSTINIAN C. S. WATKINS.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st March 1873.

Notice.

The business and practise of Attornies-at-Law heretofore carried on at No. 2, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, by W. C. Trotman, Gokoolnauth Chatterjee and J. C S. Watkins under the firm, first, of Trotman, Chatterjee, and Watkins, and latterly of Trotman, Chatterjee, Watkins and Watkins, will in future be carried on by the said W. C. Trotman, Gokoolnauth Chatterjee and A. F. N. Watkins under the firm of Trotman, Chatterjee, and Watkins.

W. C. TROTMAN.
GOKOOLNAUTH CHATTERJEE.
ALGERNON F. N. WATKINS.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st March 1873.

Notice.

The public are hereby cautioned against advancing money upon, discounting, negotiating, or in any manner dealing with any bonds, bills of exchange, promissory notes, or other documents purporting to secure payment of any sum or sums of money, and purporting to be signed by Mrs. Mary Hanlon in favour of Mr. Charles Henry Lane, or of any other person.

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Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 4th March 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IX OF 1873.

An Act to prolong the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the law relating to appeals and reviews of judgment in the Courts established in the Panjáb has been amended by an Act of which the second section provides that it shall continue in force to the thirtieth day of April 1873: And whereas it is expedient to repeal that Act and to re-enact it without prescribing any period for its continuance; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Appeals Act, 1873:"

Extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of Act VII of 1868.

2. Act No. VII of 1868 *(to amend the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb)* is repealed.

Appeals when to lie.

3. An appeal shall lie from the decrees of the Courts of original and appellate jurisdiction to the Courts authorized under Act No. XIX of 1865 *(The Panjáb Courts' Act)* and Act No. IV of 1866 *(The Panjáb Chief Court Act)* to hear appeals, except where such decrees are by law declared final.

Code of Civil Procedure to apply to appeals.

4. All appeals falling within the jurisdiction of the Courts established in conformity with the said Acts shall, save as in the said Acts and in this Act is otherwise provided, be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Second regular appeals.

5. If the decision of a Deputy Commissioner or of a Commissioner passed in regular appeal reverse or modify the decision of the Court of original jurisdiction on a point material to the merits of the case, the Commissioner, where the decision shall have been passed on regular appeal by the Deputy Commissioner, and the Chief Court where the decision shall have been passed on regular appeal by the Commissioner, may receive a second appeal, if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the Courts below, a further consideration of the case appear to the Commissioner or the Chief Court (as the case may be) requisite for the ends of justice.

Time for presenting appeal.

6. The memorandum of appeal prepared in the form and containing the particulars mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure, accompanied by copies of the judgments of the lower Courts, shall be presented in the Court empowered to hear the appeal within the period hereinafter specified, unless the appellant shows sufficient cause to the satisfaction of such Court for not having presented the memorandum of

appeal within such period, that is to say, within sixty days if the appeal lie to the Court of a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner, and within ninety days if the appeal lie to the Chief Court.

The period shall be reckoned from and exclusive of the day on which the judgment and decree appealed against was pronounced and also exclusive of such time as may be requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgment and decree from which the appeal is made.

Confirmation of decision of lower Court.

7. When a memorandum of appeal, or an application for the admission of a special appeal, has been registered, the Appellate Court may, if it sees fit, after fixing a time for hearing the appellant or his pleader, and hearing him accordingly if he appears at such time, confirm the decision of the lower Court, without sending intimation of the appeal to such Court and without issuing notice to the respondent.

Chief Court may remove appeals.

8. The Chief Court of the Panjáb may, whenever it thinks proper to do so, either on the agreement of the parties to that effect or for purposes of justice, remove and try any appeal falling within the jurisdiction of any Court subject to its superintendence.

Review of judgment.

9. Any person considering himself aggrieved by a decree of a Court of original jurisdiction from which no appeal shall have been preferred to a superior Court,

or by a decree of a District or Divisional Court from which no regular or special appeal shall have been admitted by the Chief Court,

or by a decree of the Chief Court from which either no appeal may have been preferred to Her Majesty in Council, or, an appeal having been preferred, no proceedings in the suit have been transmitted to Her Majesty in Council;

and who, from the discovery of new matter or evidence which was not within his knowledge, or could not have been adduced by him, at the time when such decree was passed, or from any other good or sufficient reason, may be desirous of obtaining a review of the judgment passed against him,

may apply for a review of judgment by the Civil Court which passed the decree, or by any Court to which the business of the former Court has been transferred.

Judgments of Civil Courts subject to revision only as provided by Act.

10. Except as hereinbefore provided, the judgments of the Civil Courts established in conformity with the said Acts and with Act No. III of 1868 *(to authorize the Local Government of the Panjáb to invest any person with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár)* shall not be subject to revision.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1873.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th February 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month:—

No. 4 OF 1873.

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES RENT BILL, 1873.

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A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to the territories under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, except the Jhánsí Division, the Province of Kumaon, the Terai Parganas, the Parganas of Agori, Singrauli and Bichipúr, and the tract of country known as Jaunsár Báwar;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Acts repealed.

2. Act No. X of 1859 (*to amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), Act No. XIV of 1863 (*to amend Act X of* 1859) and Act XXII of 1872 (*to explain and amend Act* No. X of 1859) are hereby repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

'Land.'

(1.) 'Land' means land assessed, or liable to be assessed, and land the revenue whereof has been assigned or released by Government:

'Rent.'

(2.) 'Rent' means whatever is payable by the tenant on account of the use or occupation of land:

'Tenant.'

(3.) 'Tenant' means any occupant of land, who is, or, but for a special contract, would be, liable to pay rent therefor:

'Landlord.'

(4.) 'Landlord' means the person to whom a tenant is liable to pay rent:

'Seer.'

(5.) For the purposes of this Act, 'Seer' means—

(*a.*) land which was recorded as seer at last settlement, and has been continuously so recorded since; or,

(*b.*) land continuously cultivated by the proprietor himself, with his own stock or by hired labour, for twelve years; or,

(*c.*) land which is recognized by village-custom as the special holding of a co-sharer, and is treated as such in the distribution of profits or charges among the co-sharers:

'Arrear of rent or revenue.'

(6.) An 'arrear of rent or revenue' means any instalment of rent or revenue which is not paid on or before the day when the same became due, whether under written engagement, or according to law or local usage:

'Collector of the District.'

(7.) 'Collector of the District' means the Officer in charge of the Revenue Administration of the District:

'Civil Jail.'

(8.) 'Civil Jail' means the civil jail of the District, and includes any place appointed by the Local Government for the confinement of prisoners under sentence of any Court constituted under this Act:

'Názir.'

(9.) 'Názir' includes any officer of a Court who is authorised to serve or execute its process.

CHAPTER II.

RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF LANDLORD AND TENANTS.

Persons holding land at fixed rent without change since permanent settlement to continue to hold at such rates.

4. Persons possessing a permanent transferable interest in land, intermediate between the proprietor of an estate and the tenants, and who, in the permanently-settled districts, hold (otherwise than under a terminable lease) at a fixed rent which has not been changed from the time of the permanent settlement, shall continue to hold at such rent.

Tenants holding land at fixed rates to have right of occupancy at those rates.

5. Tenants who, in the permanently-settled districts, hold lands at fixed rates which have not been changed since the permanent settlement, shall have a right of occupancy at those rates, and shall be called 'tenants with a right of occupancy at fixed rates.'

Presumption where rent of land not changed for 20 years.

6. Whenever, in any suit under this Act, it is proved that the rent at which land is held by a tenant, or person mentioned in section four, has not been changed for a period of twenty years next before the commencement of the suit, it shall be presumed that the land has been held at that rent from the time of the permanent settlement, unless the contrary be shown, or unless it be proved that such rent was fixed at some later period.

Tenants with right of occupancy at privileged rates.

7. All tenants in a village who have lost their proprietary rights in such village, or whose ancestors have lost such rights since the introduction of British Rule, and all persons who may lose such rights hereafter, in any of the ways following, namely:—

(1.) by sale for arrears of revenue;

(2.) by sale in execution of a decree of a Civil or Revenue Court:

(3.) by private agreement, sale or mortgage:

(4.) by confiscation under Act No. XI of 1857 or Act No. XIV of 1857,

shall have a right of occupancy at privileged rates in any lands, situated in such village, cultivated by them at the time of the passing of this Act, or at the date of their ceasing to be proprietors, if such date is subsequent to the passing of this Act.

Right of occupancy of tenant cultivating or holding land for 12 years.

8. Every tenant who has held or cultivated land continuously for twelve years has a right of occupancy in the land so held or cultivated by him.

The holding of the father or other person from whom the tenant inherits, shall be deemed to be the holding of the tenant within the meaning of this section:

Tenants barred from such right.

Provided, that no right of occupancy shall be acquired under this section after the passing of this Act—

(1.) by any tenant in land sub-let by him to others:

(2.) by any tenant in land which he holds from an occupancy or privileged tenant, or tenant holding at fixed rates:

(3.) by any tenant in seer land:

(4.) by any tenant in land held by him under a written contract, expressly stipulating that he shall acquire no right of occupancy in such land:

(5.) by any tenant in land held by him on condition of service.

Rights under sections 5, 7 and 8 when transferable.

9. All rights of occupancy acquired under sections five, seven and eight, shall be heritable, but not transferable *inter vivos*, except when they are transferable by local custom.

1.—*Leases.*

Lease to which tenant is entitled.

10. Every tenant is entitled to receive from the person to whom the rent of the land held or cultivated by him is payable, a lease containing the following particulars:—

(*a.*) the quantity of such land; and, where the fields have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each field:

(*b.*) the amount of annual rent:

(*c.*) the instalments in which the same is to be paid:

(*d.*) any special conditions of the lease:

(*e.*) if the rent is payable in kind, the proportion to be delivered and mode of valuation, and the time and manner and place of delivery.

Leases to which tenants having right of occupancy are entitled.

11. Tenants having a right of occupancy are entitled to receive leases at rates of rent determined in accordance with the provisions contained in sections eighteen and twenty.

Leases to which tenants not having right of occupancy are entitled.

12. Tenants not having a right of occupancy are entitled to leases only on such terms as may be agreed upon between them and their landlord:

Provided that no lease shall be granted, and no rent of land shall be fixed, by any landlord, for any period exceeding the term of his own engagements with Government for his land; and that, in case any lease is granted, or the rent of the land be fixed for any longer period, the lease or engagement shall be null and void for the excess beyond such term.

Landlord granting lease entitled to counterpart engagement.

13. Every landlord who grants a lease is entitled to receive a reciprocal engagement from the tenant, executed by the tenant, and conformable with the terms of the lease.

The tender to any tenant of a lease, such as the tenant is entitled to receive, shall entitle the person to whom the rent is payable to receive a reciprocal engagement from such tenant.

Relinquishment of land by tenant.

14. Every tenant holding from year to year shall continue liable for the rent of the land in his holding for the ensuing year, unless on or before the first day of May in any year he gives notice in writing to the landlord, or his recognized agent, of his desire to relinquish such land at the close of the agricultural year, and relinquishes it accordingly:

or unless it has been let to any other person by such landlord or agent.

Service of notice through tahsíldár, if landlord or agent refuse to receive it.

15. If the landlord or his agent refuse to receive such notice, and to sign a receipt for the same, the tenant may make an application to the tahsíldár, who shall cause the notice to be served on such landlord or agent, the tenant paying the costs of service.

Mode of serving notice.

16. The notice shall, if practicable, be served personally on the landlord or agent; but if he cannot be found, service may be made by affixing the notice at his usual place of residence, or if he does not reside in the district wherein the land is situated, at the *chaupál*, or other conspicuous place in the village where the land is situate.

Determination of class of tenure of tenant.

On the application of any tenant to have his class of tenure determined, the Collector shall determine the class to which he belongs, namely,

whether he has a right of occupancy at fixed rates,

or a right of occupancy at privileged rates,

or a right of occupancy only,

or whether he is a tenant without a right of occupancy.

2.—*Enhancement and Abatement of Rent.*

Bar to enhancement of rent of tenants with right of occupancy at fixed rates.

17. The rent paid by tenants with right of occupancy at fixed rates shall not be liable to enhancement.

Enhancement in case of tenants with privileged right of occupancy.

18. The rent paid by tenants having a privileged right of occupancy shall not be enhanced except by decree passed in a suit brought under this Act, or by an order passed by a Settlement Officer under the law for the time being in force;

and such rent shall be raised to a rate which shall be two annas in the rupee less than the rate which they would have to pay under section nineteen, if they were occupancy tenants.

Enhancement after decree fixing rent.

19. After the passing of such decree or order, the rent so fixed shall not be liable to enhancement during the term of settlement in the temporarily-settled districts;

or, in the permanently-settled districts, for thirty years from the date of such decree or order.

Enhancement in case of tenants with right of occupancy under section 8.

20. The rent paid by tenants with right of occupancy under section eight shall not be liable to enhancement, except—

(1.) by a written agreement, to be attested before the Kánungo:

(2.) by order of a Settlement Officer passed under the North-Western Provinces Revenue Act, section seventy-six:

(3.) by suit under this Act.

Ground for enhancement.

Enhancement shall be decreed or ordered only on the ground that the rate of rent paid by such tenant is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of tenants for land of a similar quality, with similar advantages in villages of a similar quality, with similar advantages.

The word 'class' shall not be deemed to include caste, unless it is proved that, by the local custom, caste is taken into account in the determination of the rate of rent:

Selection of villages for comparison.

Provided that, whenever the district or tahsíl, or other local area in which such land is situated, shall have been divided by the Settlement Officer into circles of like capacity and soil, the villages of similar quality, with like advantages, for the purpose of this section, shall be selected from the villages in such circles.

When the Settlement Officer has not divided the district or other local area as aforesaid, the Court shall select, for the purpose of comparison, villages of similar quality and with similar advantages, from the tahsíl in which the land to be enhanced is situated, or a tahsíl immediately adjacent.

Enhancement, in case of tenant with right of occupancy, after fixing of rent by decree.

21. After the rent of any tenant with right of occupancy under section eight has been fixed by any decree under this Act, such rent shall not be liable to enhancement for the period of ten years after passing of such decree, or until the period of settlement of the district shall lapse, whichever term shall first expire:

Cases excepted.

Nothing in this section applies—

(1.) to cases in which land has been gained by alluvion after the date of such decree;

(2.) to cases in which the area of the tenant's holding has been added to since the date of such decree;

(3.) to cases in which the productive powers of the land have been increased, otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the tenant, after the date of such decree.

Time for instituting suits for enhancement.

22. Suits for enhancement must be brought on or before the fifteenth day of November preceding the agricultural year for which enhancement is sought,

Decrees when to take effect.

and all decrees for enhancement passed under the last preceding section shall take effect from the first day of July next following the date of the decree.

Bar to enhancement except by agreement or under decree.

23. No tenant shall be liable to pay rent in excess of that payable in the last preceding year,

unless the parties have agreed as to the rent to be paid, and have attested their agreement before the Kánungo of the pargana,

or unless the rent has been enhanced by decree of Court.

Grounds of claim to abatement by tenant with right of occupancy.

24. Every tenant having a right of occupancy shall be entitled to claim an abatement of the rent previously paid by him on either of the following grounds:—

1st,—That the area of the land has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise:

2nd,—That the productive powers of the land have been decreased by any cause beyond the power of the tenant.

3.—*On Commutation of Rent and Payment in Kind.*

Commutation of rents in kind to fixed money payment.

25. In all cases in which rents have heretofore been paid in kind, or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop, any officer employed in making or revising the settlement of the land-revenue, may, on a suit instituted, either by the tenant, not being a tenant-at-will, or by the landlord, make a decree commuting such rent into a fixed money payment.

The rate or amount of rent thus fixed shall be binding upon the parties concerned, subject to the provisions of this Act, and shall take effect from the first day of July next following the date of the decree.

Power to apply provisions of section to districts;

The Local Government may, by a notification in the official Gazette,

(*a*.) declare the provisions of this section applicable to any district or portion of a district, whether under settlement or not,

to empower officers to decide suits,

(*b*.) declare what officers are empowered to hear and decide suits for the commutation of rents in kind, or rents paid by an estimated value of a portion of the crop, to fixed money payments; and

and to lay down rules.

(*c*.) lay down rules determining the circumstances under which such suits may be heard or refused, and the principles to be followed in their adjudication.

Application by tenant for deputation of officer to divide, produce or appraise crop, when landlord neglects to attend,

26. Wherever rent is taken by division of the produce in kind, or by estimate or appraisement of the standing crop, or other procedure of a similar nature, requiring the presence both

of the cultivator and proprietor, either personally or by a representative,

if the landlord or his agent neglect to attend at the proper time,

the tenant may present an application to the tahsíldár, requesting that a proper officer be deputed to make the division, estimate or appraisement.

Procedure on such application.

27. On receiving such application, the tahsíldár shall issue a written notice to the landlord to attend on the date and at the time specified in the notice, and shall depute an officer before whom such division, estimate or appraisement, shall be made.

If the landlord fails to attend, the officer shall call in three other tenants of the estate, as assessors, to divide the grain or appraise the crops, and shall decide the amount of rent payable by the tenant according to their award, and shall give the tenant a written authority to divide the grain or cut the crops.

Such decision shall be final, and any suit brought to set it aside shall be dismissed with costs.

4.—*Ejectment.*

Liability of tenant to pay interest on arrear and to be ejected.

28. When an arrear of rent remains due from any tenant on the thirtieth day of June, such tenant shall be liable to pay interest on such arrear at twelve per cent. per annum, and to be ejected from the land in respect of which the arrear is due:

Bar to ejectment without decree.

Provided that no tenant having a right of occupancy, or holding under a lease the term of which has not expired, shall be ejected otherwise than in execution of a decree or order under the provisions of this Act.

Ejectment not to be decreed for certain breaches of lease.

No ejectment of a tenant or cancelment of a lease shall be decreed on account of any breach of the lease which is not detrimental to the land demised, or which is not inconsistent with the purpose for which the land was demised.

Procedure for ejectment of tenant with right of occupancy, or holding under unexpired case.

29. If the landlord desire to eject a tenant with right of occupancy, or a tenant holding under an unexpired lease, against whom a decree for arrears has been passed and remains unexecuted, he may, after the end of the agricultural year in which such arrears accrued, apply to the Court, and the Court on receiving such application shall (subject to the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, and of section one hundred and sixty of this Act) cause a notice to be served on the tenant directing him to pay the amount due by the decree into Court within fifteen days from receipt of the notice. If such amount be not so paid, the Court shall eject the tenant.

In case of tenant for limited period, landlord may serve notice.

30. If the landlord desire to eject a tenant not having a right of occupancy, or any other tenant holding only for a limited period, after the determination of his lease or tenancy, he shall serve a written notice on such tenant under the provisions of this Act.

Contents of notice.

31. The notice of ejectment shall be written in the vernacular language and character of the village;

it shall specify the land from which the tenant is to be ejected;

and it shall inform him that he must vacate the land on or before the first day of May next following; or that, if he means to dispute the ejectment, he must institute a suit for that purpose on or before that date.

Mode of serving notice.

32. The notice shall be served through the tahsíldár on or before the first day of April in each year, and the landlord shall pay the cost of service; it shall be served personally on the tenant, if practicable; but, if he cannot be found, service may be made by affixing the notice to his usual place of residence.

Effect of failure of tenant to institute suit to contest liability to ejectment.

33. If the tenant on whom such notice of ejectment has been served fail to institute a suit to contest his liability on or before the first day of May next after the service, his tenancy of the land in respect of which the notice has been served shall be held to cease on that date: unless, after the service, the landlord authorises him to continue in the occupation of the land.

Procedure to enforce ejectment.

34. If no such suit is brought, and the landlord require the assistance of the Collector to eject any person whose tenancy is alleged to have ceased under the provisions of section thirty, he may apply for such assistance before the ploughing for the *kharíf* harvest commences; and if the Court is satisfied that notice was served on such tenant, and that no subsequent agreement has been entered into between him and his landlord, it shall give such assistance accordingly:

Saving of tenant's right to sue.

Nothing done by the Court under the previous part of this section shall affect the right of any tenant to institute a suit against his landlord for illegal ejectment, and to recover compensation for the same.

Notice of ejectment when void.

If the landlord allow the tenant on whom the notice of ejectment has been served to remain in occupation of the land, and to prepare it for the *kharíf* harvest, the notice of ejectment shall be deemed void.

Right of ejected tenant to value of growing crops or ungathered produce.

35. Any tenant ejected in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of any growing crops or other ungathered products of the earth, belonging to the tenant, growing on the land at the time of his ejectment.

Application for assessment of rent-free land.

36. Any proprietor who desires to assess any land granted free of rent, shall apply to the Collector, and such application shall be dealt with as a suit under this Act.

Limitation.

Every such suit shall be instituted within the period of twelve years from the time when the person claiming the right to assess the land came into

the possession of the estate, by inheritance, or otherwise :

Provided that a written instrument of grant, given by the applicant, and specifically covenanting that the grant shall not be resumed, shall be held valid as against such applicant during the currency of the settlement :

Written deed of grant valid against applicant.

Provided, further, that rent-free possession for fifty years, including two successions, shall vest in the grantee or his representative a proprietary right in the land so held.

Possession for 50 years to vest proprietary right.

But no length of rent-free occupancy, nor any grant made by the proprietor, shall release such land from its liability to Government for the revenue assessable on the same.

Saving of liability for Government revenue.

5.—*Compensation for Improvements made by Tenants.*

37. If any tenant make, or the person from whom he inherits has made, any such improvements on the land in his possession as are specified in the Land Improvement Act, 1871, such tenant shall not be ejected from such land without payment of compensation for the outlay in money, labour, or both, expended in making such improvements.

Tenants' right to compensation for improvements.

38. Such compensation shall be based on the present value of such improvements; and may, at the option of the landlord or his representative, be made—

Basis of, and mode of making, compensation.

1*st*,—by payment in money;

2*nd*,—by the grant of a beneficial lease of the land, by the landlord or his representative, to the tenant or his representative;

3*rd*,—partly by payment in money, and partly by the grant of such lease as aforesaid.

39. In case of difference as to the amount or value of the compensation tendered, either party may apply to the Collector stating the matter in dispute, and requesting a determination thereof.

Settlement of difference as to amount or value of compensation.

On receiving such application, the Collector shall cause notice thereof to be served on the other party, and, after taking such evidence as the parties or either of them may adduce, and after such further inquiry as he may deem necessary, determine the amount of the payment, or the terms of the lease, or both.

In determining such amount, or the terms of such lease, the Collector shall take into account any assistance given to the tenant by the landlord, either directly in money, material or labour, for the purpose of making such improvements, or indirectly by subsequently allowing the tenant to hold at a rate of rent more favourable than the rate at which he otherwise would have held.

40. The Collector may refer any application brought under section thirty-nine to arbitration, in which case the proceedings shall be in accordance with the provisions of the North-Western Provinces Revenue Act.

Reference to arbitration.

41. Every under-tenant or ryot, from whom any sum is exacted in excess of the rent specified in his pattá, or payable under the provisions of this Act, whether as *ábwáb* or under any other pretext,

Right of tenant to damages for exactions in excess of rent or for withholding receipt.

and every under-tenant, ryot or cultivator from whom a receipt is withheld for any sum of money paid by him as rent,

shall be entitled to recover, from the person receiving such rent, damages not exceeding double the amount so exacted or paid.

Receipts for rent shall specify the year or years on account of which the rent is acknowledged to have been paid ;

Contents of receipt.

and any refusal to make such specification shall be held to be a withholding of a receipt.

42. If payment of rent, whether the same be legally due or not, is extorted from any under-tenant or ryot by illegal confinement or other duress, he shall be entitled to recover such compensation, not exceeding the sum of two hundred rupees, as the Court thinks reasonable.

Damages for extorting payment of rent by duress.

An award of compensation under this section shall not bar or affect any penalty or punishment to which the person practising such extortion may be subject by law.

Liability to punishment for extortion not affected.

6.—*Deposit of Rent in Government Treasury.*

43. If any tenant having a right of occupancy or holding under an unexpired lease, or under an agreement or decree, tenders to the person authorized to receive it full payment of the rent due from him, and if the amount so tendered be not accepted, and a receipt for the amount forthwith granted, the tenant may thereupon deposit such amount in the Collector's Court to the credit of the person authorized to receive it.

Deposit of amount tendered by tenant and refused.

44. The application to the Collector shall be drawn up in the form (A) annexed, and shall be verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of plaints under section one hundred and seven :

Form and verification of application.

and the person making the verification shall be subject to the penalty therein laid down, if the application contain any averment which he knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true.

Penalty for false statement.

45. On receiving the money so deposited, the Collector shall issue to the person to whose credit it has been deposited a notice in the form (B) annexed.

Notice to issue on deposit being made.

46. Such notice shall be served through the tahsíldár upon the person to whom it is addressed, or upon his recognized agent.

Mode of serving notice.

In their absence, the notice shall be affixed at the *chaupál*, or other conspicuous place in the village in which the land for which the rent is due is situated.

47. If the person on whom such notice is served, or his recognized agent, appears, and applies that the money in deposit be paid to him, it shall be paid accordingly.

Payment to person served with notice on his application.

48. If no application be made by the person on whom the notice was served, or by his agent, the sum shall be repaid to the depositor on the expiration of two years from the date of the deposit.

Refund to depositor.

CHAPTER III.

DISTRAINT.

Produce of land hypothecated for rent.

49. The produce of the land is held to be hypothecated for the rent payable in respect thereof;

Recovery of arrears by distraint.

and when an arrear of rent, as defined in section three, is due from any cultivator of land, the zamíndár, lákhirájdár, farmer, dependent taluqdár, under-farmer or other person entitled to receive rent immediately from such cultivator, instead of suing for the arrear as hereinbefore provided, may recover the same by distress and sale of the produce of the land on account of which the arrear is due, under the rules contained in this Chapter:

Bar to distraint of produce covered by security.

Provided always, that, when a cultivator has given security for the payment of his rent, the produce of the land for the rent of which security has been given, shall not be liable to be distrained:

Sharer not entitled to distrain.

Provided also, that no sharer in any estate, who is not entitled to collect the whole rent from the tenant, shall have power to distrain.

No distraint for overdue arrear, nor, without agreement, for excess over past year's rent.

50. A Distress shall not be made for any arrear which has been due for a longer period than one year;

nor for the recovery of any sum in excess of the rent payable for the same land in the preceding year, unless a written engagement for the payment of such excess has been executed by the cultivator, and attested before the Kánungo.

Distraint by managers under Court of Wards, &c.

51. The power to distrain vested by section forty-nine in zamíndárs, and other persons entitled to receive rent from cultivators of land, may be exercised by managers under the Court of Wards, surbarakars, and managers of estates held under khás management, and other persons lawfully entrusted with the charge of landed property;

and also by the náibs, gumáshtas, and other agents, employed by such persons as aforesaid, in the collection of rent, if expressly authorized by power-of-attorney in that behalf:

Liability to damages for illegal act.

Provided that, if any wrongful act is committed by any such náib, gumáshta, or other agent, under colour of the exercise of the said power, the person employing such agent shall be liable, as well as the agent, for to make compensation for such act.

Persons empowered to distrain to give written authority to servants employed to make distress.

52. When any person, empowered to distrain property under section forty-nine or section fifty-one employs a servant or other person to make the distress, he shall give to such servant or person a written authority for the same, and the distress shall be made in the name and on the responsibility of the person giving such authority.

Standing crops and crops gathered liable to distraint.

53. Standing crops and other ungathered products of the earth, and crops or other products when reaped or gathered, and deposited in any threshing-floor or place for treading out grain or the like, whether in the field or within a homestead, may be distrained by persons invested with power to distrain under the provisions of this Act.

Exception.

But no such crops or products, other than the produce of the land in respect of which an arrear of rent is due, or of land held under the same engagement, and no grain or other produce after it has been stored by the cultivator, and no other property whatsoever, shall be liable to be distrained under this Act.

Defaulter to be served with written demand and account.

54. Before or at the time when a distress is made under this Act, the distrainer shall cause the defaulter to be served with a written demand for the amount of the arrear, together with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the demand is made.

Mode of service.

The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally on the defaulter; or, if he abscond or conceal himself, so that they cannot be so served, shall be affixed at his usual place of residence.

Distress to be proportionate to arrear.

55. Unless the amount of the demand is immediately paid or tendered, the distrainer may distrain property as aforesaid of value proportionate to the amount of the arrear, with costs of the distress;

List of property to be prepared and copy served on owner.

and shall prepare a list or description of the said property, and deliver a copy of the same to the owner, or, if he be absent, affix it at his usual place of residence.

Standing crops, &c., when attached, may be reaped and stored by cultivator, or, if he neglect, by distrainer.

56. Standing crops and other ungathered products may, notwithstanding the distress, be reaped and gathered by the cultivator, and may be stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used by him for the purpose.

If the cultivator neglect to do so, the distrainer shall cause the said crops or products to be reaped or gathered, and in such case shall store the same either in such granaries or other places as aforesaid, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

In either case the distrained property shall be placed in the charge of some person appointed by the distrainer for the purpose.

Sale of products which cannot be stored.

Crops or products which from their nature do not admit of being stored, may be sold before they are cut or gathered, under the rules hereinafter provided; but in such case, the distress shall be made at least twenty days before the time when the crops or products or any part of the same would be fit for cutting or gathering.

Assistance to distrainer opposed or apprehending resistance.

57. If a distrainer is opposed, or apprehends resistance, and desires to obtain the assistance of a public officer, he may apply to the Court, and the Court may, if it thinks necessary, depute an officer to support the distrainer in making the distress.

Distress to be withdrawn on tender of arrear and expenses before sale.

58. If at any time after property has been distrained, and prior to the day fixed for its being put up to sale as hereinafter provided, the owner of the

property tender payment of the arrear demanded of him, and of the expenses of the distress, the distrainer shall receive the same, and shall forthwith withdraw the distress.

Application for sale.

59. Within five days from the time of the storing of any distrained crops or products,

or, if the crops or products do not from their nature admit of being stored, within five days from the time of making the distress,

the distrainer shall apply for sale of the same to the Amín, or other officer authorized to sell property in satisfaction of decrees of the Civil Court within the circle in which the distrained property is situate, or to such other public officer as the Local Government appoints for the purpose.

Contents of application.

60. The application shall be in writing, and shall contain—

(*a*) an inventory or description of the property distrained,

(*b*) the name of the defaulter and his place of residence,

(*c*) the amount due, and the date of the distress, and

(*d*) the place in which the distrained property is deposited.

Deposit of cost of service of notice.

Together with the application, the distrainer shall deliver to the Amín or other officer the amount necessary for the service of a notice upon the defaulter as hereinafter provided.

Procedure by Amín, &c., on receipt of application.

61. Immediately on receipt of the application, the Amín or other officer shall transmit a copy of it to the Court;

and shall serve a notice in the form (C) contained in the schedule to this Act, or to the like effect on the person whose property has been distrained, requiring him, either to pay the amount demanded, or to institute a suit to contest the demand before the Court, within the period of fifteen days from the receipt of the notice.

He shall at the same time send to the Court, for the purpose of being put up in his office and in the kachahrí of the tahsíldár, a proclamation fixing a day for the sale of the distrained property, which shall not be less than twenty days from the date of the application; and shall deliver a copy of the proclamation to the peon charged with the service of the notice, to be put up by him in the place where the distrained property is deposited.

The proclamation shall contain—

(*a*) a description of the property,

(*b*) the demand for which it is to be sold, and

(*c*) the place where the sale is to be held.

Amín to suspend sale on receipt of Court's certificate of institution of suit.

62. If a suit is instituted before the Court in pursuance of the aforesaid notice, the Court shall transmit to the Amín or other officer, and, if so requested, shall deliver to the owner of the distrained property, a certificate of the institution of such suit;

and on such certificate being received by, or presented to, the Amín or other officer, he shall suspend proceedings in regard to the sale of the distrained property.

Suit to contest distrainer's demand before issue of notice of sale.

63. A person whose property has been distrained in the manner hereinbefore provided, may institute a suit to contest the demand of the distrainer immediately after the distress, and before the issue of notice of sale.

When such suit is instituted, the Court shall proceed in the manner prescribed in the last preceding section.

If, thereafter, application for the sale of the property is made to the Amín or other officer, he shall send a copy of the application to the Court, and suspend further proceedings, pending the decision of the case.

Distress when to be withdrawn.

64. The person whose property has been distrained may, at the time of instituting any such suit as aforesaid, or at any subsequent period, execute a bond with a surety, binding himself to pay whatever sum may be adjudged to be due from him, with interest and costs of suit;

and when such bond is executed, the Court shall give to the owner of the property a certificate to that effect, and, if so requested, shall serve the distrainer with notice of the same;

and upon such certificate being presented to the distrainer by the owner of the property, or served on him by order of the Court, the property shall be released from distress.

When sale may be proceeded with.

65. On the expiration of the period fixed in the proclamation of sale, if the institution of a suit to contest the demand of the distrainer has not been certified to the Amín or other officer in the manner hereinbefore provided, he shall, unless the said demand, with such costs of the distress as shall be allowed by him, be discharged in full, proceed to sell the property or such part of it as may be necessary, in the manner following.

Place of sale.

66. The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is deposited, or at the nearest ganj, bázár, hát or other place of public resort, if the Amín or other officer is of opinion that it is likely to sell there to better advantage.

Manner of sale.

The property shall be sold by public auction, in one or more lots, as the officer holding the sale may think advisable;

Withdrawal of distress when demand and costs satisfied.

and if the demand with the costs of distress and sale be satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distress shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

If fair price be not offered, sale may be postponed and shall be then completed.

67. If, on the property being put up for sale, a fair price (in the estimation of the officer holding the sale) be not offered for it, and the owner of the property, or some person authorized to act on his behalf, apply to have the sale postponed until the next day, or the next market day, if a market be held at the place of sale, the sale shall be postponed

until such day and shall be then completed whatever price may be offered for the property.

Payment of purchase-money.

68. The price of every lot shall be paid for in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale thinks necessary;

Resale on default.

and, in default of such payment, the property shall be put up again and sold.

Certificate to purchaser.

When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate, describing the property purchased by him and the price paid.

Deduction, from proceeds, of costs of sale.

69. From the proceeds of the sale of distrained property, the officer holding the sale shall make a deduction at the rate of one anna in the rupee on account of the costs of the sale, and shall send the amount to the Court, in order that it may be credited to Government.

Payment of distrainer's expenses.

He shall then pay to the distrainer the expenses incurred by the distrainer on account of the distress, and of the issue of the notice and proclamation of sale prescribed in section sixty-one, to such amount as, after examination of the statement of expenses furnished by the distrainer, he thinks proper to allow.

Discharge of arrear with interest.

The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, with interest thereon up to the day of sale;

Surplus.

and if there be any overplus, it shall be delivered to the person whose property has been sold.

Sale officers and employees prohibited from purchasing.

70. Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by or subordinate to such officers, are prohibited from purchasing, either directly or indirectly, any property sold by such officers.

Report of irregularities by distrainer.

71. Amíns and other officers as aforesaid are required to bring to the notice of the Court any material irregularities committed by distrainers under colour of this Act;

Postponement of sale, and report to Court when defaulter has not received due notice.

and if, in any case, on proceeding to hold a sale of property, the Amín or other officer find that the owner of the property has not received due notice of the distress and intended sale, he shall postpone the sale and report the case to the Court,

Order of Court.

and the Court shall direct the issue of another notice and proclamation of sale under section sixty-one, or pass such other order as to it may seem proper.

Levy of charge when sale officer attends, and no sale takes place.

72. When an Amín or other officer has proceeded to any place for the purpose of holding a sale, under this Act and no sale takes place, either for the reason stated in the last preceding section, or because the demand of the distrainer has been previously satisfied, no intimation of such satisfaction having been given by the distrainer to the Amín or other officer, the charge of one anna in the rupee on account of expenses shall be leviable and shall be calculated on the estimated value of the distrained property.

Recovery from owner.

If the demand of the distrainer be not satisfied until the day fixed for the sale, the charge for expenses shall be paid by the owner of the property, and may be recovered by the sale of such portion thereof as may be necessary.

Recovery from distrainer.

In every other case it shall be paid by the distrainer and may be recovered by attachment and sale of his property under the warrant of the Court:

Limit to charge.

provided, that in no case shall a larger amount than ten rupees be recoverable under this section.

Proceedings of Amíns, &c., subject to revision and orders of Collector.

73. All proceedings under this Act of the Amíns and other officers as aforesaid, shall be subject to the revision and orders of the Collector of the District,

Power to call for reports and statements.

and the Collector of the District, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, may require the submission of such periodical reports and statements of business done by the Amíns and other officers as may be thought necessary.

Order of sale when amount adjudged due.

74. When a suit has been instituted to contest the demand of a distrainer and the property has not been released on security, if the demand or any portion of it is adjudged to be due, the Court shall issue an order to the Amín or other officer authorizing the sale of the property;

Second proclamation of sale.

and on the application of the distrainer, within five days from the receipt of such order by the Amín or other officer, such Amín or officer shall publish a second proclamation in the manner prescribed in section sixty-one, fixing another day for the sale of the distrained property, which shall not be less than five nor more than ten days from the date of the proclamation;

Sale on failure to pay debt and costs.

and unless the amount adjudged to be due with the costs of distress be paid intermediately, shall proceed to sell the property in the manner hereinbefore provided.

In suit to contest his demand, distrainer to prove arrear.

75. In all suits instituted to contest the demand of a distrainer, the distrainer shall be required to prove the arrear in the same manner as if he had himself brought a suit for the amount under the foregoing provisions of this Act.

Recovery of amount decreed in favour of distrainer.

If the demand or any part thereof is found to be due, the Court shall make a decree for the amount in favour of the distrainer, and such amount may be recovered by sale of the property, as provided in the last preceding section, if the distress has not been withdrawn;

and, if any balance remain due after such sale, by execution of the decree against the person and any other property of the defaulter,

or, if the property have been released on security, by execution of the decree against the person and property of the defaulter and of his surety.

Compensation in case of vexatious distress.

If the distress is adjudged to be vexatious or groundless, the Court, besides directing the release of the distrained property, may award such compensation to the plaintiff as the circumstances of the case require.

Suit by person claiming property distrained for arrears alleged to be due from another.

76. If any person claim as his own, property which has been distrained for arrears of rent alleged to be due from any other person, the claimant may institute a suit against the distrainer and such other person, to try the right to the property, in the same manner and under the same conditions as to the time of instituting the suit and to the consequent postponement of sale, as a person whose property has been distrained for an arrear of rent alleged to be due from him, may institute a suit to contest the demand.

Release of property on security being given.

When any such suit is instituted, the property may be released upon security being given for the value of the same.

Order of Court when claim dismissed.

If the claim is dismissed, the Court shall make an order for the sale of the property, or for the recovery of the value thereof, as the case may be, for the benefit of the distrainer.

Decree for release and compensation when claim upheld.

If the claim is upheld, the Court shall decree the release of the distrained property with costs, and such compensation (if any) as the circumstances of the case require:

Saving of prior claim of person entitled to rent of land.

Provided always, that no claim to any produce of land liable to distress under this Act, which at the time of the distress may have been found in the possession of a defaulting cultivator (whether such claim be in respect of a previous sale, mortgage or otherwise,) shall bar the prior claim of the person entitled to the rent of the land, nor shall any attachment in execution of a judgment of any Civil Court prevail against such prior claim.

Procedure where right to distrain is claimed by other than distrainer.

77. If, in any case in which property has been distrained for an arrear of rent, and a suit has been instituted to contest the demand, the right to distrain for such arrears is claimed by or on behalf of any person other than the distrainer, on the ground of such other person being actually and in good faith in the receipt and enjoyment of the rent of the land, such other person shall be made a party to the suit, and the question of the actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent by him before and up to the time of the commencement of the suit shall be enquired into, and in deciding the suit the result of such inquiry shall be taken into consideration.

Saving of right to sue in Civil Court.

Provided always, that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of either party who may have a legal title to the rent of the land, to establish his title by suit in the Civil Court if instituted within one year from the date of the decision.

Persons prevented from suing in time to save property from sale, may sue for damages.

78. If any person whose property has been distrained for the recovery of a demand not justly due, or of a demand due or alleged to be due from some other person, is prevented by any sufficient cause from bringing a suit to contest the demand or to try the right to the property as the case may be, within the period allowed by section ninety-seven, and his property is in consequence brought to sale, he may, nevertheless, institute a suit under this Act to recover compensation for the illegal distress and sale of his property.

Wrongful acts of distrainer.

79. If any person empowered to distrain property, or employed for the purpose under a written authority by a person so empowered, distrain or sell, or cause to be sold, any property for the recovery of an arrear of rent alleged to be due, otherwise than according to the provisions of this Act,

or if any distrained property is lost, damaged, or destroyed by reason of the distrainer not having taken proper precaution for the due keeping and preservation thereof,

or if the distraint is not immediately withdrawn when it is required to be withdrawn by any provision of this Act,

the owner of the property may institute a suit under this Act to recover compensation for any injury which he has thereby sustained.

Suit by owner against person distraining or selling without authority.

80. If any person not empowered to distrain property under sections forty-nine and fifty-one, nor employed for the purpose under a written authority by a person so empowered, shall distrain or sell or cause to be sold any property under colour of this Act, the owner of the property may institute a suit under this Act to recover compensation from such person for any injury which the plaintiff has sustained from the distraint or sale,

Penalty in addition to damages.

and the defendant shall be held to have committed criminal trespass, and shall be subject to the penalties for that offence, in addition to any damages which may be awarded against him in such suit.

Limitation of suits under sections 78, 79, 80.

81. Provided that any suit which may be instituted under any of the last three sections, shall be commenced within the term prescribed by section ninety-seven.

Procedure in case of resistance of distraint.

82. If any person resist a distraint of property duly made under this Act, or forcibly or clandestinely remove any distrained property, the Court, upon complaint being made within fifteen days from the date of such resistance or removal, shall cause the person accused to be arrested and brought before the Court with all convenient speed, and the Court shall, if possible, proceed forthwith to try the case.

If the case cannot be at once heard, the Court may, if it think fit, require the party arrested to give security for his person, and, in default of such

security, may commit him to the civil jail until the case is tried,

and if the offence be proved and the offender be the owner of the property concerned, the Court shall order him to be imprisoned in the civil jail for six months, or until the whole arrear due to the distrainer, with all expenses and costs, is paid or levied under warrant of the Court by distress and sale of the property of the offender.

If the offender be not the owner of the property, he shall make good to the distrainer the value of the same, and shall further be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees,

or, in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding two months.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PROCESS.

Mode of serving process.

83. Every process issued by a Court under this Act shall be under the seal and signature of the Court, and shall be served or executed by the Názir, or by such other officer as the Court may direct, at the cost of the party at whose instance it is issued.

Deposit before issue.

The amount of such cost, and, in the case of summons to a witness, any sum required for the travelling expenses of such witness, shall be deposited in Court before the process is issued:

Power to direct service free of charge.

Provided that, if in any case the Court is satisfied that a party is unable to pay the cost of any necessary process, it may direct such process to be served free of charge.

Punishment for resistance of process.

84. Any resistance or opposition to the lawful process of a Court under this Act may be punished by the Court according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of resistance or opposition to the processes of the Courts of civil justice.

Power to issue summons and warrant.

When, in any such case, the offender is not present, the Court may summon him to answer to the charge: and if after due service of the summons he fail to attend, may issue a warrant for his apprehension.

Appeal against orders under this section.

Orders passed by Collectors under this section shall be subject to appeal as provided by section one hundred.

CHAPTER V.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS AND APPEALS.

Suits cognizable under this Act.

Suits cognizable by Revenue Courts only.

85. Except in the way of appeal as provided in this Act, the Courts of Revenue alone shall take cognizance of the following descriptions of suits, and such suits shall be heard and determined in the said Courts in the manner provided in this Act, and not otherwise;

Bar to cognizance by other Courts.

and except in the way of appeal as provided in this Act, all other Courts are hereby prohibited from taking cognizance of any such suits, whether the claim be joined to a claim cognizable by such other Courts or not.

I.—Suits by a landlord—

(1.) for arrears of rent;

(2.) for enhancement of rent of a tenant having right of occupancy;

(3.) for the ejectment of a tenant or for cancelling any lease on account of a breach of the conditions of any contract by which a tenant may be liable to ejectment, or a lease may be liable to be cancelled;

(4.) for the resumption of rent-free grants, or the determination of the rent of land thitherto held free of rent.

II.—Suits by a tenant—

(5.) for contesting a notice of ejectment;

(6.) for the recovery of rent illegally exacted or extorted, and for damages on account of the illegal exaction or extortion of rent, or any unauthorised cess or impost, or on account of extortion of rent by any means not warranted by law;

(7.) for compensation for withholding receipt for rent paid;

(8.) for compensation for illegal ejectment;

(9.) for the recovery of the occupancy of any land from which a tenant has been illegally ejected by the landlord;

(10.) for contesting the exercise of the powers of distress conferred on landlords and others by this Act, or any thing purporting to be done in the exercise of the said power, or for compensation for illegal distress;

(11.) for abatement of rent;

III.—Suits by tenants or landlords—

(12.) for pattás or counterparts, and for the determination of the rates of rent at which such pattás or counterparts are to be delivered.

IV.—Suits by, and against, Lambardárs, Co-sharers and Muáfidárs.

(13.) Suits by lambardárs for arrears of Government revenue, payable through them by the co-sharers whom they represent, and for village-expenses and other dues for which the co-sharers may be responsible to the lambardár;

(14.) Suits by co-sharers for their share of the profits of an estate, or any part thereof, after payment of the Government revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts;

(15.) Suits by muáfidárs, or assignees of the Government revenue, for arrears of revenue owing to them, as such muáfidárs or assignees;

(16.) Suits by taluqdárs and other superior proprietors, for arrears of revenue or otherwise, not being rent due to them as such taluqdárs or superior proprietors.

Investigation of plea of set-off.

Where, in reply to any suit under this Act, a set-off is pleaded, the Court shall investigate such plea, notwithstanding that the matter of the set-off involves an inquiry beyond the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court under this Act.

V.—Appeals.

Judgment of Collector final where amount, or value of property in suit does not exceed 100 rupees.

86. In suits under this Act, tried and decided by a Collector of the First Class, if the amount sued for, or the value of the property claimed, does not exceed one hundred rupees,

the judgment of the Collector shall be final, and not open to revision or appeal, except as hereinafter provided,

unless in any such suit a question of right to enhance or otherwise vary the rent of a tenant, or any question relating to a title to land, or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, has been determined by the judgment,

unless certain questions determined.

in such case the judgment shall be open to appeal in the manner provided in section ninety-three and following sections of this Act.

Appeal in such cases.

87. In suits in which the judgment of the Collector is final as provided in the last preceding section, the Collector may, upon the application of either party, if preferred within thirty days from the date of the decision, order the rehearing of a suit, upon the ground of the discovery of new evidence or matter material to the issue of the case, which the applicant had no knowledge of, or could not produce, at the time of trial.

In suits not open to appeal, Collector may grant re-hearing upon discovery of new evidence, &c.

88. When any such suit as aforesaid, in which, if tried and decided by a Collector of the first class, the judgment of such Collector would be final, is tried and decided by a Collector of the second class, an appeal from the judgment of the Collector of the second class shall lie to the Collector of the District.

Appeal from decision of Collector of second class.

89. The petition of appeal shall be presented to the Collector within fifteen days from the date of the decree;

Time for presentation.

provided that such time as may be requisite for procuring a copy of the decree appealed against shall not be reckoned as part of the fifteen days.

Time to be excluded from reckoning.

90. The Collector shall fix a day for hearing the appeal, and shall cause notice of the same to be served on the respondent in the manner hereinafter prescribed for the service of summons.

Procedure in appeal.

If, on the day fixed for hearing the appeal, or any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the appellant does not appear in person or by an agent, the appeal shall be dismissed for default.

If the appellant appears and the respondent does not appear in person or by an agent, the appeal shall be heard *ex parte*.

91. If an appeal be dismissed for default of prosecution, the appellant may, within fifteen days from the date of the dismissal, apply to the Collector for re-admission of the appeal,

Re-admission of appeal.

and if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector that the appellant was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the appeal was called on for hearing, the Collector may re-admit the appeal.

92. After hearing the appeal, the Collector shall give judgment in the manner hereinafter prescribed for giving judgment in original suits, and the judgment of the Collector shall be final.

Judgment in appeal.

93. In all suits other than those in which, when tried and decided by a Collector of the first class, the judgment of such Collector is declared to be final, or when tried and decided by a Collector of the second class, an appeal is allowed to the Collector of the District, an appeal from the judgment of the Collector shall lie to the District Judge,

Appeal to District Judge.

unless the amount or value in dispute exceed five thousand rupees, in which case the appeal shall lie to the High Court.

Appeal to High Court.

94. The rules in force in regard to the time within which appeals from the decisions of Civil Courts may be received, and to the manner in which such appeals are heard and determined, and to all proceedings which may be had in respect of such appeals, shall be applicable to appeals to the District Judge or High Court under this Act.

Rules as to time of presentation, &c., to apply.

95. The decisions of District Judges passed in regular appeal under this Act, shall be open to special appeal to the High Court, in the same manner, and subject to the same rules, as the decisions of District Judges passed in regular appeal are open to special appeal under the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1871.

Special appeal to High Court from decisions of District Judge.

96. Whenever a Court is closed on the last day of any period provided in this Act for the presentation of any memorandum of appeal, or for the deposit or payment of any money in Court, the day on which the Court reopens shall be deemed to be such last day.

Rule as to last day for presentation, deposit or payment, when Court is closed on such day.

VI.—Limitation of Suits.

97. Suits for recovery of arrears of rent, revenue or share of profits, may be brought within two years from the date when the arrears became due:

Limitation of suits.

Suits relating to distress, or for recovery of rent in kind, where no application for appraisement has been given in under section twenty-six, may be brought within three months from the date of the cause of action:

All other suits may be brought within one year from the time that the right to sue accrues, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act.

VII.—Applications and Appeals.

98. The Courts of Revenue alone shall take cognizance of the following descriptions of applications, and such applications shall be heard and determined in the said Courts in the manner provided under this Act:—

Applications cognizable by Revenue Courts only.

(1.) Application by landlord, or agent employed by a landlord, to compel the production of accounts by patwáris;

(2.) Application by tenant for assistance in the division or appraisement of standing crops, under section twenty-six;

(3.) Application from a landlord to eject a tenant with right of occupancy, under section twenty-nine;

(4.) Application from a landlord under section thirty-four for assistance to eject a tenant, on whom a notice of ejectment has been served and who has not brought a suit to contest such notice:

(5.) Application from a tenant to determine the value of any standing crops, or ungathered products of the earth, belonging to the tenant and being on the land at the time of his ejectment under section thirty-five;

(6.) Application for compensation for improvement, under section thirty-seven;

(7.) Application to determine the nature and class of a tenant's tenure, under section sixteen.

Notice to defendant.

99. On receipt of an application under section ninety-eight, notice thereof shall be served on the defendant in the manner laid down in section one hundred and fourteen.

Time for presenting appeals from orders.

100. Appeals against orders passed on applications by officers vested with the powers of a Collector of the first or second class under this Act, shall be presented to the Collector of the District within fifteen days of the date of the order.

An appeal from the order of the Collector of the District shall be presented to the Commissioner of the Division within thirty days from the date of the order, and his decision shall not be open to further appeal:

Power to Board to call for cases.

Provided that the Board of Revenue may call for any case and pass such orders on it as they think fit.

VIII.—Jurisdiction of Courts.

Local Government may invest officers with Collector's powers, and withdraw them.

101. The Local Government may invest any officer with the powers of a Collector of the first or second class under this Act, and may at any time deprive any officer of such powers.

Suits and applications cognizable by Collectors.

102. Collectors of the first and second class shall have as such, power to try suits and applications of the following descriptions:—

(1.) Suits for arrears of rent, clause one, section eighty-five;

(2.) Suits for compensation for withholding receipt for rent paid, clause seven, section eighty-five;

(3.) Suits to contest the exercise of the powers of distraint conferred on landlords and others by this Act, or anything purporting to be done in exercise of the said powers, or for compensation for illegal distraint, clause ten, section eighty-five;

(4.) Suits by lambardárs for arrears of Government revenue, payable through them by the co-sharers whom they represent, and for village-expenses and other dues, for which the co-sharers may be responsible to the lambardár, clause thirteen, section eighty-five;

(5.) Suits by muafidárs or assignees of the Government revenue, for arrears of revenue owing to them as such muafidárs or assignees, clause fifteen, section eighty-five;

(6.) Applications by a landlord, or by an agent employed by a landlord, to compel the production of accounts by patwáris, under clause one, section ninety-eight;

(7.) Applications by a tenant for assistance in the division or appraisement of standing crops, under section ninety-eight, clause two;

(8.) Applications by a tenant to determine the value of any standing crops or ungathered products of the earth, belonging to the tenant, and being on the land at the time of his ejectment, under section ninety-eight, clause five;

(9.) Suits by taluqdárs for arrears of revenue under clause sixteen, section eighty-five.

Additional suits and applications cognizable by Collector, first class.

103. Collectors of the first class, in addition to the suits and applications specified in section one hundred and two, shall have power to try suits and applications of the following descriptions:—

(1.) Suits to eject a tenant, or cancel a lease, on account of breach of the conditions of any contract by which a tenant may be liable to ejectment, or a lease may be liable to be cancelled, clause three, section eighty-five;

(2.) Suits to contest notices of ejectment, clause five, section eighty-five;

(3.) Suits to recover rent illegally exacted or extorted, and for compensation for such exaction or extortion of rent, or any unathorized cess or impost, or for extortion of rent by confinement or other duress, or by any other means not warranted by law, clause six, section eighty-five;

(4.) Suits to recover the occupancy of any land from which a tenant has been illegally ejected by the landlord, clause nine, section eighty-five;

(5.) Suits for compensation for illegal ejectment, clause eight, section eighty-five;

(6.) Suits by co-sharers for their share of the profits of an estate or any part thereof, after payment of the Government revenue and village-expenses, or for a settlement of accounts, clause fourteen, section eighty-five;

(7.) Applications by a landlord for assistance to eject a tenant, on whom notice of ejectment has been served, under section ninety-eight, clause three;

(8.) Applications by a landlord to eject a tenant with right of occupancy, under section ninety-eight, clause four;

(9.) Applications for compensation for improvements, under section ninety-eight, clause six;

(10.) Applications to determine the nature and class of a tenant's tenure, section ninety-eight, clause seven.

Additional suits cognizable by Collector, first class, specially empowered.

104. In addition to the powers specified in sections one hundred and two and one hundred and three, a Collector of the first class specially empowered by Government, shall have power to try the following suits:—

(1.) Suits for enhancement of rent of a tenant having right of occupancy, under clause two, section eighty-five;

(2.) Suits for abatement of rent, under clause 11, section eighty-five;

(3.) Suits for the resumption of rent-free grants, or for the determination of rent of land thitherto held rent-free, under clause four, section eighty-five;

(4.) Suits for pattás or counterparts, and for the determination of the rates of rent at which such pattás or counterparts are to be delivered, under clause twelve, section eighty-five.

CHAPTER VI.

ON PROCEDURE UP TO JUDGMENT.

Mode of instituting suits. Contents of plaint or statement of claim.

105. Suits under this Act shall be instituted by presenting to the Court a plaint or statement of claim, which shall contain

(*a*) the name, description and place of abode of the plaintiff;

(*b*) the name, description and place of abode of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained;

(*c*) the substance of the claim, and its value estimated according to the law for the time being in force for the valuation of suits; and

(*d*) the date on which the right to sue accrued.

Statement by whom to be presented.

106. The statement of claim shall be presented by the plaintiff, or by an authorized agent of the plaintiff, who has personal knowledge of the facts of the case, or by an agent who shall be accompanied by a person who has such knowledge.

Verification of statement.

107. The statement of claim shall be subscribed and verified at the foot by the plaintiff or his agent in the manner following, or to the like effect:—

"I, *A. B.*, do declare that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief."

Document relied on by plaintiff to be presented with statement.

108. If the plaintiff rely in support of his claim on any document in his possession, he shall deliver the same to the Court at the time of presenting his statement of claim.

Admission afterwards.

Unless such document be so delivered, or its non-production be sufficiently excused, or unless the Court see fit to extend the time for producing the same, it shall not afterwards be admitted.

Procuring production of document in possession of defendant.

109. If the plaintiff require the production of any document in the possession or power of the defendant, he may, at the time of presenting his statement of claim, deliver to the Court a description of the document, in order that the defendant may be required to produce the same.

Contents of statement in suits for arrears of rent.

110. If the suit be for the recovery of an arrear of rent, the statement shall specify the name of the village and estate, and of the pargana or other local division in which the land is situate:

and, if the arrear is alleged to be due from any ryot, the quantity of land, and (where fields have been numbered in a Government survey) the number of each field, and yearly rent of the land; the amount (if any) received on account of the year for which the claim is made; the amount in arrear, and the time in respect of which it is alleged to be due.

Contents of statement in suits for ejectment,

111. If the suit be for the ejectment of a ryot, farmer or tenant, from any land, farm or tenure,

or for recovery of occupancy or possession.

or for the recovery of the occupancy or possession of any land, farm or tenure,

the statement shall describe (as circumstances may require) the extent, situation and designation of the same; and, if necessary for the identification of the land, shall set forth the boundaries of such land.

Return or amendment of statement.

112. If the statement of claim do not contain the several particulars hereinbefore required to be specified therein, or be not subscribed and verified as hereinbefore required, the Court may return the statement to the plaintiff, or, at its discretion, allow it to be amended.

Issue of summons; order for personal attendance or appearance by agent.

113. If the statement of claim be in proper form, the Court, except as otherwise hereinafter specially provided, shall direct the issue of a summons to the defendant,

and if the plaintiff require the personal attendance of the defendant, and satisfy the Court that such attendance is necessary, or the Court of its own accord require such attendance, the summons shall contain an order for the defendant to appear personally on a day to be specified in the summons,

otherwise, the summons shall order the defendant to appear personally or by an agent duly authorized on his behalf, who has personal knowledge of the subject, or who shall be accompanied by a person who has such personal knowledge.

Fixing of day to be specified in the summons.

114. The day to be specified in the summons shall be fixed with reference to the state of the file and the distance that the defendant may be or be supposed to be at the time from the place where the Court is held,

order to produce documents,

and the summons shall order the defendant to produce any document which he may have in his possession, of which the plaintiff demands inspection, or upon which the defendant may intend to rely in support of his defence.

and to bring witnesses.

It shall also enjoin him to bring with him his witnesses, if they are willing to attend without issue of process, and shall be in the form D contained in the schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Mode of serving summons.

115. The summons shall be served by delivering a copy thereof to the defendant personally when practicable;

or, if the summons cannot be served on the defendant personally, by affixing a copy of it to some conspicuous part of his usual residence

and also affixing a copy of the same in the Collector's office.

Endorsement on summons as to mode of service.

116. If the summons be served personally, the Názir shall endorse on the summons the fact of such service.

If personal service be not effected, the Názir shall endorse on the summons the reason of not serving it personally, and how it has been served.

Service of summons in another district.

117. If the usual residence of the defendant be in another district, the summons, together with the cost of the service thereof, shall be sent by the public post to the Collector of such district, who shall issue the summons, and return the same, after service, with the prescribed endorsement, to the officer by whom it was transmitted to him.

Deposit of cost of serving summons or warrant.

118. The amount of the cost of serving the summons,

or, if a warrant be issued as provided in the next succeeding section, of serving the warrant,

shall in all cases be deposited in Court upon the same day or the day next following that on which the plaint or statement of claim is presented to the Court.

Effect of failure to deposit.

If the said amount be not so deposited (except in cases in which the Court may allow the issue of summons free of cost under the discretion reserved to it in section eighty-three), the case shall not be brought on the file of suits;

but in such case the plaintiff may present another plaint at any time within the period allowed by the rules for the limitation of suits.

Procedure when plaintiff desires issue of warrant of arrest.

119. If in any suit against an under-tenant or ryot for the recovery of an arrear of rent, the plaintiff desires a warrant of arrest to be issued against the defendant, such defendant being resident within the district in which the suit is instituted, he shall present, with his statement of claim, an application for the issue of such warrant.

When such application is presented, the Court shall examine the plaintiff or his agent, on his oath or affirmation, or otherwise, according to the law for the time being in force in relation to the examination of witnesses, and inspect the documents adduced by him in support of his claim; and if *primâ facie* the claim appear to the Court to be well founded, and that, if a summons be issued, the defendant will abscond instead of appearing to answer the claim, the Court may issue a warrant for the arrest of the defendant.

The Court shall fix a reasonable time for the return of the warrant, and the officer entrusted with the service thereof shall, at the time of arresting the defendant, deliver to him a notice addressed to the defendant containing the particulars of the claim, and requiring the defendant, if he contest the claim, to bring with him any document upon which he may intend to rely in support of his defence.

But no such warrant shall be issued in a suit for arrears of rent due in respect of a dependent taluq, or other transferable tenure, which, as hereinafter provided, is liable to farm or transfer in execution of any decree which may be passed in the case.

Every warrant issued and notice delivered under this section, shall be respectively in the forms E and F in the schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect.

Procedure after arrest of defendant.

120. If a defendant be arrested under the warrant of arrest, he shall be brought with all convenient speed before the Court, and the Court shall commit him to custody, unless he deposit in Court such sum as may be specified in the notice.

Procedure when defendant is brought before Court under warrant.

121. When a defendant is brought before the Court under warrant, the Court shall with all convenient speed proceed to try the case in the manner hereinafter provided; and if the suit cannot be at once adjudicated, the Court may, if it think fit, require the defendant to give security for his appearance whenever the same may be required at any time whilst the suit is pending, or until execution of the final decree which may be passed thereon, and may commit him to the civil jail to be there detained until he shall furnish such security or deposit such sum as the Court shall order.

Form of security-bond.

The security-bond shall be in the form G contained in the schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Procedure when defendant cannot be arrested under warrant.

122. If the defendant cannot be arrested under the warrant, the Court, on the application of the plaintiff, shall either postpone the case for such period as to it may seem proper, in order that the plaintiff may apply within the said period for another warrant to be issued for the arrest of the defendant, or shall forthwith issue a proclamation, to be affixed in its own office and at the residence of the defendant, fixing a day for the hearing of the case, which shall not be less than ten days from the date of the publication of the notice, at the residence of the defendant.

If the defendant appear in pursuance of the proclamation, he shall be dealt with as provided in the last preceding section.

Compensation for arrest applied for without reasonable cause.

123. If it appear to the Court that the arrest of the defendant was applied for without reasonable cause, the Court may in its decree, award to the defendant such sum not exceeding one hundred rupees as it may deem a reasonable compensation for any injury or loss which he may have sustained by reason of such arrest, or of his detention in jail during the pendency of the suit.

Consequence of neither party appearing on day fixed.

124. If on the day fixed by the summons or proclamation for the appearance of the defendant, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case may be adjourned prior to the recording of an issue for trial as hereinafter provided, neither of the parties appear in person or by an agent, the case shall be struck off, with liberty to the plaintiff to bring a fresh suit, unless precluded by the rules for the limitation of suits.

125. If on any such day the defendant only appear, the Court shall pass judgment against the plaintiff by default, unless the defendant admit the right to sue, in which case the Court shall proceed to give judgment for the plaintiff upon such admission without costs :

If defendant only appear, Court shall pass judgment by default; or decree upon admission of claim.

Provided that such judgment, if there be more than one defendant, shall be only against the defendant who makes the admission.

Proviso.

126. If on any such day the plaintiff only appear, the Court, upon proof that the summons or proclamation has been duly served according to the provisions of this Act, shall proceed to examine the plaintiff or his agent, and after considering the allegations of the plaintiff, and any documentary or other evidence adduced by him, may either dismiss the case or postpone the hearing of it to a future day for the attendance of any witness the plaintiff may wish to call, or may pass judgment *ex parte* against the defendant.

If plaintiff only appear, Court may proceed *ex parte*.

127. If the defendant appear on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the suit may be postponed under the last preceding section, the Court may, upon such conditions, if any, as to costs or otherwise as it may think proper, allow the defendant to be heard in answer to the suit as if he had appeared on the day fixed for his attendance.

If defendant appear on adjourned hearing, Court may allow him to be heard in answer.

128. No appeal shall lie from a judgment passed *ex parte* against a defendant who has not appeared, or from a judgment against a plaintiff by default for non-appearance.

No appeal from judgment *ex parte* or by default;

But in all such cases if the party against whom judgment has been given shall appear, either in person or by agent, if a plaintiff, within fifteen days from the date of the Court's order, and, if a defendant, within fifteen days after any process for enforcing the judgment has been executed, or at any earlier period, and shall show good and sufficient cause for his previous non-appearance, and shall satisfy the Court that there has been a failure of justice, the Court may, upon such terms and conditions as to costs or otherwise as it thinks proper, revive the suit and alter or rescind the decree, according to the justice of the case.

but Court may revive suit and alter or rescind decree.

But no decree shall be reversed or altered without previously summoning the adverse party to appear and be heard in support of it.

Adverse party to be summoned.

129. When both parties appear in person or by agent on the day named in the summons, or upon any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case may be adjourned, for sufficient reason to be recorded by the Court, the Court shall proceed to examine such of the parties as may be present, and either party or his agent may cross-examine the other.

Examination and cross-examination of parties and agents.

If either of the parties be not bound to attend personally, any agent by whom he shall appear, or any person who shall accompany such agent, shall be examined and cross-examined in like manner as the party himself would have been if he had attended personally.

At the time of the examination, the defendant, if he think fit, may file a written statement of his defence.

Defendant may file written statement.

130. The examination of the parties or their agents or such other persons as aforesaid shall be upon oath or affirmation, or otherwise, according to the law for the time being in force relative to the examination of witnesses.

Mode of examination.

The substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing in the vernacular language of the Court, and shall be filed with the record.

131. If either of the parties bring forward a witness on such day, the Court may take the evidence of such witness.

Witness produced may be examined.

132. If the defendant rely on any document in support of his defence, he shall deliver the same into Court at the first hearing of the suit;

Document relied on by defendant to be produced at first hearing.

and unless such document be so delivered, or its non-production be sufficiently excused, or unless the Court see fit to extend the time for producing the same, it shall not afterwards be admitted.

133. If after the examination required by section one hundred and thirty, and also the examination of any witness who may attend to give evidence on behalf of either of the parties, and after a consideration of the documentary evidence adduced, a decree can be properly made without further evidence, the Court shall make its decree accordingly.

Decree after examination, if no further evidence is required.

134. If on such examination as aforesaid the agent of either party be unable to answer any material question relating to the case which the Court is of opinion that the party whom he represents ought to answer, and is likely to be able to answer if interrogated in person, the Court may postpone the hearing of the case to a future day, and direct that the party whose agent may have been unable to answer as aforesaid shall attend in person on such day;

Party to attend in person when his agent is unable to answer.

and if the party so directed to attend shall fail to appear in person on the day appointed, the Court may pass judgment as in case of default, or make such other order as it may deem proper in the circumstances of the case.

Judgment or order if he fail to appear.

135. If on such examination as aforesaid it appear that the parties are at issue on any question upon which it is necessary to hear further evidence, the Court shall declare and record such issue, and shall fix a convenient day for the examination of witnesses and the trial of the suit; and the trial shall take place on that day, unless there be sufficient reason for adjourning it, which reason shall be recorded by the Court.

Procedure when parties at issue on question requiring evidence.

136. The parties shall bring forward their witnesses on the day of trial, and if either party require assistance to procure the attendance of a witness on such day, either to give evidence or to produce a document, he shall apply to the Court in sufficient time before the day fixed for the trial, to enable the witness to be summoned to attend on that day; and the Court shall issue a summons requiring such witness to attend.

Parties to produce witnesses or procure attendance by summons.

137. The law and rules for the time being in force relating to the evidence of witnesses, for procuring the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and for the examination, remuneration, and punishment of witnesses, whether parties to the case or not, in cases before the Civil Courts of the Presidency of Bengal, shall, except so far as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, apply to and be of equal force and effect in suits under this Act.

Provisions regarding attendance, examination, &c., of witnesses.

138. If on the day fixed for the trial of any issue neither of the parties appear, the case shall be struck off under the conditions provided in section one hundred and twenty-four.

Case to be struck off if neither party appears.

If on any such day one only of the parties appear, the issue may be tried and determined in the absence of the other party, upon such proof as may be then before the Court.

Trial of issue *ex parte*.

139. When suits under this Act are instituted or defended by náibs, gumáshtas or other persons employed in the collection of rent or management of land, in the name and on the behalf of the landholders by whom they are so employed, all the provisions of this Act, by which the personal appearance or attendance of parties to a suit is or may be required, shall be applicable to such náibs, gumáshtas or other persons;

Provisions to apply when suits are instituted or defended on behalf of landholders by their employees.

and anything which, by this Act, is required or permitted to be done by a party in person, may be done by any such person as aforesaid.

Processes served on any such person shall be as effectual for all purposes in relation to the suit, as if the same had been served on the landholder in person:

Processes served on such employees.

and all the provisions of this Act relative to the service of processes on a party to the suit shall be applicable to the service of processes on such person.

140. A female plaintiff or defendant shall not be required to attend in person, if she be of a rank or class which, according to the custom and manners of the country, would render it improper for her to appear in public.

Personal attendance of female plaintiff or defendant when not required.

141. Any party to a suit may employ an authorized agent or mukhtár to conduct the case on his behalf,

Parties may employ agents or mukhtárs;

but the employment of such agent or mukhtár shall not excuse the personal attendance of the plaintiff or defendant, in cases where his personal attendance is required by the summons, or any order of the Court; and no fee for any agent shall be charged as part of the costs of suit in any case under this Act.

but personal attendance not excused.

Fee for agent not chargeable as costs.

142. The Court may in any case grant time to the plaintiff or defendant to proceed in the prosecution or defence of a suit,

Court may grant time or adjourn hearing.

and may also, from time to time, in order to the production of further proof, or for other sufficient reason to be recorded by the Court, adjourn the hearing or further hearing of any case, in such manner as to it may seem fit.

143. The Court may, at any stage of a case, cause a local inquiry and report respecting the matter in dispute to be made by any officer subordinate to it, or by any other officer of Government, with the consent of the authority to whom such officer is subordinate, or may itself proceed to the spot, and make such local inquiry in person.

Court may cause local enquiry and report, or may itself enquire.

The provisions of the law for the time being in force relative to local inquiries by Amíns or Commissioners, under orders of the civil courts, shall apply to any local inquiry made by any officer under this section,

Provisions applied to such enquiry.

and, so far as they are applicable, to inquiries made by the Court in person.

In the latter case the Court, after completing the inquiry, shall record on the proceedings such observations as appear to it appropriate, and the observations so recorded shall be received as evidence in the suit.

Record in case of enquiry by Court.

144. The defendant in any suit under this Act may pay into Court such sum of money as he thinks a full satisfaction for the demand of the plaintiff, together with the costs incurred by the plaintiff up to the time of such payment, and such sums shall be paid to the plaintiff.

Defendant may pay admitted debt and costs into Court.

If the defendant deposit less than the sum claimed and the plaintiff elect to proceed in the case, and ultimately recover no further sum than has been paid into Court, the plaintiff shall be charged with any costs incurred by the defendant in the suit after such payment.

Plaintiff chargeable with subsequent costs if he proceed and recover no further sum.

145. No interest shall be allowed to a plaintiff on any sum paid by the defendant into the Court from the date of such payment, whether such sum be in full of the plaintiff's claim, or fall short thereof.

No interest to plaintiff after date of deposit by defendant.

146. When in any suit between a landholder and a ryot or under-tenant under this Act, the right to receive the rent of the land or tenure cultivated or held by the ryot or under-tenant is disputed on the ground that some third

In suits for rent, third person who has enjoyed it to be made a party.

person has actually and in good faith received and enjoyed such rent before and up to the time when the right to sue accrued, such third person shall be made a party to the suit,

and the question of such receipt and enjoyment of the rent by such third person shall be enquired into, and the suit shall be decided according to the result of such enquiry:

Saving of right to sue in Civil Court to prove title to rent.

Provided always, that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of either party, who may have a legal title to the rent of such land or tenure, to establish his title by suit in the Civil Court, if instituted within one year from the date of the decision.

Provisions of Civil Procedure Code as to arbitrations applied.

147. The provisions of chapter VI (relative to Arbitration) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to suits and applications under this Act.

Court may order tenant to repair damage caused by breach of contract or lease, for which ejectment or cancelment of lease is decreed.

148. Whenever a decree is given for the ejectment of a tenant, or the cancelment of a lease, on account of any breach of a condition of the contract or lease, by which the land in the occupation of such tenant has been injured, the Court may order the tenant to repair the damage caused by such breach of contract or lease within one month,

and if such damage shall be so repaired, execution shall be stayed.

Delivery of judgment.

149. The Collector shall pronounce judgment in open Court.

Language and contents.

The judgment shall be written in the vernacular language of the Collector and shall contain the reasons for the same, and shall be dated and signed by the Collector at the time it is pronounced:

When it may be in English.

Provided that the judgment may be written in English, if the Collector is able to write a clear and intelligible decision in that language.

CHAPTER VII.

PROCEDURE IN EXECUTION OF DECREE.

Mode of executing decree for ejectment or re-instatement of ryot.

150. If the decree be for the ejectment of any ryot from land occupied by him, or for the re-instatement of any ryot in the occupancy of land from which he has been ejected, the decree shall be executed by giving the possession or occupancy of the land to the person entitled by the decree to such possession or occupancy.

Magistrate to give it effect in case of opposition.

If any opposition is made to the execution of the order for giving such possession or occupancy, by the party against whom the order is made, the Magistrate, on the application of the Court, shall give effect to the same.

Mode of executing decree for cancelment of lease or for ejectment or re-instatement of farmer or tenant.

151. If the decree be for the cancelment of any lease or the ejectment of any farmer or other person (not being an actual cultivator), or for the re-instatement of any farmer or other such person in the possession of a farm or tenure from which he has been ejected,

the decree shall be executed by proclaiming the substance of the decree to the cultivators or other occupants by beat of drum, or in such other manner as may be customary, and affixing the same in some conspicuous place within, or adjacent to, the farm or tenure.

Power to order detention in, or commitment to, civil jail, in certain cases.

152. If the decree be for arrears of rent, or for money, papers or accounts, and the defendant has been committed to jail, or appear, pursuant to the conditions of any security-bond given under section one hundred and twenty-one, the Court may order that he be detained in, or committed to, the civil jail, unless he immediately pay into Court the amount of the decree with costs, or otherwise comply with the terms of the decree.

Process against surety on failure to deliver judgment-debtor into custody.

153. If the judgment-debtor has given security for his appearance, and be not present when judgment is pronounced, and the surety fail to deliver him into custody when required so to do, process of execution may be taken out against the surety in the same manner as if a decree for the amount due by the debtor had been passed against the surety.

Process of execution against person or property, but not both.

154. Process of execution may be issued against either the person or the property of a judgment-debtor;

but process shall not be issued simultaneously against both person and property.

Applications on which it may issue.

Such process may be issued on the oral application of the judgment-creditor, his agent, or mukhtár, made at the time the decree is passed, or thereafter, upon the written application of the judgment-creditor, his agent, or mukhtár.

Form of process.

Process of execution against the person or movable property of a debtor shall be in form H or I contained in the schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Execution against movable property.

155. Any movable property required to be seized under an execution shall, if practicable, be described in a list to be furnished by the judgment-creditor;

but, if the creditor is unable to furnish such list, he may apply for a general attachment of the debtor's effects, to the amount of the judgment and costs.

In either case, the property to be seized shall be pointed out to the officer entrusted with the execution of the process, by the creditor, or his agent:

Articles excepted from attachment.

Provided that no implements of husbandry, or cattle actually employed in agriculture, or tools of artisans, shall be attached under this section.

Date and duration of warrant.

156. Every warrant of execution shall bear date on the day on which it is signed by the Court, and shall continue in force for such period as the Court may direct (not being more than sixty days), calculated from such date.

157. Second and successive warrants of execution may be issued by order of the Court on the application of the judgment-creditor, after the expiration of the period fixed for the continuance in force of a previous warrant.

Second and successive warrants.

158. Process of execution shall not be issued upon any judgment, without previous notice to the party against whom execution is applied for, if, when application for the issue of the process is made, a period of more than one year shall have elapsed from the date of the judgment, or from the date of the last previous application for execution.

After one year execution not to issue without notice to party concerned.

159. Execution on a judgment shall not issue against the heir or other representative of a deceased party, without notice to such heir or other representative to appear and be heard.

Execution not to issue against heir or representative of deceased party without notice.

160. No process of execution of any description whatsoever shall be issued, on a judgment under this Act, after the lapse of three years from the date of such judgment, unless the judgment be for a sum exceeding five hundred rupees,

No process of execution after three years, if judgment be for sum not exceeding 500 rupees.

in which case the period within which execution may be had shall be regulated by the general rules in force in respect to the period allowed for the execution of decrees of the Civil Court.

Regulation of period in such cases.

161. If a warrant issue for taking in execution the body of any person, the officer charged with the execution of the warrant shall bring him with all convenient speed before the Court.

Procedure in execution of warrant against person.

If such person does not then deposit in Court the full amount specified in the warrant,

or make such arrangement for the payment of the same as shall be satisfactory to the judgment-creditor,

or satisfy the Court that he has no present means of paying the debt,

the Court shall send him to the civil jail, there to remain for such time as may be directed by a warrant addressed to the keeper of the jail, unless in the meantime he pays the full amount, for the payment of which he is liable under the decree:

Provided that the time for which a debtor may be confined in execution of a decree under this Act, shall not exceed three months when the amount decreed (exclusive of costs) does not exceed fifty rupees,

Limit of imprisonment.

or six months when such amount does not exceed five hundred rupees,

or two years in any other case.

162. Any person once discharged from jail shall not be imprisoned a second time under the same judgment.

No person to be imprisoned a second time under same judgment.

If the amount due under the decree do not exceed one hundred rupees, the Court may declare such discharged person absolved from further liability under that decree.

When further liability extinguished.

In other cases the discharge shall not extinguish the liability of the discharged person under the decree, or exempt any property belonging to such person from attachment in execution of the same.

When not extinguished.

163. Any person applying for a warrant of arrest under section one hundred and nineteen, or suing out process of execution against the body of any person, shall deposit in Court, at the time of issue of the warrant, diet-money for thirty days at such rate as the Court may direct, not exceeding two annas per diem, unless the Court for any special reason direct that deposit be made at a higher rate, which shall not exceed four annas per diem.

Diet-money to be deposited at time of issue of warrant.

164. Payment of diet-money at the same rate shall be made previously to the commencement of each succeeding month of the imprisonment, in failure of which the party confined shall be discharged.

Effect of non-payment of diet-money in advance during imprisonment.

165. All diet-money spent in providing subsistence for any prisoner shall be added to the costs in the suit,

Diet-money spent to be costs in suit.

and any diet-money not so spent shall be returned to the person who deposited the same.

Refund of remainder.

166. In executing a writ of execution against the movable property of a debtor liable under this Act, the officer charged with the execution of the writ shall prepare a list of the property pointed out by the judgment-creditor, and shall publish a proclamation, specifying the day upon which the sale is intended to be held, together with a copy of the said list at the intended place of sale and at the residence of the debtor.

Procedure in executing writ against movable property.

A copy of the said proclamation and list shall be transmitted to the Court and shall be affixed in its office.

167. No sale of any movable property taken in execution shall be made until after the end of ten days next following the day on which such property may have been so taken.

Time to elapse before sale of movable property.

Until such sale the property shall be deposited in some fit place, or it may remain in custody of some fit person approved by the officer executing the writ.

Custody meanwhile.

The provisions of sections sixty-six to seventy, so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to sales under this section.

Provisions applied to sales.

168. If before the day fixed for the sale a third party appear before the Court and claim a right or interest in any of the movable property taken in execution, the Court shall examine such party or his agent on oath or af-

Examination of third party claiming interest in property.

firmation or otherwise, according to the law for the time being in force relative to the examination of witnesses,

and, if it see sufficient reason for so doing, may stay the sale of such property.

Stay of sale.

169. The Court shall adjudicate upon such claim and make such order between the claimant and the plaintiff and defendant in the original suit as seems fit.

Adjudication of such claims.

In trying such claim, the Court shall be guided by the rules contained in this Act, so far as they may be applicable.

Rules applied.

170. If the claimant fail to establish his right to the property taken in execution, the Court, at the time of disposing of the case, may award to the judgment-creditor against such claimant, as part of the costs, such sum as it deems sufficient to cover any loss of interest or damage which the judgment-creditor may have sustained by reason of the postponement of the sale of the property.

Compensation awardable against claimant failing to establish right.

171. No appeal shall lie from any order passed by the Court under the two last preceding sections.

No appeal from order under sections 169, 170.

But the party against whom the same is given may bring a suit in the Civil Court to establish his right at any time within one year from the date of the order:

Right to sue in Civil Court.

Provided that, if the order be for the sale of the property, the suit shall not be for the recovery of the property, but shall be for compensation from the judgment-creditor by whom the property was brought to sale.

Proviso.

172. No irregularity in publishing or conducting a sale of movable property under an execution shall vitiate such sale,

Sale not vitiated by irregularity in publishing or conducting it.

but this rule shall not deprive any person injured by such irregularity from recovering compensation therefor by suit in the Civil Court:

Right to sue or damage.

provided that such suit be brought within one year from the date of sale.

Limitation.

173. If the decree be for an arrear of rent due in respect of an under-tenure which by the title-deeds or the custom of the country is transferable by sale, the judgment-creditor may apply for the sale of the under-tenure, and the under-tenure may thereupon be brought to sale in execution of the decree, according to the rules for the sale of under-tenures for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof contained in any law for the time being in force.

Sale of transferable under-tenures in execution of decrees for arrears of rent due in respect thereof.

But no such application shall be received when a warrant of execution has been previously issued against the person or movable property of the judgment-debtor, so long as such warrant remains in force.

Exception.

If, after sale of an under-tenure, any portion of the amount decreed remains due, process may be applied for against any other property, movable or immovable, belonging to the debtor, and any such immovable property may be brought to sale in the manner provided in section one hundred and seventy-seven.

Process for recovery of portion of decree remaining unsatisfied after sale of tenure.

174. If, before the day fixed for the sale of any such land, share or interest, in execution of a decree for arrears of revenue or rent due in respect of such under-tenure, a third party appear before the Court, and allege that he and not the person against whom the decree has been obtained, is the proprietor of such land, share or interest, and was in lawful possession of the same at the time when such decree was obtained, the Court shall examine such third party in the manner provided in section one hundred and sixty-eight for the examination of third parties,

If third party claim land, share or interest to be sold, Court to stay sale and enquire into and adjudicate upon the claim.

and if it see sufficient reason for so doing, and such third party deposit in Court the amount of the decree or give sufficient security for the same, the Court shall stay the sale and proceed to enquire into and adjudicate upon the claim.

175. In trying such claim the Court shall be guided by the rules contained in this Act, so far as the same may be applicable,

Rules applied to adjudication of such claims.

and the judgment passed by the Court on such claim shall not be subject to appeal;

No appeal.

but the party against whom it is given may bring a suit in the Civil Court to establish his right at any time within one year from the date of the judgment.

Right to sue in Civil Court.

176. In the execution of any decree for the payment of money under this Act, not being money due as arrears of rent of a saleable under-tenure, if satisfaction of the judgment cannot be obtained by execution against the person or movable property of the debtor within the district in which the suit was instituted, the judgment-creditor may apply for execution against any immovable property belonging to such debtor.

In execution of decrees for money, if judgment not otherwise satisfied, execution may be applied for against immovable property.

177. If the immovable property against which execution is applied for be a house or other building, process shall be issued in the same manner as for the attachment and sale of movable property,

Mode of executing process if immovable property be a house or other building.

and the provisions of sections one hundred and sixty-six and one hundred and sixty-seven shall be applicable to the execution of such process.

178. If, before the day fixed for the sale of any immovable property as aforesaid, objection be offered to the sale on the ground of such property not belonging to the judgment-debtor, and consequently not being liable to be sold in execution of a decree against him, the Collector

Procedure in case of objection offered before sale.

shall examine the party making the objection in the manner prescribed in section one hundred and sixty-eight for the examination of third parties,

and, if satisfied that there is sufficient ground for so doing, shall stay the sale and proceed to enquire into and adjudicate upon the objection in the same manner, and subject to the same right of suit by the party against whom judgment may be given, as is provided in section one hundred and seventy-five.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A. (*See section* 44.)

I, *A. B.* of do solemnly declare that I did personally, or by my agent *C. B.*, on the day of , tender payment to *E. F.* of the sum of Rs. as and for the whole amount due from me on account of rent from the month of to the month of both inclusive. I further declare that the said *E. F.* refused to accept the sum so tendered, and to give a receipt in full for the same, and I do declare that, to the best of my belief, the sum of rupees —— so tendered, and which I now desire to pay into Court, is the full amount I owe the said *E. F.*

FORM B. (*See section* 45.)

Court of the Collector of dated the day of

To *E. F.* &c.

With reference to the written declaration of *A. B.*, you are hereby informed that the sum of rupees therein mentioned is now in deposit in this Court and that the above sum will be paid to you, or to your duly authorized agent, on application.

[This is to be written on a copy of the declaration in Schedule made by the person paying the money into Court.]

FORM C. (*See section* 61.)

FORM OF NOTICE TO OWNER OF DISTRAINED PROPERTY.

Office of Commissioner for sale of distrained property.

A. B., Distrainer.

[*Name, description and address of the owner of the property.*]

Whereas the said *A. B.* has applied to have the distrained property specified below sold for the recovery of alleged to be due to him as arrears of rent, you are hereby required either to pay the said sum to the said *A. B.*, or to institute a suit before the Collector to contest the demand within fifteen days from the receipt of this notice, failing which the property will be sold.

Dated this day of 187 .

FORM D. (*See section* 114.)

FORM OF SUMMONS TO DEFENDANT.

No. (of suit) dated

In the Court of

A. B., Plaintiff.

[*Name, description and address of plaintiff.*]

C. D., Defendant.

[*Name, description and address of defendant.*]

Whereas the said *A. B.* has brought a claim against you in this Court for (*here specify particulars of claim as given in the statement,*) you are hereby required to appear in person in this Court on the day of [*if not specially required to appear in person, state,* "in person or by an agent who has personal knowledge of the subject or who shall be accompanied by a person who has such knowledge"] to answer the abovenamed plaintiff, and you will bring with you (or send by your agent) [*here mention any document the production of which may be required by the plaintiff*] which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and all documents on which you may intend to rely in support of your defence. You will also bring with you your witnesses, if they are willing to attend without issue of process.

FORM E. (*See section* 119.)

FORM OF WARRANT OF ARREST.

No. (of suit) dated

In the Court of

A. B., Plaintiff.

C. D. Defendant.

To the Názir of the Court of the Collector of

Whereas the plaintiff in this suit has obtained an order from the Court for the arrest of the defendant, you are hereby commanded to bring the defendant before the Court on or before the day of to be dealt with according to law.

Dated this day of 187

FORM F. (*See section* 119.)

FORM OF NOTICE TO ACCOMPANY SUCH WARRANT.

In the Court of

A. B., Plaintiff.

[*Name, description and address of plaintiff.*]

C. D., Defendant.

[*Name, description and address of defendant.*]

Whereas the said *A. B.* has brought a claim against you in this Court for (*here specify particulars of claim as given in the statement*) and has obtained a warrant for your arrest, you are hereby required, unless you admit the claim, to bring with you to the Court all documents on which you may intend to rely in support of your defence.

FORM G. (*See section* 121.)

FORM OF SECURITY BOND FOR APPEARANCE OF DEFENDANT.

Whereas *A. B.*, plaintiff, has instituted a suit in the Court of the Collector of against *C. D.*, defendant, and the said *C. D.* has been required to give security for his appearance at any time when called on while the suit is pending and until execution of the decree, I, *E. F.*, hereby declare myself surety for the said *C. D.'s* appearance as aforesaid, and in case of his making default in such appearance, I engage to pay any sum for the payment of which the said *C. D.* may be liable under the decree. *If the suit be for the delivery of papers or accounts specify some sum to be fixed by the Collector.*

FORM II. (*See section* 154.)

WRIT OF EXECUTION AGAINST THE PERSON.

A. B., Plaintiff.

C. D., Defendant.

To the Názir of the Court of the Collector of

Whereas the said *C. D.* was directed by a decree of this Court, under date the day of 187 , to pay to *A. B.* the sum of and for costs of suit, amounting to , and whereas the said *C. D.* has omitted to pay the same, you are hereby commanded to apprehend the said *C. D.*, and to bring him with all convenient speed before this Court to be dealt with according to law.

FORM I. (*See section* 154.)

WRIT OF EXECUTION AGAINST THE EFFECTS.

A. B., Plaintiff.
C. D., Defendant.

To the Názir of the Court of the Collector of

Whereas *C. D.* was directed by a decree of this Court under date the day of 187 , to pay to *A. B.* the sum of and for costs of suit, amounting to , and whereas the said *C. D.* has omitted to pay the same, you are hereby commanded to levy the said sum of , and the sum of for costs of executing this process, by seizure and sale of such moveable property of the said *C. D.* as (is described in the list annexed, and) [*if no list is furnished, these words to be omitted*] shall be pointed out to you by the judgment-creditor or his agent; and you are hereby ordered to sell such property of the said *C. D.*, on some convenient day, not being less than ten nor more than fifteen days from the day of seizure, unless the amount leviable as aforesaid shall be sooner paid; and you are hereby commanded to certify to me what you shall do by virtue of this warrant.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Proposals to modify Act X of 1859, so far as it concerns the North-Western Provinces, have for some years been before the Local Government. The Act had been passed but a short time when its provisions were very generally pronounced unsuitable to cultivating tenures in Upper India. It did not give sufficient protection to large classes of tenants who held land prescriptively at favourable rates, while numbers of tenants, who had not hitherto been declared to have rights of occupancy in their holdings, were suddenly proclaimed tenants with beneficial interests. The conditions under which the rent of tenants with a right of occupancy could be enhanced, though apparently clear and intelligible, have, in practice, been found inequitable. Again, after decree of enhancement, there was no limit or term protecting the tenant from a further suit. When the re-settlement of the Provinces commenced, other defects were brought to light. It was found that the standard of enhancement adopted under the Act had led to much injustice. The rates selected as exemplars were very generally not representative rates, and the area of comparison was too limited. But the main point which forced itself on the attention of the Government was the expediency of recognising the old cultivating classes, who had at one time or other, under British rule, possessed proprietary rights.

The problem before the Government was, while giving to the landlords full and fair opportunities of enhancement on all classes of tenants, to recognise the claims of the old cultivating bodies. It was necessary that these should be compelled to submit to the proprietors, and to pay an equitable rent for their old holdings. It was equally necessary to protect them from constant and irritating attempts at enhancement, and to admit the superiority of their claim to hold at favourable rents, as compared with the classes who, by Act X of 1859, have been vested with rights of occupancy.

It is proposed to provide, in the Land Revenue Bill, for the determination of the rights and rents of these ex-proprietary cultivators, at time of settlement, by the Settlement Officer. The present Bill lays down the proposed law in regard to the ordinary action of the Rent Courts, after settlement has been completed, and in cases arising after settlement. Tenants entitled to hold at privileged rates have been divided into four classes: namely, those who, or whose ancestors, have lost their proprietary rights since the introduction of the British Rule, or may hereafter lose them, by—

(1.) Sale for arrears of revenue;

(2.) Sale in execution of a decree of the Civil or Revenue Courts;

(3.) Private agreement, sale or mortgage;

(4.) Confiscation under Acts XI and XIV of 1857.

Every tenant who has held or cultivated land continuously for twelve years has been declared to have a right of occupancy, with certain specified exceptions, in the land so held or cultivated by him. Tenants at fixed rates have been recognized, as provided for by Act X of 1859; and all rights of occupancy are declared heritable, but not transferable, except when they are so by local custom.

The object of the framers of the Bill has been, while enforcing protection for the classes termed "privileged," to alter as little as possible the existing law in regard to rights of occupancy. Hence, though a creation of our own, the rule absolutely conferring such a right

after twelve years' cultivation has been maintained. Similarly, it has been sought to strengthen the position of the proprietor in his *seer* land, by retaining the provisions of the present law, which forbid the growth of occupancy rights in such lands; and by laying down, with greater precision than has hitherto been attempted, what shall be considered *sír* lands for the purposes of the Rent Act.

On this point there is a great conflict of opinion; and the definition of *sír*, embodied in the Bill, is a compromise of the views of contending parties. On the one hand, it is urged that *sír* lands were, under Native Rule, the lands held free of revenue by the proprietor, on consideration of his collecting and paying in the revenue: and that the Government having now given him a share of the rental assets, and assessed his *seer* lands, they can no longer be considered as retained exclusively for his maintenance, or as held on any special and distinctive tenure, but should be regarded as in all respects similar to all other lands—the proprietor's *sír* being in fact equivalent merely to the proprietor's actual cultivation. On the other hand, it is pointed out that, by the custom of the country, much land, though not actually in the proprietor's cultivation, is practically recognised as *seer*, both by proprietors and cultivators; that in such land cultivators, other than the proprietor, are sub-tenants, or tenants-at-will only; and that any law ignoring this would be opposed to local custom, would be extremely unjust to the proprietors, and would not be popular with any class.

The Bill is divided into six chapters.

Chapter I defines certain terms used in the Bill.

Chapter II deals with the Rights and Liabilities of Landlords and Tenants, including Leases, Enhancement, and Abatement of Rent, Commutation of Rent, Payment in kind, Ejectment, Compensation for Improvements made by Tenants, Deposits of Rent in the Government Treasury.

Chapter III deals with Distraint.

Chapter IV is entitled "Jurisdiction of Courts and Appeals," and embraces Suits cognizable under the Act, Suits by a landlord, Suits by and against Lambardárs, Co-sharers, and Muáfídárs, Appeals, Limitation of Suits, Applications and Appeals therefrom, and Jurisdiction of Courts.

Chapter V lays down the Procedure of the Rent Courts, and

Chapter VI, the final Chapter, the Procedure in Execution of Decree.

In Chapter II, after laying down the classes of tenants as above specified, it is provided that all tenants shall be entitled to leases, but that the leases of all tenants shall expire with the term of the Government settlement. This section re-enacts Act XVI of 1842, the repeal of which has led to much inconvenience, and has opened a door to collusive leases by the proprietor, on the eve of a re-settlement of the Government revenue. The provisions for enhancement or abatement of rent differ in several important points from those of the present law. Rents paid by tenants with right of occupancy at fixed rates will, as heretofore, not be liable to enhancement. The rent of tenants having a privileged right of occupancy will be liable to be raised to a rate which shall be two annas in the rupee less than the rent paid by tenants with right of occupancy only. This class, again, will be liable to enhancement only on the ground that the rent paid is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of tenants, for land of a similar quality with similar advantages, in villages of a similar quality with similar advantages. Class, in the absence of local custom, is not to be held to include caste. Where a Settlement Officer has formed villages into circles for purposes of assessment, the standard villages shall be selected from such circle. In the absence of any such guide, the villages are to be selected from the same tahsil or from a tahsíl immediately adjacent. The rents, whether of tenants holding at privileged rates, or tenants with a right of occupancy, are to be fixed for a term of years. The sections regarding commutation of rents in kind into money-rents do not need much notice. It will, however, be seen that power is now given only to tenants, not being tenants at will, or to landlords, to apply for commutation. The following sections provide for ejectment, and modify in some respects the present law. No ejectment of a tenant, or cancelment of a lease, shall be decreed on account of any breach of the lease which is not detrimental to the land leased, or which is not contrary to the purpose for which it was leased. With a view further to avoid forfeiture of leases as much as possible, the principle recognized by Act X of 1859, in the case of non-payment of rent, is extended to all breaches for which forfeiture may be incurred. Time is to be given to the tenant to remedy the injury or breach for which forfeiture has been decreed. Thus, a tenant who has planted trees in his field will first have time given him to uproot the trees, and will only be evicted should he fail to do so. A tenant with right of occupancy can be ejected for arrears only after notice served through a Court, and after the end of the agricultural year in which such arrears accrued. Provision is made for ejectment of tenants not having rights of occupancy, or whose leases have expired. Section 33 provides for applications to dispossess grantees of land exempt from rent. Much land so held became, twelve years ago, permanently rent-free, because landlords did not sue to resume it within the terms allowed by Act X of 1859. This was inequitable, landlords in many cases being wholly ignorant of the provision; and it is now sought to provide a remedy which, while securing the rent-free holding to the tenant, if he has so held it for fifty years, including two successions, gives the proprietor in all other cases,

at each fresh succession to the property, power to resume, within twelve years, land granted rent-free by his predecessors.

The sections regarding compensation are new. The grant of compensation is made a condition to ejectment, but not to enhancement; and the compensation is to be based on the *present value* of the improvements made by the tenant, and is to be given either in money or by the grant of a beneficial lease of land, or by both.

Chapter IV defines the suits which shall be heard under the Act; and excepting that suits against agents have been struck out as being of the nature of civil suits, the sections differ little from the present law. Appeals and applications follow, and do not need special notice. Under "Jurisdiction of Courts" are specified the cases under the Act with which the several classes of Collectors are empowered to deal: the more important being reserved to Collectors of the first class, while no Collectors, even of the first class, unless specially empowered, will have power to try suits for enhancement or abatement of rent, for resumption of rent-free grants, or determination of rent thereon, or suits for pattas or counterparts, and the determination of the rates of rent at which such pattas or counterparts are to be delivered.

The other chapters, namely—

III, relating to Distraint,

V, laying down the procedure of the Rent Courts, and

VI, relating to procedure in Execution of Decrees, re-enact, without alteration, the provisions of the existing law, as contained in Acts X of 1859 and XIV of 1863, and therefore need no comment.

CALCUTTA; *The 6th January* 1873.

J. F. D. INGLIS.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th March 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in three weeks:

It was also ordered in Council that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, be published in English and in Burmese in the *British Burma Gazette*:—

No 5 OF 1873.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Timber floated down the rivers of British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Timber Duties Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Duty on timber.

2. On all timber floated down any of the rivers of British Burma, a duty shall be levied, in such manner, at such places, and to such extent as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time prescribes by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*.

Provided that, if the duty is directed to be levied on each log of the said timber, it shall not exceed two rupees twelve annas per log of five feet in girth and upwards, and one rupee six annas per log of less than five feet in girth.

Provided also, that if the duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, it shall not exceed eight per cent. on the value.

Power to fix value for assessment of duty.

3. In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Chief Commissioner may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix, by like notification, the value on which the duty shall be assessed.

Rules for timber floated.

4. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules as to the time and manner of floating timber down any of the rivers of British Burma; and prescribe what descriptions of timber may lawfully be floated, and what descriptions of timber may not lawfully be floated, down any such river. And all timber found floating contrary to such rules may be confiscated.

Legalization of prior levy of duties.

5. All duties heretofore levied on timber floated down any of the said rivers, shall be deemed to have been levied in accordance with law.

Indemnity.

And all officers and other persons are hereby indemnified for anything done before the passing of this Act, which might lawfully have been done if this Act had been in force; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such officer or other person in respect of anything so done.

Enactments repealed.

6. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act XXX of 1854.	An Act to provide for the levy of Duties of Customs in the Arracan, Pegu, Martaban, and Tenasserim Provinces.	Sections one, seven, eight and twelve.
		Sections four and six, so far as they relate to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma.
Act IV of 1863.	An Act to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burma.	The whole Act so far as it relates to duty on such timber.

SCHEDULE,—*continued.*

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act VII of 1869.	An Act to give validity to certain Rules relating to Forests in British Burma.	The whole Act so far as it gives validity to rules relating to duty on such timber.
	The Rules for the better management and preservation of the Government forests of British Burma, dated the 2nd August 1865.	So far as they relate to duty on such timber.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

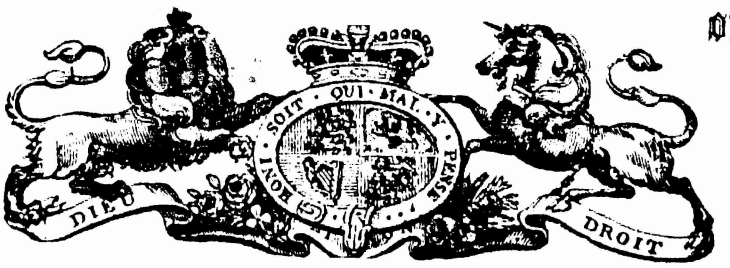
The primary object of this Bill is to authorize the levy of *ad valorem* duties on timber floated down the rivers of British Burma. The opportunity has been taken to consolidate the law on the subject of such timber, which law is now contained in three Acts, and in certain Rules legalized by Act VII of 1869.

CALCUTTA;
28*th January* 1873.

A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 10 of 1873.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 4th March 1873.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley.
The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman.
The Hon'ble R. Stewart.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble Rájá Ramánáth Thákur.

PANJÁB APPEALS BILL.

The adjourned debate on the motion to amend section 4 of the Bill to prolong the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb was resumed.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE moved that the papers circulated to members of Council be taken into consideration.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said the original motion was that in section 4 the following words be omitted :—

"with the modifications subject to which it was extended to the Panjáb, by notification of Government, dated the twenty-sixth day of September 1866."

Since which a motion had been made that the papers which had been circulated be taken into consideration.

His Honour the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said it would be in the recollection of the Council that the hon'ble member who had placed the amendment before the Council had, with some warmth of manner, protested against HIS HONOUR's action in asking for information. He said, if HIS HONOUR remembered rightly, that it was for HIS HONOUR to find out the effect of the matter which was before the Council and to move an amendment if he thought it necessary. Now, he was not prepared to accept that view of the hon'ble member, even supposing that it was a matter which had been laid before the Council in the usual manner, after a Bill had been prepared in the usual form and had been discussed and digested by the Committee in the usual way. But putting that aside, the hon'ble member seemed entirely to have forgotten that, in this case, it was not HIS HONOUR who had suggested an amendment, but it was the hon'ble member himself who had proposed an amendment, and had proposed it at the very last stage of the Bill. The Bill had been considered in the regular course; had been discussed in Committee and reported upon. The Bill was, in fact, on a former occasion, on the very point of passing, when it was abruptly stopped, and at the very last stage—at the last minute of the eleventh hour—the hon'ble member put before the Council an amendment which certainly did not explain itself. HIS HONOUR did say that he was justified in protesting against the protest of the hon'ble member. He said that when, under these unusual circumstances, at the last moment, the hon'ble member placed before the Council an amendment which he would presently show to be of great importance, it was his duty to explain the nature of the amendment. It was impossible for HIS HONOUR, with the means at the disposal of the members, to have found out the nature of the amendment. The papers were not before the Council, and he had only guessed the nature and importance of the amendment. Well, then, the hon'ble member having put before them this amendment without explanation, and having protested against HIS HONOUR's action in asking for an explanation of the nature of the amendment, a certain explanation was given by the Hon'ble Mr. Egerton, who seemed to know more about the matter than the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. That explanation amounted to a very satisfactory sort of justification by faith. He did not explain the exact nature of the amendment, but showed that it was supported by very good authority. The papers had now, however, been laid before the Council; and, on looking at that authority, HIS HONOUR found that it was not exactly the case that the Panjáb Government had assented to the conditions of this amendment. The Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb was, he believed, at the time in Camp; and we might judge by the terms of the telegram that the Panjáb Government did not quite understand the nature of the amendment. They did not unconditionally assent to the amendment, but signified their consent in these terms:—"The Lieutenant Governor had no objection to omission of reference to notification of 1866, if the rules sanctioned by that notification have ceased to have the force of law under Panjáb Laws Act or Panjáb Appeals Act." The consent of the Panjáb Government was put with an "if." HIS HONOUR now found that, in fact and in truth, the amendment was of most extreme importance: it altered radically the whole appellate law of the Panjáb. It substituted one law for another law contained in the notification of the 26th September 1866 in full detail. That notification was a somewhat long one, as hon'ble members might see for themselves. Nine-tenths of the notification was devoted to the subject of appeals, and the effect of the amendment which the hon'ble member had placed before the Council was to substitute another appellate law for that which otherwise would be law as the Bill at present stood. The amendment did vary entirely the law of appeal in the Panjáb. Besides other important variations, he found that, under the notification of 1866, while there was power summarily to reject appeals, there was given to the Appellate Courts the widest power to revise decisions without appeal by the parties. He would say that this amendment was a most important amendment, altering the whole character and system of appeals, and

going to the very bottom of the appellate system of the Panjáb. That was so. But, on the other hand, the true justification of the amendment was that which was suggested by his hon'ble friend Mr. Egerton, namely, that the real mistake in the matter was the inserting of these words which it is now proposed to omit. Mr. Egerton had told the Council fairly and very correctly that, in truth, it was a mistake to insert these words, as they had the effect of reviving the law of 1866, which provided an entirely different system of appellate procedure in the Panjáb. That was our situation. The Bill was drawn in one form and altered into another form, and it was now proposed again to go back to the first form. He would say that, if this amendment was right, then on a former occasion we must have been wrong. On the former occasion we were on the very point of doing what was wrong. There was the greatest risk in making these hasty amendments. We knew by practice that, when a communication was received from a High Court or a Chief Court, it did not necessarily follow that that communication had been considered by all the judges as a body. In this case it seemed extremely improbable that this communication had been considered by the judges of the Chief Court as a body. He could hardly imagine that, if they had deliberately considered it, they would have come to diametrically opposite conclusions on two occasions within a few days of one another. He spoke under correction, but he believed this Bill had, on a former occasion, been put down to be passed, and that it was stopped at the very last moment in consequence of the receipt of a communication from the Chief Court of the Panjáb; but whether that communication had been considered by one or more of the judges of the Chief Court, the Council were not informed. He thought it extremely improbable that this matter had been considered by the judges of the Chief Court as a body when they caused the insertion of words which they now sought to withdraw. So we were in this position, that, on a communication from the Chief Court of the Panjáb, we inserted these most important words, and now, on another communication from the same Court, we were asked to omit them without explanations in either case. He must say that he protested against legislation in that manner, which he could not but call a sort of haphazard legislation. For himself, personally, he should prefer the old rules of 1866, but that law being indirectly superseded by the law of 1868, he had satisfied himself that the effect of the amendment would be to restore the law of 1868. Inasmuch as that law was established by this Council, and as the Government and the Chief Court of the Panjáb were in its favour, he did not propose to oppose the amendment now that he understood it. But he hoped the hon'ble member in charge of the Legislative Department would thank him for having saved the Council from somewhat precipitate legislation on an important matter which they had not before understood.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse said, "My Lord,—As His Honour the Lieutenant Governor has appealed to me to thank him for saving the Council from precipitate legislation, I must tell him frankly that no thanks are due to him from any quarter or on any account whatever. From what has he saved the Council? Why, he is now supporting the self-same thing that I proposed last week, and on the self-same grounds which I then assigned for it. At this moment His Honour has no reason to give the Council for accepting the amendment before it, except the reason which I gave you last week, namely, that the local authorities of the Panjáb thought it was the proper course to take.

"Neither have I any other reason to give. The reason I gave last week, I give this week. The matter relates to minute details in procedure, as to which I confess myself unable to form an independent opinion which of two arrangements is best adapted for the Courts of the Panjáb. The reason I assigned to the Council for supporting the amendment was, that there was no dispute upon the subject among those who were able to form an opinion, and who agreed that it was better for the Panjáb to have the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code without the modifications made in 1866 than with them. I say the same now, neither more nor less.

"In all business, public or private, we come to a point at which we rest on the opinion of others; unless indeed we pretend to omniscience. In each piece of business it is a question when that point has been reached, and different minds will judge differently on that question. But no one will deny that it is reached at some time. It will hardly be denied that persons who are not familiar with local details reach it when they come to deal with such matters. They must then depend upon others who possess the requisite familiarity with the subject. The question therefore in this case was, whether the Council had before it matters of such a local and detailed character as made it right for them to trust to local authorities.

"I will show to the Council what sort of a matter this is. The notification of 1866 is, as His Honour has said, a long one; and nineteen-twentieths of it relate to details of procedure connected with appeals. It is not the fact, as the Lieutenant-Governor has stated, that the general system of appeals is regulated by this notification. That is otherwise provided for. The notification relates to small matters of practical detail. For that purpose it displaces forty-five sections of the Code of Civil Procedure, and substitutes for them twenty-five rules of its own. I told you before, and say again, that I cannot explain the effect of the notification without reading it through. I ought to have added that I could not do so without also reading through the forty-five displaced sections of the Civil Procedure Code, or without comparing the two documents point by point to exhibit the differences between them. I will, however, give the Council a fair specimen of what the notification does. I will not pick out any exceptional rule from it, but will take as specimens the first rule and the last.

"The first alteration of the Code was made by Rule II, which runs thus:—

"'II. The application for the admission of an appeal to any Appellate Court, except the Chief Court, shall be made within two months from the date of the order appealed against; and such application to the Chief Court shall be made within three months from such date. The time shall be reckoned from, and exclusive of, the day of the date of the judgment, and also exclusive of such time as may be requisite for obtaining the copies of orders prescribed in Rule III. Provided that appeals may be admitted after the expiration of the prescribed time, on sufficient cause being shown, by special order of the Court.'

"That rule corresponds to section 333 of the Civil Procedure Code and to the provisions of the Limitation Act; and it is, indeed, precisely the same, except that the latter Acts prescribe limits of thirty days for appeal to a District Judge and ninety days for appeal to the High Court. Now, I will ask any member of the Council to weigh these two things together, and to say whether he can decide which of these two arrangements, differing minutely as they do, is the best for the Panjáb Courts, and whether he would not prefer to leave it to the Panjáb Courts themselves to say which is best for them.

"I will now skip to the last rule, rule 26 of the notification, which is as follows:—

"'XXVI. The Appellate Court may, for "sufficient" cause shown, order that execution of decree be stayed. If application for execution be made before the time allowed for appeal has expired, and the Lower Court has not received intimation of an appeal having been preferred, the Lower Court may, if sufficient cause be shown, stay the execution. Before making an order to stay execution, the Court making the order shall require security to be given by the party against whom the decree was passed for the due performance of the decree or order of the Appellate Court.'

"That rule corresponds with section 338 of the Civil Procedure Code. It is in substance the same. I am not sure that there is even a verbal difference. Why the provisions of the Code were displaced, and this rule substituted, I do not know. There is probably some good explanation of it known to those who are familiar with the Panjáb Courts. Equally unable am I to say whether it is now better for the Panjáb Courts to apply to them rule 26 of the notification or section 338 of the Code. But I am quite willing to follow the guidance of the authorities of those Courts.

"Now, on going through the notification, it will be found that the whole relates to questions of this kind. They are not all of the same magnitude, but they are all of the same kind. The difference, then, between the Code and the notification does not relate to the main lines of the system of appeals,

it relates to the details of the procedure. The Committee saw this, and, having seen it, were satisfied that the local authorities were the best judges of the matter.

"If, indeed, there had been any dispute among those authorities, a different case would have arisen. If a man finds those on whom he leans for matters of detail disputing among themselves, he must decide the matter as best he may. But if there is no dispute or doubt among the authorities about a matter which properly falls within their office, then it is incumbent on a sane and rational man to trust to them. I cannot carry the case further than that, nor do I know how else to conduct business.

"Now, I was perfectly candid with the Council. I did not pretend that anything had been done which had not been done. I told them, as I intend to tell them on every occasion, precisely what had been done and what had not, and what was the only reason which induced me to propose the amendment. I can do no more now. If you think that reason a good one, and adopt it, you will pass the amendment; if not, you will reject the amendment, and re-commit the Bill, or take some other course. But I beg the Council not to reject the amendment on account of a general allegation made by a single member of Council, that the matter may be more important than it seems, and that there is or may be some great alteration effected by the amendment in the system of appeals. These are allegations not supported by a tittle of evidence, not founded on any examination of a single particular in the notification or in the Civil Procedure Code, but which His Honour calls upon the Council to believe on his *ipse dixit*. I trust that, if any member thinks it right to oppose the amendment, he will do so, not on random surmises, but on the rational ground that, having compared the two alternative arragements, he finds a substantial difference between them, and thinks that the notification contains the best arrangement for the Panjáb.

"I must now advert to one or two other points mentioned by the Lieutenant Governor. First, he said there was very short notice of this amendment. It so happens that the notice was unusually long. It was in the notice-paper before the postponement took place, and, when it appeared the second time, it was in the same form as at first. His Honour had, therefore, an exceptionally long period for preparing his plans.

"Then, he says that there were papers—the notification for instance—not placed before the Council. Then why in the world did he not move for them? Is it not the business of every member of the Council to ask for such information as he thinks necessary? There is a special rule which provides that any member may ask for papers connected with any measure before the Council. The Lieutenant Governor had ample notice that the Council were to be asked to decide and vote on a subject which, as he asserts, was improperly laid before them. It was, then, his clear duty to move for the more perfect information, and not to come down with verbal assertions as to the nature of the case, and so take the Council by surprise. There is another course not uncommon in an assembly of gentlemen, which is to ask for a private explanation of any seeming difficulty. It now turns out that a question put to myself, or my friend Mr. Egerton, would at once have shown that there was no difficulty. His Honour, however, had not thought fit to follow that course. Not a single thing did he do to inform himself about the validity of the objection he was going to raise. No: he prefers to come down to Council, and raise an objection which nobody knew of, and the means of meeting which were not at hand.

"The Lieutenant Governor has thought fit to offer me some advice as to the proper mode of conducting my business. His advice is not good, and I cannot accept it. Instead of doing so, I will advise him to take the trouble to inform himself a little more about the business to be brought before the Council, instead of interfering in a way which simply impedes business and wastes the public time.

"Let me call the attention of the Council to the ludicrous result, or non-result, of the action taken by the Lieutenant Governor. We have seen the parturition of mountains and the birth of a mouse. We have had to circulate these papers. We had some time consumed in discussion last week, and more to-

day. And, after all, we stand precisely at the point from which we started. Not a word has been said to prove that there is anything in the amendment beyond the substitution of one set of small details for another. No reason has been given for rejecting the amendment. No reason has been given for supporting it, except that the local authorities are the best judges; that we are not in a position to form an independent opinion for ourselves; and that it is only because they so tell us that we believe one set of rules to be better for the Panjáb than the other."

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE said, as he had made the motion upon which the discussion had arisen, he believed he might withdraw it now; for there appeared to be no farther any reason for continuing the debate. After all, the real point was this, that for some years a set of peculiarly local rules regarding the details of procedure in appeals had been established in the Panjáb, that some five years ago these rules had been superseded by Act VII of 1868, and that it was now considered by the persons most competent to judge, that the revival of those peculiarities was not desirable. But the Lieutenant Governor considered that further time should be allowed, firstly, to satisfy himself by a perusal of the papers on the subject, and secondly, that the Legislative Department should have an opportunity of giving a full explanation of the matter to the Council. He believed that the Council would consider that both those objects had been satisfactorily attained. We had had the advantage of the clear explanation given by the hon'ble Mr. Egerton, who, in some sense, might be said to represent the Government of the Panjáb, and we had now had the satisfactory declaration from the Lieutenant Governor that on the whole he had no objection to the amendment. And lastly, we had the clear explanation given by the hon'ble member in charge of the Legislative Department of the reasons that dictated the amendment, and which suggested the adoption of the mode of procedure prescribed in the Bill. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE thought the result of this discussion would be entirely satisfactory.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE'S amendment was agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said it would be necessary to suspend one of the Rules for the Conduct of Business. He did not know that there was any great necessity to pass the Bill on this day. But in point of fact, the present law would expire on the thirtieth of April next; and as the matter had been so much discussed, perhaps it would be convenient that the Council should pass the Bill at the present meeting. He would therefore apply to the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Bill be passed.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR did not propose to continue this debate. The papers were before hon'ble members, and they could judge whether the changes made in the Bill were as he asserted most radical and important, or as the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse said minute and unimportant. He only wished to explain that the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse was mistaken if he thought he (THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR) had sprung a mine upon him when he objected to this amendment. When the notice was given in so innocent a form, it did not attract his observation, but the hon'ble member having given a very unsatisfactory explanation, HIS HONOUR stated his objections. He had no objection now to the passing of the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA TIMBER DUTIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in three weeks. When he had obtained leave to introduce this Bill, he had given an explanation

of the reasons for making some alteration in the existing law. It now only remained, in introducing it, to explain to the Council what the effect of the Bill was. The fact was that the law at present was governed by certain rules made under the Forest Act, which imposed duties on timber by the cubic measurement of the logs. Some difficulty was felt two or three years ago about the validity of those rules, and Act VII of 1869 was passed to give them the force of law. In that Act was given no power to alter the rules from time to time. It had been found more convenient and more just to the owners of timber to take an *ad valorem* duty than a duty assessed upon each log. In point of fact that course had been taken because it was found that the mode of assessment *ad valorem* was in favour of the tax-payer, so that they had assented willingly to that mode of valuation. It was better however to give the authority of law to all such arrangements, and therefore it was proposed that the Government should have power to levy a duty on all timber floated down the rivers either per log or *ad valorem*. A maximum was fixed to each method of levying the duty. At present the legal maximum was two rupees and twelve annas per log five feet in girth and upwards, and one rupee and six annas per log less than five feet in girth. That was the maximum fixed by the Bill. Then it was provided that, if the duty was levied *ad valorem*, it should not exceed eight rupees per cent. That was a round sum which nearly represented the average value of the duty levied. The exact amount was rupees 7·85. The Bill also re-enacted the power to make rules, and provided an indemnity-clause in case there possibly should have been any illegality in the mode now adopted of levying the duty. That was the substance of the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said, if he was not out of order in making the application at the present stage of the Bill, he should like to ask that the correspondence with the Chief Commissioner of British Burma should be laid before the Council. As far as he could understand the present state of the law, certain rates of duty were leviable on timber floated down certain rivers; whereas the present Bill seemed to provide for the levy of duty on timber floating down all rivers in British Burma, and the maximum rate seemed also to be lower than the maximum under the present law. No doubt there were very good reasons for a change in the law, but before the Council was asked to alter the law he would suggest that those reasons should be laid before the Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY the President observed that all the papers on the subject would be laid before the Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Bill be published in English and in Burmese in the *British Burma Gazette*.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REGULATIONS AND ACTS LOCAL EXTENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the further report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the local extent of the general Regulations and Acts, and to the local limits of the jurisdiction of the High Courts and the Chief Controlling Revenue Authorities. It would be convenient, in presenting this report, to mention what stage the Bill had arrived at, because it was a long time since the Bill was introduced, and there had been some change in the law since that time. It was now rather more than three years since Mr. Cockerell first launched this measure. The immediate object of it was this. It was found that doubts existed, as to some districts in India, whether they had come within the pale of the general Regulations or not. The particular district which suggested this measure was Dehra Dún, which, since its annexation to the British Empire, had undergone several changes of law; and from the year 1827 onwards it was considered that it fell within the general Regulations, and for about forty years it was administered on that hypothesis. Then a case occurred in which a question was raised before the High Court, whether the general Regulations did or did not apply to the district; and after argu-

ment it was held that they did not. So this Council passed an Act for the purpose of declaring the law under which the district was. That Act did not deal with the whole district. It specified a portion, called Jaunsár Báwar, which was excepted from the general law, and as to the rest of the district it was declared subjected to the general law. The occurrence of that case drew attention to other cases in which the same sort of doubt might occur; and it was thought better to provide for the difficulty by a general enactment, to enable the Local Governments to ascertain and declare what was the law in force in each of those outlying districts as to which doubts existed, and to provide, in express terms, that, except as to those districts, the General Regulations should be held to apply to the whole of India. That was the Bill as introduced by Mr. Cockerell. In the same year 1870, an Act of Parliament was passed for the purpose of dealing with the outlying districts of India. It was well known to this Council that, from time to time, the General Regulations had been extended to various districts found not to be suited for them, and the local authorities applied to this Council for Acts which were to remove those districts beyond the pale of the law, and which were called by the somewhat long name of deregulationizing Acts. It was doubted by some legal authorities whether it was competent to this Council to pass such Acts. MR. HOBHOUSE could not say that he participated in those doubts; but doubts were felt by competent persons, and it was thought advisable to invoke the aid of Parliament. This led to the passing of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, which established a process for deregulationizing a district. It provided, first, for a declaration by the Secretary of State that the Act applied to the district in question. In the second place, the Local Government must submit a Regulation to the Government of India for the government of the particular outlawed district. That Regulation must be approved by the Government of India, and then it was subject to the same disallowances, first, by the Governor General, and afterwards by the Crown, as if it was a Bill passed through this Council. To a certain extent that Act affected the same subject-matter as the Bill with which we were at present dealing, because it provided for taking a district out of the pale of the Regulations, and a machinery for passing Regulations for that district. It was necessary to explain to the Council that this Bill did not provide any machinery for taking away law from any district whatever. But it did provide a machinery for ascertaining what law now applied to a district. It provided a machinery for fixing the boundaries of a district, and also a machinery for extending the general law to a district. In that respect only it trenched upon the same ground as the Act of 1870, and, as to that, he conceived there would be no doubt that it was right to have an easy mode of extending to a particular district a law found good for the rest of India. We all knew that, in particular Acts, it was of frequent occurrence to give the Executive Government power to extend the Act to places other than those to which it applied. This would be a general Act for the same purpose. The Committee had thought it necessary to explain that matter very fully in their Report, and he thought it necessary to draw the attention of the Council to that explanation, because an idea prevailed in some quarters that, when this Act was passed, a district might be removed from the pale of the general Regulations by means of a notification. He wished to explain that such was not the fact; and it was now proposed that the Bill should be sent to the Local Governments, calling their attention to the state of the law, and begging them to take care that the schedule of excepted districts should be very carefully expressed with reference to that condition of the law.

CALCUTTA CARGO-BOATS LICENSING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the grant of licenses to cargo-boats plying for hire within the port of Calcutta. The reason for introducing the Bill was this. The existing law required that cargo-boats should be registered by the Collector of Customs, whereas at present they were registered by the Commissioner of Police. It was desired by the Government of Bengal to combine the establishments employed on those duties, and for that purpose it was necessary to take away that function from the Collector of Customs. The Bill

could not be passed by the local legislature as it proposed to modify Act VI of 1863.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

VILLAGE POLICE (N.-W. P.) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Village Police in the North-Western Provinces. The present law relating to village-watchmen was contained in Regulation XX of 1817 and Act III of 1869. Regulation XX of 1817 prescribed the duties performed by these watchmen, but was defective, inasmuch as it provided no punishment for misconduct or neglect of duty by a chaukídár, save dismissal. Act III of 1869 made a chaukídár guilty of misconduct liable to the same punishment as the regular police enrolled under Act V of 1861. But that Act applied only to the chaukídárs appointed under it. It was therefore proposed to consolidate the two laws into one enactment which should be applicable to all village police of the North-Western Provinces; and to provide, as in section 10 of the amended Bill, that a village-watchman guilty of neglect of duty, or of certain specified offences, should be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a small fine or imprisonment.

His Highness THE MAHÁRÁJÁ of VIZIANAGRAM quite approved of the principle of the Bill, that it was expedient to take advantage of the improvement in the mode of remunerating the village chaukídárs, to more strictly define their duties and liabilities. Hitherto, it had too often been the case that the village chaukídár, who ought to be the most useful instrument in the detection and suppression of crime in the rural districts, had, in the hands of unscrupulous persons, been the means of enabling crime to remain unpunished, and justice to be perverted. Any step tending to raise the position and consequent responsibility of the force was always very desirable; and, did the circumstances of the country allow it, he (THE MAHÁRÁJÁ) should gladly see it provided in this Bill that a plain knowledge of reading and writing should be an indispensable qualification for the appointment of village chaukídár. In the present state of general education it was, however, useless to propose such a standard.

Probably this was not the occasion to consider this Bill in detail, but he might be permitted to suggest that it would be well to declare the duty of the chaukídár with reference to stolen property found by him either on the thief or elsewhere, and that, amongst the things of which he should be required to give information, ought to be stated the keeping of arms without license.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to amend the law relating to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma—The Hon'ble Messrs. Ellis, Stewart, Bullen Smith and Dalyell and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 11th March 1873.

CALCUTTA;
The 4th March 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. V of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For Week ending 8th February 1873.	For Week ending 10th February 1872.	Total from 1st January to 8th February 1873.	Total from 1st January to 10th February 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873*a*.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
22nd February 1873 ...	East Indian, Main	6,04,504	6,39,138	30,53,089	37,65,697	...	7,12,608
22nd ditto ...	" Jubbulpoor	41,903	37,973	2,14,016	2,25,955	...	11,939
22nd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	62,994	47,106	2,84,439	2,49,452	34,987	...
8th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	15,090	6,154	75,766	27,283	48,483	...
22nd ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	87,000	93,503*b*	4,79,662	5,34,241*b*	...	54,579
8th ditto ...	Madras	1,55,124	1,23,396	7,58,827	6,72,576	86,251	...
8th ditto ...	Great Southern of India	38,511	15,002	1,18,448	89,163	29,285	...
15th ditto ...	Carnatic	187	578	3,115	3,098	17	...
22nd ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula *	5,29,090	5,21,803	26,62,042	29,33,234	...	2,71,192
15th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,14,644	1,54,737	5,49,610	8,38,449	...	2,88,839
	TOTAL ...	16,49,047	16,39,390	81,99,014	93,39,148	...	11,40,134
	State.						
22nd February 1873 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,899	1,984	10,599	11,271	...	672
22nd ditto ...	Nulhatee	1,566	(No return)	9,247	(No return)	9,247	...
	TOTAL ...	3,465	1,984	19,846	11,271	8,575	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	16,52,512	16,41,374	82,18,860	93,50,419	...	11,31,559

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.
a Two days less than in the previous year.
b Exclusive of steamer earnings.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR 1871-72.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for years 1870-71 *and* 1871-72 *in the Canal Districts of the Panjáb.*

ZILLAHS.	Population.	Areas in acres.	Cultivated areas in acres.	Areas irrigated. Khureef, 1871-72. Total acres.	Khureef, 1871-72. In comparison with 1870-71. Increase.	Khureef, 1871-72. In comparison with 1870-71. Decrease.	Rubbee, 1871-72. Total acres.	Rubbee, 1871-72. In comparison with 1870-71. Increase	Rubbee, 1871-72. In comparison with 1870-71. Decrease.	Whole year, 1871-72. Total acres.	Whole year, 1871-72. In comparison with 1870-71. Increase.	Whole year, 1871-72. In comparison with 1870-71. Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1871-72.	Rainfall. 1870-71.	Rainfall. 1871-72.	Rainfall. Percentage of increase or decrease in 1871-72.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ambálah	10,35,488	16,81,825	9,53,029	3,590	...	822	4,458	...	292	8,048	...	1,114	+ 12·1	47·8	70·2	+ 46·9	Comparing the area irrigated from perennial canals with the year 1870-71, there is a decrease of 10,461 acres. On the Western Jamná Canal the decrease is large, 18,320 acres. In the upper portion of the canal, it is owing to heavy rain and defective drainage having swamped much land and prevented cultivation. In the lower portions, to the rains being favourable, admitting not only of sowing without canal water, but falling at short intervals, it obviated the necessity of watering at all.
Karnál	6,10,987	15,05,171	6,62,968	41,891	...	15,176	64,767	270	...	1,06,658	...	14,906	— 12·2	31·5	33·1	+ 5·1	
Delhi	6,08,850	7,85,486	5,06,645	45,226	...	7,392	64,287	...	72	1,09,513	...	7,464	— 6·3	23·7	29·7	+ 25·3	
Rohtak	5,36,959	11,66,855	9,07,423	46,357	...	6,920	47,166	1,536	...	93,523	...	5,384	— 5·4	15·7	15·5	— 1·2	
Hissár	4,84,681	22,65,428	13,50,319	30,024	...	449	44,768	8,116	...	74,792	7,667	...	+ 11·4	19·9	10·7	— 46·2	
Jhind	...	...	...	20,188	...	350	31,047	2,597	...	51,235	2,547	...	+ 5·2	...	...	...	
Bikáner	...	...	...	371	222	...	245	112	...	616	334	...	+ 118·4	...	...	...	
Total W. Jamná Canal ...	32,76,965	74,04,765	43,72,884	1,87,647	222	31,109	2,56,738	12,931	364	4,44,385	10,548	28,868	— 3·96	...	...	...	
Gurdáspár	6,55,362	8,58,570	6,73,818	9,905	...	4,672	20,219	3,364	...	30,124	...	1,308	— 4·1	31·9	28·1	— 11·9	There is an increase on the Bari Doab Canal of 7,959 acres.
Amritsar	10,83,514	9,98,351	6,64,249	22,826	...	7,949	90,197	7,429	...	1,13,023	...	530	— ·4	16·4	19·7	+ 20·1	
Lahore	7,88,902	23,34,225	9,85,888	43,681	390	...	1,00,241	9,297	...	1,43,922	9,687	...	+ 7·2	8·2	9·3	+ 11·8	
Total B. D. Canal ...	25,27,778	41,91,146	23,23,955	76,412	390	12,621	2,10,657	20,090	...	2,87,069	9,687	1,828	+ 2·8	...	...	...	
Total Perennial Canals ...	58,04,743	1,15,95,911	66,96,339	2,64,059	612	43,730	4,67,395	33,021	364	7,31,454	20,235	30,696	— 1·4	...	...	...	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works and Inundation Canals.																	The decrease in the area irrigated from Inundation Canals is chiefly in the Derah Ghazi Khán District, which is watered by the Indus Canals, and is attributable to the failure of supply of the Dhingánah Canal, and to the breach in the Sháh Jamál Bund, which ruined the irrigation of the Sohan, Núr, Dhándi, Kutab and Kadrah Canals either wholly or in part. The river was on an average 2·20 feet below the preceding year.
Delhi	As given above			568	367	...	2,496	1,028	...	3,064	1,395	...	+ 83·6	23·7	29·7	+ 25·3	
Rohtak	As given above			173	...	197	1,096	...	1,440	1,269	...	1,637	— 56·3	15·7	15·5	— 1·2	
Gurgáon	6,96,046	12,90,158	9,76,475	1,115	380	...	2,345	...	736	3,460	...	356	...	...	...	...	
Lahore	As given above			7,367	3,032	...	8,734	5,963	...	16,101	8,895	...	+ 123·4	...	...	...	
Montgomery	3,59,437	35,69,746	5,38,240	56,846	1,353	...	14,096	...	276	70,942	1,077	...	+ 1·5	4·2	4·5	+ 7·1	
Multán	4,71,509	37,64,326	5,00,526	1,31,972	...	1,393	60,991	...	7,681	1,92,963	...	9,074	— 1·5	1·9	1·8	— 5·2	
Derah Ghází Khán	3,08,940	14,84,382	2,34,968	1,04,872	...	20,314	39,461	...	9,695	1,44,333	...	30,009	— 17·8	6·5	3·0	— 53·8	
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works and Inundation Canals ...	18,35,832	1,01,08,612	22,50,209	3,02,913	5,132	21,904	1,29,219	6,891	19,828	4,32,132	11,367	41,076	— 6·3	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	76,40,575	2,17,04,523	89,46,548	5,66,972	5,744	65,634	5,96,614	39,912	20,192	11,63,586	31,602	71,772	— 3·3	...	...	...	

Combining the irrigation from all sources, the net decrease is 40,170 acres. The greater portion of this is in the area irrigated by Inundation Canals.

H. T. TANNER,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Panjáb, P. W. D., Irrgn. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL RUBBEE, N. W. PROVINCES, UP TO 31st JANUARY 1873.

Canal Divisions.	Water distributed during the month of January 1873: Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply, feet.	Actual throughout, feet.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet, per second. Estimated full discharge.	Actual average throughout.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	8·79	710	681
Meerut ...	8·10	6·95	1,037	786
Futtehgurh ...	6·80	5·65	667	491
Boolundshuhur...	6 35	6·5	933	618
Allygurh ...	5·60	5·1	1,053	529
Etawah ...	4·80	2 6	771	683
Cawnpore ...	6·20	4·2	958	903
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6.129	4,691
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	...	...	...	1,120
Doon Canals ...	...	...	...	90
Bundelkhund Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhund Canals ...	...	...	...	498
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	6,399

Navigation Return, Ganges Canal. Principal Items of Traffic.

Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. Nos.	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. Nos.
Grains :—						
Wheat ...	225	...	36,747	...	36.972	...
Gram ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ...	474	...	...	...	474	...
Paddy or Dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajhur or mixed Grain ...	...	...	1,744	...	1,744	...
Oorud ...	319	...	...	...	319	...
Moong ...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Urhur ...	...	...	100	...	100	...
Musree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jowar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian Corn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,018	...	38.591	...	39,609	...
Cotton ...	...	...	22,706	...	22.706	...
Oil-seeds ...	69	...	280	...	349	...
Salts .	115	...	160	...	275	...
Metals ..	1,344	...	1,196	...	2.540	...
Building Materials	...	...	69,812	...	69,812	...
Miscel. Goods ...	1,321	...	5,652	...	6,973	...
Firewood ..	...	...	21,239	...	21,239	...
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	73,500	..	73,500
Coles and unsquared Timber	...	...	...	283	...	283
Kurrees, squared Timber ...	...	2	...	15,569	...	15,571
Logs ...	...	4	...	4	...	8
Miscellaneous ...	...	13	...	...	..	13
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	3,867	19	159,636	89,356	163,503	89,375
During the corresponding month in Rubbee, 1871-72 ...	20,968	30	59,253	142,598	80,221	142.628
Increase ...	...	...	100,383	..	83,282	...
Decrease ...	17,101	11	...	53,242	...	53,253

Land Irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rain-fall. Total from 1st November 1872 to 31st January 1873.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saharunpore ...	28,744	·10	1·7
Moozuffernuggur	50.141	1·7	1·3
Meerut ...	94.526	·7	·95
Boolundshuhur...	49,539	·3	·93
Allygurh ...	38.669	·9	·84
Muttra ...	7.942	·5	·73
Agra ...	845	·6	·77
Etah ...	10,756	·1	·51
Mynpoory ...	36,023	...	1·2
Futtehgurh ...	11,595	·5	·67
Etawah ...	46,446	...	·64
Cawnpore ...	64.152	...	·61
Dehra Doon ...	6,550	1·5	1·8
Bijnour ...	577	1·2	1·1
Terai ...	2,849	·7	1·1
Bareilly ...	25,452	·7	1·0
Jhansie ...	664	·2	1·8
Humeerpore ...	691	·3	·67
Total ...	476,161	...	...
Rubbee of 1871-72 to 31st January 1872 ...	439,658	...	...
Increase ...	36,503	...	...

Remarks.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct — c. ft. per sec. 5,119

Volumes discharged :— c. ft. per sec.
Etawah Branch Tail 69
" " Escapes 98
Cawnpore " Tail 261
" " Escapes (not reported) ... —
428

Balance expended ... 4.691

The demand for water has been steady in all Divisions for wheat and sugar-cane, and there is every probability that the area irrigated will be up to the average.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Executive Engineer makes no remarks.

Doon Canals.—Ditto ditto.

Rohilkhund Canals.—Executive Engineer makes no remarks, but the area already irrigated is far above the average.

Traffic.—As compared with the corresponding month of the season of 1871-72, this return shows generally an increase in the weight of goods carried by boats and a decrease in rafting operations; the latter is accounted for by a stoppage at the Jowallapore lock channel, and also by the precarious condition of the Jaoli lock.

ALLAHABAD

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

KHURREEF SEASON 1872, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1872.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of January 1873.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Water supplied during 1872.		Dalwa Rice Irrigation.			Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden Produce.			Oil-seeds and Pulses.			Sugarcane and other crops.			Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 8, 11, 14 and 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.			Inches during month.	Inches up to date.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa	Cuttack	High Level, Range 1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	*Nil*	76·06	56·97	Canal closed for repairs.
	Ditto	Kendraparah	1,262	516·8	...	156	156	155	519	674	2	22	24	...	...	...	854	...	*Nil*	76·06	56·97	The canal was closed up to the 5th, and water reached Muntri escape on 10th.
	Ditto	Taldundah	1,300	8·69	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	*Nil*	76·06	56·97	Water let into the canal on 20th.
	Ditto	Machgong	650	7·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Nil*	76·06	56·97	Ditto ditto.
South-Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	58·50	Not available.	No irrigation.
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	240	...	...	162	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	...	*Nil*	36·95	Ditto.	Water given gratis in consequence of heavy losses sustained by ryots in the late floods.
				Total	...	318	318	157	519	676	2	22	24	...	...	...	1,018	...				

The 24th February 1873.

F. T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

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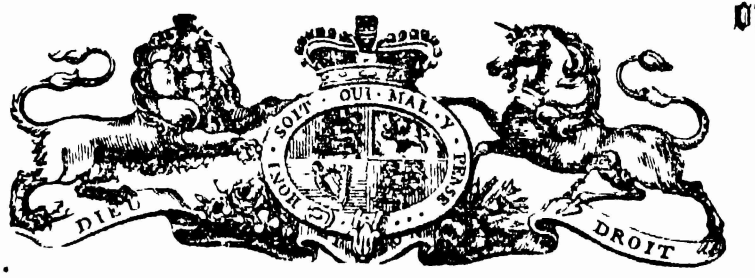

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 11th March 1873.

No. 931.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm Mr. A. C. Lyall, of the Bengal Civil Service, in the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 6th instant.

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 12th March 1873.

No. 940.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the Hon'ble Ashley Eden in the appointment of Chief Commissioner of British Burmah with effect from the 13th proximo.

The 14th March 1873.

No. 959.—Mr. H. M. Durand, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 3rd instant.

No. 969.—The services of Surgeon J. J. Heffernan, of the Madras Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

JUDICIAL.

The 11th March 1873.

No. 510.—Mr. F. D. Chauntrell, Solicitor to Government, has obtained leave of absence for fifteen months, under Section VI of the Covenanted Absentee Rules of 1855, with effect from the 27th instant, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The 14th March 1873.

No. 536.—The following Resolution is published for general information :—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 534, (*Judicial*) *under date Fort William, the* 14*th March* 1873.

Read the under-mentioned papers on the subject of the execution of contracts and deeds made by the Governor General in Council on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council under 22 and 23 Vic., Cap. 41 :—

Letter from the Solicitor to Government, No. 1152, dated 2nd November 1872, and enclosure.

Demi-official letter from the Solicitor to Government, dated 2nd November 1872.

Letter from the Solicitor to Government, No. 1349, dated 14th December 1872, and enclosures.

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Chapter fifty-nine, Section two, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the deeds, contracts and other instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, Chapter forty-one, Section two, may be executed as follows :—

in the case of the Governor General of India in Council,—by a Secretary to the Government of India.

in the case of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council,—by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

in the case of the Governor of Bombay in Council,—by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

in the case of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue and General Departments.

in the case of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,—by the Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces.

in the case of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab,—by the Secretary to Government, Punjab.

in the case of a Chief Commissioner,—by his Secretary.

No. 537.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr J. B Knowles to officiate as Solicitor to Government during the absence of Mr. F. D. Chauntrell, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 10th March 1873.

No. 93.—The Revd. C. C. T. Fagan, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival on the 21st ultimo.

The Revd. Mr. Fagan's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Fort William, the 11th March 1873.

No. 176.—Mr. A. B. Wynne, Assistant in the Geological Survey of India, has been granted six months' leave on private affairs, and subsidiary leave for thirty days, the latter commencing from the 16th April 1873, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 178.—Captain J. H. W. Osborne, late 44th Native Infantry, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, 3rd Grade, has been granted leave for three months on medical certificate, with effect from the 21st January 1873.

The 13th March 1873.

No. 188.—Captain H. R. Thuillier, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, having returned from furlough on the afternoon of the 9th instant, is granted thirty days' subsidiary leave to rejoin his appointment.

J. GEOGHEGAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 7th March 1873.

No. 449*P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Victor Escher as Acting Vice-Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Aden.

GENERAL.

The 12th March 1873.

No. 617*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 581*G* of the 6th instant, Dr. D. Wright, Residency Surgeon, Katmandoo, is appointed to officiate as Resident in Nipal during the absence of Mr. Girdlestone, on privilege leave.

The 13th March 1873.

No. 631*G.*—LEAVE.—Colonel R. J. Meade, C. S. I., Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence from the 20th instant, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 632*G.*—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I., Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, will officiate as Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg during Colonel Meade's absence.

No. 633*G.*—Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Pearse, Commissioner of the Nundidroog Division, will officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, *vice* Mr. Gordon.

The 14th March 1873.

No. 653*G.*—The services of Mr. H. LePoer Wynne, Officiating Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 13th March 1873.

No. 1766.—Mr. H. G. Cowie, B. A., an Officer of Class V of the Financial Department, acting in Class IV, is attached to the Office of the Comptroller General until further orders.

Mr. Cowie received charge of his duties in the Comptroller General's Office on the forenoon of the 7th March 1873.

The 14th March 1873.

No. 1774.—Mr. H. D. Sandeman, Officiating Comptroller General, is allowed one year's furlough to Europe under Section 7(*a*), Clause second of the Civil Leave Code, commencing from the 26th day of March 1873, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. A. Mangles will officiate as Comptroller General during the absence of Mr. E. F. Harrison, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Westland will officiate as Accountant General, Bengal, during the absence on deputation of Mr. H. A. Mangles, or until further orders.

Mr. Westland is appointed to be a Director of the Bank of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may take charge of the Office of Accountant General.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 13th March 1873.

No. 1742.—Mr. R. A. Sterndale received charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Paper Currency, Calcutta, from Mr. H. G. Cowie on the forenoon of the 7th March 1873.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

The 14th March 1873.

No. 1710.—Mr. J. MacFarlan received charge of the Office of Post Master General, Bombay, from Colonel Battye, on the forenoon of the 25th February 1873.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 8th March 1873.

No. 256 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) :—

Major William Frederick Shaw, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868.

The 10*th March* 1873.

No. 257 *of* 1873.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 765, dated the 1st September 1871, the following Clause 23 of War Office (Special) Army Circular dated the 12th December 1872 is published for general information :—

Clause 23, paragraph *d*, Article 540, shall be cancelled. Paragraph *a*, Article 541, shall be amended as follows :—

(*a*.) Imprisonment for any cause, except in cases of—

1. Detention, awaiting any trial which results in the acquittal and discharge of the prisoner from custody, or

2. Confinement in the Guard Room without subsequent trial, if no misconduct has been proved or punishment awarded.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 258 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Colpoys Haughton, C. S. I., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division, Bengal,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Edwin Metcalfe Leslie Marriott, of the General List, Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain William James Wemyss Muir, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant to the Agent Governor General for Rajpootana, and Officiating Political Agent, Harrowtee and Tonk,—for twelve months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 259 *of* 1873.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 103 of 26th January 1869 :—

" 2. Officers obtaining furlough on private affairs or medical certificate are at liberty to embark either at Calcutta or at Bombay, as they may desire, without obtaining special sanction from the Government. They must, however, be careful to report their departure in the prescribed manner."

No. 260 *of* 1873.—The services of Lieutenant H. Boileau, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 11th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 261 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Arthur Chichester William Crookshank, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers),—for eighteen months, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 262 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) T. James, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Accounts, Bengal, to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts at Bombay during the absence on furlough to Europe of Colonel W. T. Chitty, or until further orders.

No. 263 *of* 1873.—The following promotion in, and admission to, the Order of British India are made under the operation of G. G. O. No. 551 of the 5th June 1868, with effect from the 27th October 1872 :—

To be a Member of the 1st Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor."

Subadar Major Rugoonath Sing, "Bahadoor," of the 5th Regiment Bombay Native Light Infantry, *vice* Subadar Major Reuben Moosajee, "Sirdar Bahadoor," and Ressaldar Major Soojat Khan, "Sirdar Bahadoor," pensioned.

To be a Member of the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Bahadoor."

Subadar Major Robenjee Israel, of the 8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Major Rugoonath Sing, promoted to the 1st Class.

The 11th March 1873.

No. 264 *of* 1873.—The services of Captain R. S. Robinson, of the Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department.

No. 265 *of* 1873.—ADDENDUM.—In G. G. O. No. 1133, dated the 1st November 1872, appointing Captain W. B. Aislabie to officiate as Adjutant, 3rd Sikh Infantry, after the word "Adjutant" insert the words *in addition to his other duties.*

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 266 *of* 1873.—Ram Chund, who was educated as a local student at the Lahore Medical School, having passed the prescribed examination, is admitted into the service as an Hospital Assistant of the 3rd Class and placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service.

No. 267 *of* 1873.—The following articles are to be expunged from Form No. 147 (Commissariat) and added to Form No. 147 (Public Works), published in G. G. O. No. 303, dated the 21st March 1872 :—

Letter.	Articles.	Where required, and for what purpose.	Authorized proportion.		REMARKS.
	Wrenches ...	New iron trestle barrack cot.	2	Per Troop or Company or Battery of Artillery using the new iron trestle barrack cot.	

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 268 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant L. W. Christopher, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who was appointed on probation as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, by G. G. O. No. 211, dated the 29th February 1872, having passed the prescribed departmental tests, is permanently attached to the Army Commissariat Department.

No. 269 *of* 1873.—Conductor W. Nash, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, is allowed an extension of leave to the 19th May 1872, the date on which he reported his return from furlough to Europe on medical certificate granted to him in G. G. O. No. 256 of 1870.

No. 270 *of* 1873.—First Class Veterinary Surgeon Isaac Bicknell, of the Veterinary Department, is placed on the Retired List on the pension of £300 per annum, subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

The 12th March 1873.

No. 271 *of* 1873.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 181 of 12th December 1833, the under-mentioned heirs are admitted to the Native Family Pension Establishment from the date specified opposite to their names, and the Pay Master of Pensioners in whose Circle the individuals reside will furnish the prescribed Rolls to the Department of Audit and to the parties concerned:—

Name of Claimant	Age.		Height.		Caste	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made.			Date of admission.	Date of Commutee's proceedings.	Amount of Pension.	For what period.	By what Pension Pay Master payable.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.					Name.	Rank.	Last Corps.			Rs. A. P.		
Surja ...	15	0	5	0	Brahminee (Opudhya).	Small-pox mark on right arm ...	Chuckrowt, Gondah.	Widow ...	Matadeen Opudhya.	Sepoy. ...	4th Native Infantry.	28th Jan 1871.	13th Aug 1872.	2 12 0	For life ...	N W Provinces Circle.
Ram Kalli ...	16	0	5	0	Chuttrie (Thakoor).	Scar on little finger of right hand	Oosrair, Gondah .	Widow ...	Sahibdeen Sing.	Sepoy ...	4th Native Infantry.	28th Jan. 1871.	13th Aug. 1872.	2 12 0	For life ...	N W. Provinces Circle

No. 272 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the date specified, under the operation of Clause 13 of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Alexander Cockburn, Bengal Infantry,—6th March 1873.

No. 273 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain John McNair, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 11th Regiment of Native Infantry,—For two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain George William Holdsworth, of the late 3rd European Regiment, 1st Wing Subaltern, 1st Regiment of Native Infantry,—For fourteen months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain William Ironside Bax, of the General List Infantry, 3rd Squadron Officer, 11th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers),—For one year, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant James Graves Kelly, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern, 33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment of Native Infantry,—For two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 274 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lucknow Volunteer Rifles.

Captain S. E. Hartwell to be Commandant, *vice* Captain C. S. Noble, who vacates on leaving Lucknow.

No. 275 *of* 1873.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

MILITARY.
No. 25.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, 12th February 1873.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

The under-mentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, *viz.*:—

Colonels H. C. Johnstone, C. B., and W. A. Crommelin, C. B.,
Lieutenants Colonel J. F. MacAndrew, W. R. Mansell, R. Young, R. E., J. G. Medley, R. E., R. H. M. Aitken, V. C., S. Black, and T. C. Hamilton,
Majors J. Browne, R. E., and T. Buttanshaw,
Captains H. McV. Crichton, R. E., A. Vivian, J. R. B. Atkinson, C. S. de F. Roche, C. H. Cantor, J. R. Campbell, G. Logan, C. O. L. L. Prendergast, H. W. Webster, H. J. Peet, J. S. Tait and W. G. Waterfield,
Lieutenant H. Howell,
Surgeon Major S. B. Partridge,
Surgeon R. Brown,
Assistant Apothecary D. Duffy,
— per *Euphrates*, 29th January.

2. The under-mentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, *viz.*:—

Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Watson	6	months
" H. P. Babbage	6	"
Major R. D. Griffin	1	month
" F. W. Dunbar	6	months
Captain Wynyard Battye	6	"
" A. F. Jones	6	"
" C. O. W. Apperley	2	"
" R. J. Abbott, R. A.	6	"
" W. D. Palmer	6	"
" E. Wells	6	"

3. The under-mentioned Officers have elected to remain in Europe on the terms of paragraph 2 of your G. O. No. 797 of the 1st August 1872, from the dates given, *viz.*:—

Lieutenant Colonel G. Cavenagh, 20th February 1873.
" G. A. Cuyler, 24th " "
Brevet Colonel D. Briggs, 23rd January 1873.

4. The under-mentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, *viz.*:—

Surgeon B. W. Switzer, 13th January 1873.
Colonel E. Bradford, 1st March 1873.
Major H. R. Bradford, 1st March 1873.
Captain W. J. Forlong, 6th February 1873.

I have, &c.,

ARGYLL.

No. 276 *of* 1873.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 1224, dated the 4th December 1872, for Jemadar "Rana" read Jemadar *Kana.*

No. 277 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant G. Provis, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe for three months.

The 13*th March* 1873.

No. 278 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their departure for Europe, on the dates specified:—

Major Brevet Colonel (local Major General) P. S. Lumsden, C. S. I., of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 32 of 1873, *Orissa*, 24th February 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C. B. G. Bacon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 13 of 1873, *Orissa*, 24th February 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. C. Haughton, C. S. I., of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 258 of 1873, *India*, 1st March 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Emerson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1188 of 1872, *Cathay*, 17th February 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel F. A. Dickins, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1259 of 1872, *India*, 1st March 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel G. N. Cave, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1259 of 1872, *India*, 1st March 1873.

Major B. T. Stafford, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1154 of 1872, *Hydaspes*, 3rd February 1873.

Major H. Tyndall, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1175 of 1872, *Orlando*, 10th February 1873.

Surgeon G. V. Currie, of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 13 of 1873, *North Tyne*, 1st March 1873.

Captain C. J. Garstin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1311 of 1872, *Orissa*, 24th February 1873.

Captain J. D. Macpherson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1207 of 1872, *Persia*, 1st February 1873.

Captain L. J. H. Grey, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 13 of 1873, *Ambassador*, 1st February 1873.

Captain A. P. Broome, of the General List Infantry, G. G. O. No. 37 of 1837, *Ambassador*, 1st February 1873.

Captain E. M. L. Marriott, of the General List Infantry, G. G. O. No. 258 of 1873, *Jumna*, 26th February 1873.

Captain W. J. W. Muir, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 258 of 1873, *Orissa*, 24th February 1873.

Captain R. A. Cole, of the Madras Staff Corps, Madras General Order No. 48 of 1873, *Tanjore*, 10th February 1873.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) J. B. B. Dickson, of the General List Cavalry, G. G. O. No. 174 of 1873, 10th February 1873.

Assistant Surgeon L. E. Eades, of the Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 209 of 1873, *Orlando*, 10th February 1873.

Lieutenant R. Patch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 233 of 1873, *Cathay*, 17th February 1873.

Lieutenant C. F. Powell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 232 of 1873, *Jumna*, 26th February 1873.

Apothecary T. H. Hill, of the Subordinate Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 254 of 1873, *Jumna*, 26th February 1873.

No. 279 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel Clements Thomas Hallett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Allyghur District, North-Western Provinces, for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard Joseph Dickson Ferris, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Mooltan, Punjab, for eighteen months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 280 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on urgent private affairs:—

Brigadier General J. Turner, C. B., of the Royal Artillery, Commanding Sealkote Brigade, for four months, under the provisions of clause 2 of G. G. O. No. 952, dated 22nd October 1861.

No. 281 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Colonel M. A. S. Biddulph, of the Royal Artillery, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier General, during the absence on leave to Europe of Brigadier General J. Turner, C. B., or until further orders.

No. 282 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. Mills, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 11th February 1873, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 283 *of* 1873.—The services of 1st Class Apothecary J. Slane, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 284 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Major H. Maxwell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Brigade Major, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment, in succession to Captain G. W. C. Plowden, whose tenure of service has expired.

No. 285 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Colonel George Pringle, Madras Staff Corps,—9th March 1873.

No. 286 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant Frederick Henry Maitland,—22nd February 1873.

This cancels that portion of G. G. O. No. 216 of 1873 promoting him to Brevet Captain.

No. 287 *of* 1873.—The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET—*to be Captain.*

Lieutenant Frederick Theophilus Goad, Bengal Staff Corps,—12th March 1873.

No. 288 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Samuel Drury Tulloch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 289 *of* 1873.—The following paragraph of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 21, dated the 6th of February 1873, is published for general information:—

"14. Surgeon J. Reid has been permitted to retire on the half pay of his rank."

No. 290 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

Surgeon J. L. Stewart, M. D., of the Medical Department, Conservator of Forests, Punjab,—date of arrival at Bombay, 31st October 1872.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 13th March 1873.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department on the 13th March 1873:—

CORPS.	RANK AND NAME.	DATE OF DECEASE.	PLACE OF DECEASE.	TESTATE OR INTESTATE.	REMARKS.
5th Lancers ...	Sub-Lieut. A. E. Rothney ...	Mar. 6, 1873	Sealkote.		

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 13th March 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts, on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers, as specified in the Statements published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice :—

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estate of a deceased European Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's British Military Service from 7th to 13th March 1873.

Date of deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of donation batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.		
												In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
	Commissioned Officer.													
11th Mar. 1873	Horatio Walpole (*a*) ...	Captain ...	1st Battalion, 5th Foot.	...	15th Jan. 1873	Intestate	195 3 0	...	195 3 0					
						TOTAL ...	195 3 0	...	195 3 0					

(*a*). *Next-of-kin*—Father, Colonel Walpole, care of Messrs. Cox & Co., Craig's Court, Charing Cross, London, S. W. Administrator General administering.

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estate of a deceased European Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, from 7th to 13th March 1873.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of moneys accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of donation batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of.				Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.		
												In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
	Commissioned Officer.													
13th Mar. 1873	Richard Henry Wall (*a*) ...	Major ...	Staff Corps ...	...	9th Dec. 1872	Intestate	3,985 3 2	...	3,985 3 2					
						TOTAL ...	3,985 3 2	...	3,985 3 2					

(*a*). *Next-of-kin.*—Mother, Mrs. Wall, Errislannan, Clifden, Galway.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 11th March 1873.

No. 168.—Captain J. P. Steel, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer in that Province as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 17th February 1873.

No. 169.—Major C. J. Mead, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, on return from furlough, is appointed to the charge of the Agra to Gwalior Railway Survey.

No. 170.—Major M. G. Clerk, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Western Rajpootana Railway Survey, is granted the usual preparatory leave from date of making over charge, prior to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

The 12th March 1873.

No. 171.—Gunnesh Junardon Gokle is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 3rd Grade on probation, and posted to Central India.

No. 172.—Mr. C. C. Sullivan, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Rajpootana, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 173.—Private J. Williams, Probationary Overseer, 1st Grade, Central India, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 174.—Captain J. P. Steel, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, during the absence of Mr. A. B. Sampson, or until further orders.

Captain Steel assumed charge of his appointment on the forenoon of this day.

The 14th March 1873.

No. 176.—Mr. F. M. Weedon is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer of the 3rd Grade, and posted to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

No. 177.—Mr. H. Bell, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Holkar (State) Railway, is granted two years' furlough to Europe under Section 7 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, also subsidiary leave for one month under Section 15 (*a*), with effect from 1st April, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 178.—Sergeant G. Wallace, attached to the Secretariat of the Government of India, Public Works Department, is graded as a Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 23rd April 1872.

No. 179.—Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Peile, R. E., assumed charge of the Office of Engineer-in-Chief of the Indus Valley (State) Railway from Mr. Campbell on the afternoon of the 25th February 1873.

No. 180.—Lieutenant J. C. Barker, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, having vacated his appointment in the Public Works Department by proceeding on furlough, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date of his embarkation.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1872.

Commencing with the present number, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta every Saturday, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be addressed to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*. To all subscribers, therefore, who shall not have paid in advance for 1873 by the 31st December next, the *Gazette* will be discontinued.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th March 1873.

No. 17.—Mr. T. J. J. Barker, Stonemason, and Mr. W. Ashley, Bricklayer, appointed to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, are posted to the Special Branch, Military Works.

No. 18.—Mr. J. W. Joakim, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, appointed to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 139, dated 27th February 1873, is posted to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 11th March 1873.

No. 3.—POSTING.—Mr. C. H. Berry, temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Barrackpore Division.

W. S. TREVOR, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

Amballa, the 4th March 1873.

No. 5.—Mr. E. C. O'Sullivan, Probationary Overseer, 3rd Grade, appointed to the 4th Circle, Military Works, in Notification No. 13 of 24th February 1873, by the Inspector General, Military Works, is posted to the Dugshai Division.

The 7th March 1873.

No. 6.—Barrack Sergeant T. McEwan is transferred from the Jalandhar Division to the Ferozepore Division, Military Works.

J. P. L. ANDERSON,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 5th March 1873.

Mr. C. A. John, 2nd Grade Clerk, was granted privilege leave for twenty-one days from 7th to 27th February 1873 (both days inclusive) under Supplement F, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, and has returned to duty.

R. DEBOURBEL, *Major, R. E.,*
Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ajmere, the 5th March 1873.

Mr. G. Banny, appointed by Government of India Notification No. 123, dated 19th February, to the Public Works Department as temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Western Rajpootana Railway Survey, reported his arrival at Ajmere and joined on the afternoon of the 19th February.

Wanted a few good Draftsmen. Send applications with specimens, terms, references, and copies, not originals, of testimonials to

JAMES COLLET,
Supdg. Engr., W. Rajpootana Railway Survey.

NEEMUCH (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore, the 10th March 1873.

No. 27.—Lieutenant F. Firebrace, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, made over, and Captain A. E. Downing, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, received, charge of the 1st and 3rd Divisions on this date before noon.

No. 28.—Lieutenant F. Firebrace, R. E., Executive Engineer, availed himself of the preparatory leave granted him in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 109, dated 11th February 1873, on the morning of the 10th instant.

Neemuch, the 7th March 1873.

No. 29.—Mr. W. Henderson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to the Western Rajpootana Railway Survey, per telegram from Government of India, Public Works Department, dated 17th February 1873, was relieved of his duties on the Neemuch (State) Railway on the afternoon of March 3rd, 1873.

No. 30.—Mr. A. Thuey, (Temporary) Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to the Western Rajpootana Railway Survey, per telegram from Government of India, Public Works Department, dated 17th February 1873, was relieved of his duties on the Neemuch (State) Railway on the afternoon of March 4th, 1873.

J. IMBRIE MILLER,
Supdg. Engr., Neemuch (State) Railway.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 7th March 1873.

No. 159*E.*—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. P. K. Hyndman, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bhurtpore Division, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, from the 14th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 11*th March* 1873.

No. 169*E.*—Mr. Peter Bruff, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Jumna Bridge Division, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on the 7th March 1873.

No. 171*E.*—With reference to *Gazette of India* Notification No. 5, dated 24th January last, Mr. W. Bourne, Temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, Sambur Division, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, transferred to the Military Works Branch and posted to the 1st Circle, left for Calcutta on the 8th instant.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Supdg. Engineer, Agra District,
Rajpootana (State) Railway.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 28*th February* 1873.

No. 58.—Gunner J. Hay, Overseer, Khanpore Division, Mooltan District, not having availed himself of the leave granted him by this Office Notification No. 10 of 13th January 1873, it is hereby cancelled.

The 4*th March* 1873.

No. 59.—Referring to this Office Notification No. 260 of 16th October 1872, Mr. J. Poirel, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, Rehtee Division, Upper Scinde District, was dismissed on the 9th October 1872, not on the 6th, as therein notified.

No. 61.—Mr. George Humphreys, 4th Grade Accountant, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted leave for one month on medical certificate under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, which he availed himself of on the morning of the 4th instant.

A. C. B. WITHER, *Captain,*
Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 8*th March* 1873.

No. 11.—E. Johnston, appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and posted to the Holkar (State) Railway by Government of India Notification No. 135, dated 26th February 1873, reported his arrival at Mhow on the 3rd March 1873 and is placed in charge of the Fourth Division, Holkar (State) Railway.

No. 12.—Lieutenant F. N. Hassard, R. E., Assistant Engineer, temporarily attached to the Holkar (State) Railway, is posted to the Third Division, Holkar (State) Railway.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Supdg. Engr., Holkar (State) Railway.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 1*st March* 1873.

No. 19.—With reference to *Gazette of India,* Part II, Notification No. 13, dated 8th February 1873, transferring Mr. W. Foster, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Ravee Bridge Division to the Bukralla Division, this Officer reported himself to the Superintending Engineer, Rawul Pindee District, on the forenoon of the 21st February 1873.

No. 20.—Mr. S. Geoghegan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Chenab Section, passed the colloquial examination in the Native languages as laid down in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section 4, Para. 21, on the 1st February 1873.

A. GRANT,
Offg. Chief Engr., P. N. (S.) Railway.

Report of a Deserter from the 107*th Regiment of Foot,—dated at Secunderabad, this* 8*th day of March* 1873.

Number, Rank, and Name.	Age.	Size.		Color of			Date of Desertion.	Place of Desertion.	Date of Enlistment.	At what place enlisted.	Parish and County in which born.	Marks.	Trade.	Coat or Jacket.	Waistcoat.	Breeches or Trowsers.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Inches.	Complexion.	Hair.	Eyes.											
No. 2550, Private William Henry Gee.	32 years 6 months.	5	10	Fresh.	Light-brown.	Hazel.	4th March 1873.	Secunderabad.	9th September 1865.	Allahabad.	Stoke, Devonshire.	Scar on right eyebrow, mole under chin, tattooed on arm marked with letter D.	Laborer.	Regimentals.	Ditto.	Ditto.	

Report of a Deserter from the 107*th Regiment of Foot,—dated at Secunderabad, this* 8*th day of March* 1873.

Number, Rank, and Name.	Age.	Size.		Color of			Date of Desertion.	Place of Desertion.	Date of Enlistment.	At what place enlisted.	Parish and County in which born.	Marks.	Trade.	Coat or Jacket.	Waistcoat.	Breeches or Trowsers.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Inches.	Complexion.	Hair.	Eyes.											
2675, Private Michael McMahon.	33 years.	5	7	Fresh.	Dark-brown.	Brown.	4th March 1873.	Secunderabad.	22nd February 1858.	Kilrash.	Kilrash, Co. Clare, Ireland.	*Nil.*	Laborer.	Regimentals.	Ditto.	Ditto.	

C. M. N. FELLOWES, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Commanding 107*th Regiment.*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date.	Silver tendered, estimated value.	Certificates issued for	Balance of Bullion		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 3rd, 1873 ...	...	1,177	157	60,588	34,41,487
„ 4th, „ ...	...	...	157	60,588	34,41,487
„ 5th, „ ...	...	...	157	65,639	34,41,487
„ 6th, „ ...	...	...	157	65,639	34,41,487
„ 7th, „ ...	...	...	157	65,639	34,41,487
„ 8th, „ ...	...	...	157	65,615	34,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 10*th March* 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Mint Master.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 28th February 1873.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR			TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1856-57.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1873.		5 years. Repayable June 1872.	10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 15th February 1873 ...	54,100	27,840	2,880	19,88,800	37,95,600	1,44,36,800	1,18,59,100	1,17,56,500	14,500	38,84,200	3,55,000	3,19,34,700	4,38,90,300	2,000	35,37,000	31,99,000	13,07,28,320
Add—																	
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 28th February 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 28th February 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 28th February 1873	...	...	...	...	9,800	66,600	36,500	69,300	...	...	...	34,600	1,52,100	...	2,000	...	3,70,900
TOTAL ...	54,100	27,840	2,880	19,88,800	37,95,400	1,45,03,400	1,18,95,600	1,18,25,800	14,500	38,84,200	3,55,000	3,19,71,300	4,40,42,400	2,000	35,39,000	31,99,000	13,11,01,220
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	5,000	13,000	36,600	3,300	...	20,000	...	2,50,800	71,000	...	...	...	3,99,700
Balance on 28th February 1873 ...	54,100	27,840	2,880	19,88,800	37,90,400	1,44,90,400	1,18,59,000	1,18,22,500	14,500	38,64,200	3,55,000	3,17,20,500	4,39,71,400	2,000	35,39,000	31,99,000	13,07,01,520

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Dec. 1872 enfaced from India, 1,657 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 1,641 lakhs.

„ 1st Jan. 1873 to 15th Jan. 1873	„	„	2	„	„	„	8 „
„ 16th Jan. „ to 31st Jan. „	„	„	6	„	„	„	39 „
„ 1st Feb. „ to 15th Feb. „	„	„	12	„	„	„	7 „
„ 16th Feb. „ to 28th Feb. „	„	„	3	„	„	„	3 „
			1,680	„			1,699 „
							1,680 „
					Balance against London	...	18 „

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 6th March 1873.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th March 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...				2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...				15,03,541	8	9
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,80,08,590	3	9	3,73,06,622	15	10
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	1,92,98,032	12	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,67,93,044	3	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.				3,22,772	5	11
Sundries				5,27,380	9	5
TOTAL ...				8,84,53,361	11	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...				1,39,47,494	11	6
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches ...				56,11,146	12	11
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches				41,96,836	7	2
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...				1,95,11,551	12	10
Dead Stock				11,53,391	7	11
Stamps				14,845	2	0
Balances with other Banks ...				20,17,371	2	5
Sundries				2,48,687	10	6
Bullion				11,25,721	5	9
				4,78,27,046	9	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,20,72,640	11	2	4,06,26,315	2	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches...	2,85,53,674	7	2			
TOTAL ...				8,84,53,361	11	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; *Calcutta, 13th March 1873.* — F. A. GILLAM, *Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.* — R. HARDIE, *Secy. & Treasurer.*

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the week ending 13th March 1873.

PROVINCE.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount.	WITHDRAWALS. No.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount, Principal.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount, Interest.	BALANCE.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	50	88	4,862 10 6	28	4,471 8 10	71 1 10	3,38,409 6 6
N.-W. Provinces ...	13	57	2,940 8 0	2	240 0 0	3 2 0	99,198 13 2
Punjab	15	11	1,666 8 0	9	1,977 4 4	28 15 1	77,583 12 1
Oude	12	14	1,092 0 1	7	1,576 5 1	39 0 3	58,867 13 9
Central Provinces ...	5	14	624 0 0	4	768 5 0	...	53,771 5 5
British Burmah ...	10	15	797 0 0	2	94 0 0	0 5 0	32,050 3 8
Berar	2	10	492 0 0	...	...	...	19,851 15 2
India	3	...	...	1	40 0 0	...	31,218 7 4
TOTAL ...	110	209	12,474 10 7	53	9,167 7 3	142 8 2	7,10,951 13 1

CALCUTTA, *The 13th March 1873.* — HUGH SANDEMAN, *Offg. Comptroller General.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5481 ...	A/91 80219 ...	100 ...	Moonshi Abdoor Rohim.
5482 ...	A/98 07280 ...	50 ...	Ramsarun Lall.
	„ 18987	50 ...	
5496 ...	„ 07810 ...	50 ...	Baboo Aditya Chunder Ghosal.
	„ 26669 ...	50 ...	
	„ 26634 ...	50 ...	
5505 ...	A/91 70643 ...	100 ...	J. Ridley, Esq.
	A/97 15381 ...	100 ...	

CALCUTTA CIRCLE,—*continued.*

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5483 ...	A/19 69876 ...	10 ...	Baboo Umachurn Ghose.
5484 ...	A/99 00726 ...	10 ...	Baboo Bissonath Mookerjee.
5485 ...	L/14 41868 ...	20 ...	Hosain Bux.
5486 ...	A/80 91802 } wrongly joined ,, 91805 }	10 ...	Baboo Calliprosunno Chatterjee.
5487 ...	,, 35346 } ditto... ,, 35345 }	10 ...	Baboo Kally Doss Dutt.
	L/8 59413 } ditto... L/1 10392 }	10 ...	
5488 ...	L/4 33484 ...	10 ...	Baboo Harimohun Ghose.
	A/99 34601 ...	20 ...	
5489 ...	L/9 95038 ...	5 ...	Baboo Juddoonath Dey.
	L/10 09060 ...	5 ...	
5490 ...	L/7 59648 ...	20 ...	Baboo Kallycomul Laheri.
	L/18 51623 ...	20 ...	
	,, 51625 ...	20 ...	
5491 ...	L/3 86330 ...	10 ...	Baboo Jogendronath Sen.
5492 ...	A/98 53023 ...	10 ...	Baboo Brojolall Sircar.
5493 ...	L/4 18110 ...	10 ...	Lieutenant C. A. Morris.
5494 ...	L/18 70625 ...	20 ...	H. A. Mangles, Esq.
	L 44667 ...	10 ...	
	L/3 11921 ...	10 ...	
5495 ...	L/4 28483 ...	10 ...	Mr. W. Swift.
5497 ...	L/13 44729 ...	20 ...	Mrs. S. O. Lemaistre.
5498 ...	A/69 74581 ...	10 ...	Baboo Baney Madhub Chatterjee.
	L/8 56252 ...	10 ...	
	A/77 74738 ...	10 ...	
5499 ...	A/97 81637 } wrongly joined ,, 48717 }	10 ...	Baboo Bunko Behary Dey.
5500 ...	A/71 50159 ...	20 ...	Syud Mohamud Hossein.
5501 ...	A/99 63524 ...	20 ...	Baboo G gan Chunder Dey.
5502 ...	L/12 30158 ...	20 ...	C. H. Joseph, Esq.
5503 ...	L/8 70131 } wrongly joined ,, 70134 }	5 ...	Baboo Mohendronath Ghose.
5504 ...	A/95 57873 ...	10 ...	Baboo Heraloll Nundy.
	,, 57875 ...	10 ...	
5506 ...	A/14 21206 ...	20 ...	John Dowling, Esq.
	A/80 08704 ...	10 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 13th March 1873.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
34 ...	E/4 27699 ...	50 ...	Beejo Nath Pundit, Barabunkee, Oudh.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
29 ...	E/5 35587 ...	100 ...	Mehir Chand, Clerk, Joint Secretary's Office, Irrigation Branch, Lahore.
	E/4 30519 ...	50 ...	
31 ...	E/5 42043 ...	20 ...	Mithun Lal, Clerk, Auditor's Office, Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, Lahore.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
LAHORE,
The 7th March 1873.

E. SIMPSON BYRNE,
Deputy Accountant General.

CALICUT CIRCLE.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Notes partially lost or destroyed.
	Rs.	
$\frac{J}{6}$ 29253 ...	10 ...	Mr. C. E. P. Veznede, Rookery Estate.
„ 31701 ...	10 ...	
„ 32070 ...	10 ...	
$\frac{J}{5}$ 13388 ...	20 ...	Saban Khan.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
CALICUT,
The 6th March 1873.

H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,
Asst. for Depy. Collector in Charge of Paper Currency.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Note partially lost or destroyed.
		Rs.	
491 ...	$\frac{B}{61}$39589 ...	10 ...	Saban Khan, Salustry, Remount Depôt, Oossoor.

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 3rd March 1873.

H. BIGGS,
Offg. Asst. to the Accountant General.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
			Note wholly lost or destroyed.
1872-73.		Rs.	
134 ...	$\frac{C}{67}$17798 ...	20 ...	Mr. Darasha Dossabhoy, Mamlutdar of Thasra in Zilla Kaira.
			Notes partially lost or destroyed.
1872-73.		Rs.	
124 ...	$\frac{C}{78}$84588 ...	10 ...	Mr. John Nicholson, 64, Kalbadavie Road, Bombay.
133 ...	$\frac{C}{67}$89377 ...	20 ...	Mr. Eduljee Muncherjee, Merchant, Camp Deolalee.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
BOMBAY,
The 5th March 1873.

E. W. S. LOGIN,
Assistant to Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th March 1873.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas.	Pie.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas.	Pie.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia Servia ...	9	4	9	0

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 13th March 1873.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Hindoostan* and *Statesman*, will be closed at this Office on Tuesday, the 18th March, at 7 P. M.

The 14th March 1873.

Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Coconada*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 16th March, at 7 P. M.

Mails for France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China, for transmission per French Mail Steamer *Godavery*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 17th March, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 21st March 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 20th.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, can be sent by this opportunity.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, China and Japan, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 22nd March, at 7 P. M.

The under-mentioned letters are detained in the Unclaimed Department of this Office for the prepayment of postage :—

	Address.	*Station.*	*Deficient Postage.*	Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Miss S. McEachern	... Melbourne	...	0	0	8
2.	George Butler, Esq.	... Ditto	...	0	4	8
3.	Mr. Young	... N. S. W., Australia	...	0	2	8
4.	Miss M. Grant	... Adelaide	...	0	2	8
5.	Miss R. Desmond	... Brisbane	...	0	2	8
6.	Mrs. John Blounk	... Victoria	...	0	0	8

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending on the 8th March 1873.

Allen, C.
Ali Abdoolah.
Barbaro, Mrs. C.
Barry, Smith and Co.
Baney Madhub Dass and Co.
Browne, Revd. R.
Camson, M. A.
Clifton, Revd. D. F.
Curby, T.
Danceford, R. C.
Davis, W. H.
Davison, Capt. T.
Dumper, Mrs. C.
Ellis, A. D.
Fernandes, Mrs. L.
Fitzgibbons, Mrs.
Fisher, A.
Fisher, Mrs. V.
Fritchly, W. E.
Gilchrist and Co.
Gill, Mrs. A. A.
Girdleston, Lt.-Col. W.
Gomes, J.
Gopal Chunder Ghose.
Goolzad, G. C.
Groo Charn Chuckbutty.
Herdman, Mrs.
Hodder, Lt. G.
Houston, Mrs.
Johnson, J.
Jones, Miss.
Joseph, Revd. S.
Laknath Chakravarti.
Lawrie, E.
Lefroy, Miss J.
Mackenzie, A. W.
McFarlane, W.
Middleton, C. D.
Moher Chunder Roy.
Pana Lall.
Pratapachandra Keleosha.
Rae, Mrs.
Rozario, J.
Russick Laul Sircar.
Russick Lall Ghose.
Saxton, J. C.
Simpson, A.
Tavanor, Mrs.
Tarrant, D.
Urmston, H. B.
Vinell, J. N.
Wrickson, E. W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Actual.
Browne, H. E.
Caldicott Brothers and Co.
Davis, S.
Dawes, J.
Ford, Miss M.
Harrison, Mrs. A. M.
Jones, R. H. W.
Livesay, J. J.
Macdonald, Capt. G. V.
Thompson, Mrs. H.
Thomson, H.

E. A. ROUSSAC,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Notice.

I have established myself as Merchant and Agent in Calcutta.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,

3, MANGOE LANE.

H. REINHOLD.

SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN CONSULATE,

3, MANGOE LANE.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE,

3, MANGOE LANE.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Notice.

The Government Promissory Note No. 2061 of 9768 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60 for Rs. 1,600 originally standing in the name of Nilmoney Mitter and last blank endorsed by the said Nilmoney Mitter. Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon has been stopped in the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application made to the Bank for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favor of Praunkissen Dey.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th March 1873.

PRAUNKISSEN DEY.

Destroyed by White Ants.

Government Promissory Note No. 004327 of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 1872 for Rs. 500 in my name.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th March 1873.

DENOBUNDHOO BHADOORY.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 4th March 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. IX of 1873.

An Act to prolong the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb.

Preamble.

Whereas the law relating to appeals and reviews of judgment in the Courts established in the Panjáb has been amended by an Act of which the second section provides that it shall continue in force to the thirtieth day of April 1873: And whereas it is expedient to repeal that Act and to re-enact it without prescribing any period for its continuance; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Appeals Act, 1873:"

Extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of Act VII of 1868.

2. Act No. VII of 1868 *(to amend the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb)* is repealed.

Appeals when to lie.

3. An appeal shall lie from the decrees of the Courts of original and appellate jurisdiction to the Courts authorized under Act No. XIX of 1865 *(The Panjáb Courts' Act)* and Act No. IV of 1866 *(The Panjáb Chief Court Act)* to hear appeals, except where such decrees are by law declared final.

Code of Civil Procedure to apply to appeals.

4. All appeals falling within the jurisdiction of the Courts established in conformity with the said Acts shall, save as in the said Acts and in this Act is otherwise provided, be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Second regular appeals.

5. If the decision of a Deputy Commissioner or of a Commissioner passed in regular appeal reverse or modify the decision of the Court of original jurisdiction on a point material to the merits of the case, the Commissioner, where the decision shall have been passed on regular appeal by the Deputy Commissioner, and the Chief Court where the decision shall have been passed on regular appeal by the Commissioner, may receive a second appeal, if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the Courts below, a further consideration of the case appear to the Commissioner or the Chief Court (as the case may be) requisite for the ends of justice.

Time for presenting appeal.

6. The memorandum of appeal prepared in the form and containing the particulars mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure, accompanied by copies of the judgments of the lower Courts, shall be presented in the Court empowered to hear the appeal within the period hereinafter specified, unless the appellant shows sufficient cause to the satisfaction of such Court for not having presented the memorandum of

appeal within such period, that is to say, within sixty days if the appeal lie to the Court of a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner, and within ninety days if the appeal lie to the Chief Court.

The period shall be reckoned from and exclusive of the day on which the judgment and decree appealed against was pronounced and also exclusive of such time as may be requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgment and decree from which the appeal is made.

Confirmation of decision of lower Court.

7. When a memorandum of appeal, or an application for the admission of a special appeal, has been registered, the Appellate Court may, if it sees fit, after fixing a time for hearing the appellant or his pleader, and hearing him accordingly if he appears at such time, confirm the decision of the lower Court, without sending intimation of the appeal to such Court and without issuing notice to the respondent.

Chief Court may remove appeals.

8. The Chief Court of the Panjáb may, whenever it thinks proper to do so, either on the agreement of the parties to that effect or for purposes of justice, remove and try any appeal falling within the jurisdiction of any Court subject to its superintendence.

Review of judgment.

9. Any person considering himself aggrieved by a decree of a Court of original jurisdiction from which no appeal shall have been preferred to a superior Court,

or by a decree of a District or Divisional Court from which no regular or special appeal shall have been admitted by the Chief Court,

or by a decree of the Chief Court from which either no appeal may have been preferred to Her Majesty in Council, or, an appeal having been preferred, no proceedings in the suit have been transmitted to Her Majesty in Council;

and who, from the discovery of new matter or evidence which was not within his knowledge, or could not have been adduced by him, at the time when such decree was passed, or from any other good or sufficient reason, may be desirous of obtaining a review of the judgment passed against him,

may apply for a review of judgment by the Civil Court which passed the decree, or by any Court to which the business of the former Court has been transferred.

Judgments of Civil Courts subject to revision only as provided by Act.

10. Except as hereinbefore provided, the judgments of the Civil Courts established in conformity with the said Acts and with Act No. III of 1868 *(to authorize the Local Government of the Panjáb to invest any person with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner or Tahsildár)* shall not be subject to revision.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th March 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in three weeks:

It was also ordered in Council that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, be published in English and in Burmese in the *British Burma Gazette*:—

No. 5 OF 1873.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Timber floated down the rivers of British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Timber Duties Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Duty on timber.

2. On all timber floated down any of the rivers of British Burma, a duty shall be levied, in such manner, at such places, and to such extent as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time prescribes by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*.

Provided that, if the duty is directed to be levied on each log of the said timber, it shall not exceed two rupees twelve annas per log of five feet in girth and upwards, and one rupee six annas per log of less than five feet in girth.

Provided also, that if the duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, it shall not exceed eight per cent. on the value.

Power to fix value for assessment of duty.

3. In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Chief Commissioner may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix, by like notification, the value on which the duty shall be assessed.

Rules for timber floated.

4. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules as to the time and manner of floating timber down any of the rivers of British Burma; and prescribe what descriptions of timber may lawfully be floated, and what descriptions of timber may not lawfully be floated, down any such river. And all timber found floating contrary to such rules may be confiscated.

Legalization of prior levy of duties.

5. All duties heretofore levied on timber floated down any of the said rivers, shall be deemed to have been levied in accordance with law.

Indemnity.

And all officers and other persons are hereby indemnified for anything done before the passing of this Act, which might lawfully have been done if this Act had been in force; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such officer or other person in respect of anything so done.

Enactments repealed.

6. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act XXX of 1854.	An Act to provide for the levy of Duties of Customs in the Arracan, Pegu, Martaban, and Tenasserim Provinces.	Sections one, seven, eight and twelve. Sections four and six, so far as they relate to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma.
Act IV of 1863.	An Act to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burma.	The whole Act so far as it relates to duty on such timber.
Act VII of 1869.	An Act to give validity to certain Rules relating to Forests in British Burma. The Rules for the better management and preservation of the Government forests of British Burma, dated the 2nd August 1865.	The whole Act so far as it gives validity to rules relating to duty on such timber. So far as they relate to duty on such timber.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill is to authorize the levy of *ad valorem* duties on timber floated down the rivers of British Burma. The opportunity has been taken to consolidate the law on the subject of such timber, which law is now contained in three Acts, and in certain Rules legalized by Act VII of 1869.

A. HOBHOUSE.

CALCUTTA, *28th January* 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th March 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:

It was also ordered in Council that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, be published in English, Marháthí and Hindí in the *Central Provinces Gazette*:—

No. 6 OF 1873.

A Bill to extend the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, to the Central Provinces.

Preamble.

FOR the purpose of extending the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, to the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Extension of Act IV of 1873 to Central Provinces.

1. The said Act shall extend to the Central Provinces, but subject to the following modifications, that is to say—

(*a.*) The title and preamble, section one, paragraph one, and section two, shall be read as if, after the word 'Panjáb,' the words "and Central Provinces" were inserted.

(*b.*) Section one, paragraph two, shall be read as if, for the words "under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb," the words "respectively under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb, and the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces," were substituted.

(*c.*) In sections four, five, six and seven, after the words "*Panjáb Gazette*" (wherever they occur), the words "or *Central Provinces Gazette*, as the case may be," shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under section 21 of the Panjáb Municipal Act (XV of 1867), that Act was at various times extended to several towns in the Central Provinces for five years from the date of each extension. Act IV of 1873, which replaces Act XV of 1867 in the Panjáb, has been made exclusively applicable to that Province, and thus there will soon be no Act under which municipal rates or taxes can be raised or expended in any town of the Central Provinces. It is therefore necessary to pass an Act to supply a fresh legal basis on which the action of Municipal Committees may rest. As the Panjáb Act of 1867 has hitherto served for the Central Provinces, and has been found to work well, it is considered best to extend to those Provinces the new Panjáb Act, which is a modification of the former one.

CALCUTTA, *26th February* 1873.

A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th March 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a fortnight:

It was also ordered in Council that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, be published in English, Urdú and Hindí in the *North-Western Provinces Gazette*:—

No. 7 OF 1873.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Village Police in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Village Police in the North-Western Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Village Police (North-Western Provinces) Act, 1873:"

It extends only to the territories under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Commencement.

2. So much of section twenty-one of Bengal Regulation XX of 1817 as relates to the Village Watchmen of the North-Western Provinces, and sections eighteen, nineteen and twenty of Act No. III of 1869, are hereby repealed.

Repeal of enactments.

3. The nomination to the post of Village Policeman shall be made by the zamíndár of the village, or, where there are more zamíndárs than one by the lambardár as their representative, and where there are more lambardárs than one, the opinion of the majority (unless there is some special provision to the contrary in the village administration paper) shall prevail.

Right of nomination of Village Policemen.

4. Every person authorized to nominate a person to the office of Village Policeman shall, within fifteen days after the occurrence of a vacancy in the office, nominate a proper person to the vacant post, and communicate the nomination to the Magistrate of the District.

Obligation to nominate.

5. The person so nominated shall, after due enquiry into his age, character and ability, be appointed or rejected by such Magistrate at his discretion, or by some officer authorized in that behalf.

Discretion to appoint or reject nominee.

6—(*a*.) In default of such nomination within the said fifteen days, the Magistrate of the District shall appoint such person as he thinks fit to the vacancy.

Power to Magistrate to appoint.

(*b*.) If the nomination has been made within the said fifteen days, but the nominee is rejected, the person authorized to nominate a person to the office of Village Policeman, shall within fifteen days from the date of such rejection, nominate another person to the vacant post; and in default of such nomination, or if such nomination has been made, but the nominee is again rejected, the Magistrate of the District shall appoint such person as he thinks fit to the vacancy.

Procedure in case of rejection of nominee.

7. Every Village Policeman shall perform the following duties:—

Duties of Village Policemen.

(*a*). He shall give immediate information to the officer in charge of the police-station within the jurisdiction of which the village is situate, of every unnatural, suspicious, or sudden death occurring in the village of which he is Chaukídár;

of each of the following offences occurring in such village (that is to say)

murder, culpable homicide, rape, dacoity, theft, mischief by fire, house-breaking, counterfeiting coin, causing grievous hurt, riot,

and all attempts and preparations to commit, and abetments of, the said offences.

(*b*.) He shall keep the Police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray.

(*c*.) He shall arrest all proclaimed offenders, and all persons whom he may find in the act of committing any offence specified in clause (*a*) of this section.

(*d*.) He shall observe, and from time to time report to the officer in charge of the police-station within the jurisdiction of which the village may be situate, the movements of all bad characters in such village.

(*e*.) He shall report to the officer in charge of such police-station the arrival of suspicious characters in the neighbourhood.

(*f*.) He shall supply any local information which a Magistrate or any officer of police may require, and shall promptly execute all orders egally issued to him by competent authority.

8. Whenever a Village Policeman arrests any person, he shall forthwith take him to the police-station within the jurisdiction of which his village is situate; provided that, if the arrest is made at night, such person shall be so taken, as soon as possible, on the following morning.

Procedure on arrest by Village Policeman.

9. The Magistrate of the District may dismiss any Village Policeman for any misconduct or neglect of duty.

Dismissal of Village Policeman.

10. Every Village Policeman guilty of any wilful misconduct in his office or of neglect of duty, such misconduct or neglect not being an offence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code;

Acts punishable.

or withdrawing from the duties of his office without permission, or without having given previous notice for a period of two months;

or guilty of cowardice,

or offering any unwarrantable personal violence to any person in his custody;

or violating any of the rules that may under section eleven be framed by the Local Government in pursuance of this Act,

shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three months' pay, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to both.

Penalty.

11. The Local Government may from time to time frame further rules for the discipline of the Village Police, and for carrying out generally the purposes of this Act, and breach of such rules shall be punishable as an offence under this Act.

Rules under Act.

12. All fines levied under this Act on Village Policemen shall be credited to the Chaukídárí Fund of the District in which they are employed.

Fines to be credited to Chaukídárí Fund.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The only two laws at present in force for the appointment of village-watchmen, for the definition of their duties, and for enforcing penalties for neglect thereof, are section 21, Regulation XX of 1817, and sections 18, 19 and 20 of Act III of 1869.

The provisions of the latter Act are of special and not of general application, being applicable only to watchmen appointed under that Act. Those of the former, however good, are not of themselves sufficient. But the two combined, with certain alterations and additions, give excellent materials for one consolidated Act on the subject.

So long as the village-watchmen of these Provinces were remunerated by the small pittance in money, grain, or land, which they formerly received, it was hard to expect much of them, or to subject them to a severer penalty for neglect of duty than that prescribed by Regulation XX of 1817, namely, dismissal from their posts. But now that these men have been put on a regular footing, and receive fixed monthly salaries, it seems proper that they should, as regards their appointment, discipline, and general management, be subjected to rules similar to those adopted for village-watchmen, paid under Act III of 1869, while such portions of the old law, Regulation XX of 1817, as defined correctly their present duties and responsibilities, should be re-enacted. The present Bill has been framed with the above views.

CALCUTTA, 23rd *February* 1873. } J. F. D. INGLIS.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 11 of 1873.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMEN

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Prices-current of food-grains throughou

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PE								
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Madras	... ...	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bombay ...	Bombay	10·5	10·5	...	18·8	18·8	...	6·8	6·8	...
	Ahmadabad	11·9	13·0	...	25·1	25·1	...	6·1	6·0	...
	Kaira	10·6	11·0	...	22·9	35·1	...	8·2	8·7	...
	Surat	9·5	9·2	...	6·3	6·3	...	5·7	5·2	...
	Bharoch	11·2	10·7	...	12·5	12·5	...	9·3	9·3	...
	Thana	7·5	9·0	...	14·0	14·0	...	7·0	7·0	...
	Kolaba	9·4	9·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	12·7	12·5	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	...
	Nasik	10·4	10·4	...	...	...	...	5·3	5·3	...
	Ahmadnagar	15·3	13·3	...	18·7	18·7	...	7·3	7·3	...
	Puna	11·2	11·2	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	...
	Sholapur	14·6	14·6	...	13·0	11·4	...	9·8	9·4	...
	Kaladghi	12·6	12·2	...	...	...	...	7·2	7·2	...
	Satara	15·2	14·0	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	...
	Belgam	10·9	11·1	...	11·1	11·1	...	8·8	8·8	...
	Dharwar	10·3	10·0	...	...	...	...	6·3	6·2	...
	Ratnagiri	8·4	8·4	...	...	...	...	6·7	6·7	...
	Panch Mahals (Godhara) ...	8·0	8·0	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	...
	Asirgarh	11·0	11·0	...	...	...	...	10·1	10·1	...
	Baroda	9·4	9·8	...	...	...	...	6·8	6·8	...
	Disa	14·1	13·6	...	21·4	21·7	...	6·0	6·0	...
	Nimach	12·1	12·8	...	15·8	15·8	...	...	...	...
	Rajkot	14·9	14·5	...	...	...	...	3·7	3·7	...
	Upper Sind	14·8	13·9	...	25·1	20·5	...	7·4	7·4	...
	Karachi	12·7	12·5	...	23·3	23·3	...	7·4	7·4	...
	Haidarabad	11·6	12·1	...	25·1	26·1	...	7·0	6·5	...
	Shikarpur	14·8	13·9	15·8	26·9	24·1	13·9	9·3	10·7	8·3
	Thar and Parkar	9·5	9·5	11·0	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	15·0
Bengal	*Western Districts.*									
	Burdwan	10·00	11·50	15·75	22·00	22·00	28·00	18·00	19·50	26·00
	Bancoorah	12·50	13·50	17·75	18·00	18·75	...	17·50	17·50	20·50
	Beerbhoom	12·00	13·00	17·00	17·00	17·00	...	18·00	19·00	24·00
	Midnapore	8·00	10·50	16·00	...	...	...	21·00	22·00	25·00
	Hooghly	10·50	12·50	13·00	...	...	...	12·00	12·50	15·00
	Howrah	12·00	14·00	15·00	20·00	20·00	...	17·50	16·50	13·00
	Central Districts.									
	24-Pergunnahs	10·00	12·06	16·00	20·00	20·00	22·38	8·00	8·00	...
	Nuddea	11·87	13·34	16·00	32·00	32·00	35·00	16·00	16·00	16·00
	Jessore	12·00	12·00	13·50	...	...	...	20·00	20·00	20·00
	Moorshedabad	10·00	15·00	20·00	...	...	...	18·00	14·00	18·00
	Dinagepore	11·31	12·00	12·00	22·31	22·31	25·00	24·00	23·00	24·00
	Maldah	13·00	14·00	19·00	35·00	35·00	38·00	23·00	22·00	23·00
	Rajshahye	12·75	13·50	15·00	...	...	...	16·87	18·75	18·75
	Rungpore	14·00	15·00	16·00	...	...	...	16·31	16·31	15·00
	Bograh	10·50	12·00	17·00	...	...	...	19·00	20·00	20·00
	Pubna	12·00	14·00	24·00	...	...	...	11·00	12·00	15·00
	Darjeeling	6·00	6·00	8·00	10·00	10·00	10·00	12·00	13·00	13·00
	Julpigoree	10·00	10·00	11·00	...	...	...	20·00	18·00	10·00
	Eastern Districts.									
	Dacca	12·00	12·00	15·00	40·00	40·00	30·00	21·00	21·00	24·00
	Furreedpore	20·00	20·00	29·00	...	...	...	10·00	10·00	12·00
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·00	18·50	16·00
	Mymensing	11·00	11·00	20·00	...	...	...	22·50	22·50	22·50
	Sylhet	11·00	11·00	13·00	11·50	...	12·00	25·00	24·00	24·00
	Cachar	9·12	9·12	13·31	...	...	...	27·87	26·62	24·62
	Chittagong	10·00	12·00	13·00	...	...	...	17·00	18·00	16·00
	Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·00	18·00	19·00
	Tipperah	10·00	10·00	14·00	...	...	...	20·00	20·00	20·00
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·62	14·62	14·62
	Hill Tipperah	10·38	11·25	...	...	...	...	24·38	24·38	...

* No returns have beei

)F INDIA.

REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

'ndia for the 1st half of February 1873.

RUPEE IN SEERS.

Rice (common).			Bajra.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
10·0	10·0	...	14·5	14·5	...	16·3	18·6	...	11·8	13·0	...	13·6	13·6	...	
10·2	10·2	...	17·8	19·0	...	21·2	22·3	...	14·0	14·0	...	15·4	15·3	...	
12·4	13·5	...	16·5	16·5	...	18·6	22·9	...	12·4	14·9	...	14·9	14·9	...	
7·8	6·6	...	16·3	16·3	...	17·5	17·5	...	11·5	11·5	...	13·9	13·9	...	
11·2	11·2	...	15·8	16·8	...	17·7	18·6	...	11·2	11·2	...	14·9	15·8	...	
9·5	9·5	...	14·2	14·0	...	14·0	13·0	...	11·2	12·0	...	14·0	13·0	...	
14·2	14·2	...	12·1	12·1	...	...	...	...	10·6	10·6	...	12·1	12·1	...	
10·0	10·0	...	18·5	19·5	...	23·2	23·2	...	13·7	13·7	...	11·7	11·7	...	
10·0	9·3	...	18·9	18·9	...	...	...	...	13·8	13·2	...	14·3	14·3	...	
8·0	8·7	...	22·7	21·3	...	28·0	24·0	...	17·3	16·7	...	12·7	12·3	...	
9·5	9·5	...	17·4	16·4	...	23·5	22·3	...	12·5	13·6	...	15·0	14·4	...	
11·4	9·8	...	27·6	26·0	...	29·2	22·8	...	14·6	11·8	...	13·7	13·7	...	The quantities for Bombay are expressed in terms of the standard seer as defined in Act XXXI of 1871.
7·7	7·7	...	23·5	23·5	...	23·5	25·3	...	9·9	9·0	...	11·7	11·7	...	
9·7	9·7	...	20·2	20·2	..	20·2	18·9	...	16·9	15·5	...	16·2	15·4	...	
9·3	9·3	...	18·1	18·1	...	17·7	16·7	...	10·2	9·7	...	13·9	13·5	...	
9·6	9·6	...	18·1	18·6	...	18·7	19·4	...	7·8	8·0	...	10·9	10·9	...	
14·7	14·0	...	14·5	13·3	...	13·9	13·9	...	10·2	10·2	...	19·5	19·5	...	
9·0	9·0	...	14·0	14·0	...	...	...	...	14·0	14·0	...	9·0	9·0	...	
11·8	11·8	...	21·1	21·1	...	22·4	22·4	...	13·5	11·0	...	6·7	7·1	...	
11·2	11·2	...	16·8	17·2	...	19·7	17·4	...	12·7	12·7	...	12·7	12·7	...	
8·3	7·9	...	15·1	15·3	...	18·6	18·6	...	15·3	15·1	...	29·8	29·8	...	
7·4	7·4	...	13·0	13·0	...	20·5	21·4	...	18·8	16·3	...	25·1	25·1	...	
11·2	11·2	...	15·4	14·9	...	20·6	20·6	...	13·1	12·8	...	59·7	59·7	...	
12·1	12·1	...	28·9	28·9	...	29·8	28·9	...	14·8	15·7	...	29·8	29·8	...	
8·8	8·8	...	18·1	18·1	...	24·2	24·2	...	14·9	14·4	...	45·7	45·7	...	
8·3	8·3	...	19·5	17·7	...	25·1	24·2	...	17·7	20·5	...	37·3	37·3	...	
14·8	14·8	14·8	26·9	25·1	22·2	21·3	21·3	20·4	23·2	20·4	18·6	37·2	34·4	29·6	
15·0	14·5	15·0	18·0	16·0	17·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·0	32·0	32·0	
22·50	22·50	28·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·00	22·00	20·50	9·25	9·50	9·25	
20·00	19·00	28·75	28·00	30·00	...	35·00	37·50	32·50	20·00	19·00	20·75	8·50	8·50	8·75	
24·00	24·00	29·00	...	...	...	36·00	...	...	22·50	22·50	23·50	8·50	8·50	8·50	
24·00	26·00	27·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·00	17·50	18·00	8·50	8·75	8·50	
16·00	18·00	15·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·00	20·00	21·00	9·00	9·00	9·50	
22·00	20·00	19·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·00	20·00	...	9·50	9·00	9·00	
18·38	17·00	22·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·18	17·12	20·00	8·18	8·18	8·18	
20·00	20·00	20·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·69	24·62	26·69	8·87	8·87	8·62	
29·00	29·00	29·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·00	20·00	21·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	
22·00	22·00	25·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·00	27·00	...	8·75	8·75	8·50	
28·00	28·00	32·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·00	17·00	24·00	7·31	7·31	8·00	
24·00	23·00	24·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·00	20·00	20·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	
25·31	24·00	27·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·31	26·25	...	8·15	8·15	...	
30·00	30·00	25·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·00	12·62	19·00	7·25	7·38	7·50	
34·00	37·00	35·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·00	16·00	18·00	8·00	8·00	7·75	The quantities for Bengal are expressed in terms of the seer of 80 tolas.
30·00	30·00	30·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·00	26·25	30·00	8·25	8·25	8·25	
16·00	16·00	13·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·00	8·00	8·00	4·50	4·50	4·50	
24·00	22·00	13·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·00	16·00	...	6·00	6·00	6·00	
32·00	32·00	30·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·00	21·00	18·00	9·00	9·00	8·00	
27·00	27·00	26·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·00	25·00	...	8·00	8·00	8·00	
31·00	29·00	23·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·50	8·50	8·00	
32·00	32·00	33·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·00	19·00	18·00	8·75	8·75	8·50	
35·00	35·00	35·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·00	16·00	17·00	8·00	8·00	9·00	
32·00	30·50	32·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·25	15·25	16·00	8·18	8·38	8·87	
25·00	26·00	27·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·00	17·00	17·00	9·00	9·00	8·00	
27·00	27·00	25·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·00	16·00	12·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	
32·50	32·50	37·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·00	18·00	18·00	8·75	8·75	9·25	
16·00	16·00	16·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·00	8·00	7·00	
35·31	40·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·38	10·38	...	8·00	8·00	...	

received from Madras.

Prices-current of food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER								
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Bengal—(*continued*) ...	BEHAR.									
	Patna	13·00	16·00	23·81	30·00	35·00	31·50	22·25	21·50	....
	Gya	12·50	13·00	20·00	35·00	36·00	37·50	12·00	11·50	14·00
	Shahabad	13·00	14·00	21·00	30·00	30·00	28·00	12·00	12·00	13·00
	Tirhoot	13·00	14·00	19·00	25·00	25·00	24·00	20·00	21·00	20·00
	Sarun	12·50	13·50	19·00	30·00	28·00	23·50	14·00	15·00	15·00
	Chumparun	14·00	14·00	23·00	28·00	28·00	30·00	13·00	13·00	11·00
	Monghyr	14·44	16·50	21·50	37·50	36·44	...	12·38	13·38	14·44
	Bhaugulpore	12·62	13·87	18·94	20·18	22·34	30·31	17·69	17·69	23·62
	Purneah	12·00	11·00	20·00	30·00	40·00	40·00	25·00	25·00	25·00
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14·00	14·00	13·00	...	...	...	16·00	16·00	23·00
	ORISSA.									
	Cuttack	15·06	13·12	18·00	...	...	...	24·00	26·25	17·06
	Pooree	13·12	15·75	10·50	...	...	...	27·56	24·94	24·94
	Balasore	12·00	12·00	...	...	...	...	16·00	16·00	...
	CHOTA-NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*									
	Hazareebaugh	12·38	12·50	22·00	19·31	23·00	30·00	12·00	11·00	12·00
	Lohardugga	10·00	10·00	14·00	20·00	18·00	...	16·00	16·00	22·00
	Singbhoom	14·00	14·00	20·00	22·00	22·00	...	24·00	24·00	32·00
	Maunbhoom	11·50	11·00	15·00	24·00	24·00	24·00	20·00	24·00	20·00
	ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.									
	Gowalpara...	10·00	16·00	31·00	...	...	...	16·00	16·00	13·00
	Kamroop	13·00	13·00	20·00	...	...	...	16·00	16·00	10·00
	Durrung	10·00	10·00	10·00	...	...	...	13·00	13·00	8·00
	Nowgong	16·00	16·00	16·00	...	...	...	12·00	12·00	13·00
	Seebsaugor	13·00	13.00	13·00	16·00	16·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	16·00
	Lukhimpore	10·00	10·00	10·00	...	...	...	7·00	7·00	7·00
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·00	14·00	...
N. W. Provinces ...	Dehra Dhoon	20·50	20·50	21·00	25·00	25·00	30·00	12·00	12·00	13·00
	Saharunpore	22·06	22·62	21·06	34·25	34·25	28·00	10·75	10·75	10·75
	Moozuffernuggur	22·56	22·00	22·00	35·19	35·19	38·50	6·06	6·06	6·06
	Meerut	21·72	21·25	22·15	32·06	32·00	31·81	7·31	7·25	7·00
	Boolundshuhur	22·00	21·50	23·00	32·00	30·00	28·00	8·00	8·00	8·00
	Allygurh	21·00	20·00	...	30·50	27·50	...	7·00	7·00	...
	Kumaon	12·50	12·50	12·00	14·00	15·00	16·00	8·00	8·00	8·00
	Gurhwal	20·00	20·00	12·00	25·00	22·50	16·00	8·00	8·00	8·00
	Bijnour	20·25	19·13	21·93	27·00	27·00	37·13	12·37	12·37	15·75
	Moradabad	20·00	19·69	22·50	28·75	27·81	36·25	9·37	9·37	9·37
	Budaon	20·72	19·47	...	31·50	28·28	...	12·00	12·00	...
	Bareilly	19·06	17·50	16·87	30·63	24·06	22·50	7·50	6·87	6·87
	Shahjehanpore	20·00	18·50	17·00	29·50	25·00	23·00	8·50	8·25	5·00
	Terai Pergunnahs	19·37	18·75	25·00	27·50	25·00	10·00	11·25	11·25	12·50
	Muttra	19·00	18·00	19·50	26·00	24·50	24·50	8·00	8·00	8·00
	Agra	16·63	16·50	17·37	23·25	22·44	23·00	7·00	7·00	6·00
	Furruckabad	18·63	17·87	17·25	24·50	23·37	22·00	8·87	8·13	8·75
	Mynpoorie	20·00	18·50	18·50	25·00	24·00	22·50	6·00	6·50	7·00
	Etawah	18·50	16·50	...	24·00	23·00	...	6·00	6·00	...
	Etah	21·50	20·00	18·75	27·00	26·00	22·00	10·00	10·00	10·00
	Jaloun	17·50	16·00	25·00	24·50	21·00	28·00	9·50	9·50	10·00
	Lullutpore	16·75	16·50	24·50	25·00	25·00	...	10·00	10·00	9·00
	Cawnpore	17·00	16·75	17·00	26·50	24·00	24·00	11·00	12·00	10·00
	Futtehpore	15·75	15·75	19·50	25·00	23·00	25·50	10·00	7·50	14·00
	Banda	17·25	15·63	30·50	22·25	20·25	27·75	9·37	9·37	9·75
	Allahabad	14·50	14·00	18·50	20·00	19·00	26·00	9·50	10·00	10·00
	Humeerpore	18·56	16·13	24·19	24·75	20·50	26·00	9·00	9·00	10·00
	Jounpore	12·69	14·13	15·50	19·06	18·37	19·75	14·13	14·13	14·13
	Goruckpore	12·25	12·25	16·37	18·37	18·37	22·94	17·50	17·50	14·75
	Bustee	12·19	12·50	16·87	16·25	16·25	28·75	12·50	12·50	11·25
	Azimgurh	13·69	13·63	16·19	19·94	19·19	19·19	14·00	13·31	13·31
	Mirzapore	14·00	14·00	14·50	21·00	21·00	22·00	9·00	10·00	12·00
	Benares	13·00	14·00	16·00	17·00	17·00	20·00	10·00	11·00	12·00
	Ghazeepore	11·87	11·87	15·63	18·75	18·75	21·25	8·75	8·75	8·75

India for the 1st half of February 1873,—continued.

RUPEE IN SEERS.

Rice (common)			Bajra.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
23 25	24·00	21·62	29·00	...	...	35·50	35·50	34·62	34·25	33·00	28·75	8·00	8·00	8·00	The quantities for Bengal are expressed in terms of the seer of 80 tolas.
19 00	18·00	20·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·00	27·00	23·50	7·50	7·50	7·00	
19·00	19 00	20·00	...	...	...	29·00	29·00	...	30·00	30·00	24·00	8·50	8·50	8·50	
22·00	22·00	22·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·50	24·50	24 00	7·75	8 00	8·00	
22·00	22·00	19·00	...	...	...	33·00	32·00	25·00	28·50	27 50	25·00	8 00	8 00	8·00	
27 00	27·00	26·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·00	24·00	22·00	7·25	7 25	7·00	
21 56	18·56	22·00	...	...	...	33·38	34·38	25·12	33·38	33·38	...	8·25	8·25	8·06	
22·69	22·69	27 75	...	...	...	34·06	35·31	32·81	29·00	27 75	27 75	8·18	8 18	8·18	
27·00	28·00	31·00	...	...	...	.	...	...	25 00	26 00	30·00	7·31	8·00	7·31	
23·00	24·00	30·00	30·00	30·00	40·00	40·00	55·00	40·00	18·00	20 00	16·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	
30·18	31·50	32·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·18	28·87	31·00	8·50	8·50	9·00	
34·12	29·69	27·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 62	23·62	18·38	9·87	9·87	8·50	
38·00	32·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·00	10·00	...	8·00	9·00	...	
18·00	17·00	25·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·25	21·50	20·00	7·38	7·50	7·00	
18·00	20·00	25·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 00	16·00	...	6·31	6·31	6 00	
30·00	30·00	40 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·00	16·00	20·00	6·50	6 50	6·50	
24·00	26·00	28·00	...	...	...	40 00	45 00	40·00	20 00	18·00	18·00	8·00	7·50	8·50	
27·00	25·00	15·00	...	...	...	...	...	40·00	15 00	16·00	...	8·00	8·00	8·25	
25·00	25·00	26·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·00	14·00	9 00	8 00	8 00	8·00	
21·00	21·00	20·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·00	8·00	9·00	6 50	6·50	7·00	
21·00	20·00	18·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·00	8·00	10·00	6 50	6·50	7·00	
14·00	16·00	24·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·00	8·00	8·00	6·00	6·00	6·00	
13·00	13·00	14 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·00	9·00	8 00	6·00	6 00	6·00	
16·00	16·00	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	8·00	8 00	...	5·00	5·00	...	
13·00	13·00	15·00	23·00	23·00	23·00	24·00	22·00	24·00	20·00	20·00	20·00	9·00	8·50	8·50	The quantities for the North-Western Provinces are expressed in terms of the seer of 80 tolas.
15·06	14·00	14·50	24·81	24·81	23·13	29·13	25·87	17·37	25·31	24·81	22·97	7·75	7·50	7·50	
15·44	15·44	17·63	25·31	25·31	32·50	28·63	26·37	35·19	23·63	24·19	18·69	...	...	...	
14·81	15·00	16·50	25·31	22·56	23·72	28·40	25·37	...	25·69	25·06	22·47	8·00	8·00	8 31	
15 00	14·00	16·00	26·00	24·00	24·00	28·00	26 00	25 00	26·00	26·00	21·00	8·50	9 00	9 50	
15·00	15·00	...	23·00	22·00	...	24 00	23·00	...	27·00	25·00	...	7 50	7·50	...	
11 50	11·50	13·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·00	13 00	12·00	5 31	5 00	5 50	
16·00	16·00	12·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·00	8·00	8·00	5·50	5 50	5·00	
14·63	13·50	18·00	20·81	20·81	25·31	24·75	21 37	23·63	19·13	19·13	19·13	...	...	10 13	
15·00	17·19	20·00	21·25	21·25	27·50	25·00	25·00	31·87	24·37	22·19	21·87	9·06	9·15	9·19	
16 78	15·59	...	22·78	20·40	...	26·40	21 59	...	31·50	28·28	...	8 72	8·63	...	
6·87	15·63	16·25	22·50	19·37	20·00	22·50	21·25	18·75	25·00	23 13	19·69	9·06	9·06	9·06	
17·50	17·00	13·00	24·50	22·13	19·00	22·50	21·50	17·00	28·00	25·00	17·50	8·25	8·25	8·00	
15·63	16·25	20·00	22·00	20·00	30·00	...	...	...	24 00	21·25	22·50	8 50	8·50	8·75	
13 50	13·50	15·50	23·00	19·00	20·00	24·00	21·50	...	22·00	21·50	20·50	...	...	...	
14 00	14·00	14·50	19·50	17·72	19·31	21·37	20 28	21·31	20·50	19·06	21 90	8·50	8·50	8·50	
13·75	14·13	13·75	20·63	18·50	18·50	21·63	21·00	17·87	23·50	23·37	23·37	8·37	8 25	8·75	
14·00	14·00	12·00	21·50	21·00	20·00	21·00	19 00	20·00	22·00	23 00	21·00	9·00	9·00	9·00	
14·00	14 50	...	19·50	19·00	...	20·50	21·00	...	24·00	22·50	...	8·00	8·00	...	
13 50	13·00	14·00	25·00	21·00	...	24·50	22 00	...	26·00	25·00	19·00	8·00	9·25	8·50	
13·00	13·00	13·00	20·00	18·50	25·00	22·00	21·00	28·00	22·00	21·00	28 00	...	...	...	
12·75	13·00	13·00	17·00	17·00	...	24·00	23·00	27·00	20·00	20·00	30·00	...	...	..	
16·50	16·00	14·00	22·00	22·00	21·00	24·00	22·50	20·00	25·00	24·00	24 00	9·25	9·25	8·00	
17·00	16·75	17·00	21·00	21·00	23·00	25·50	23·50	...	26·00	24·00	26·00	8·00	8·00	8 00	
17·75	17·75	16·75	21·25	20·25	26·25	22·75	21·75	27 75	26·25	23 25	29·50	10·50	10·50	10·50	
15·00	15·00	16·00	19·50	18·00	21·50	21·00	20·00	22 00	22 00	19·00	23 00	7·50	7·75	8·00	
15·75	14·63	13·00	20·50	20·25	25·25	23·50	21·37	25·00	26·44	23·00	28 75	...	...	...	
16·25	15·50	14·81	21·19	19·75	15·50	26 81	21·87	18·31	22·56	21·19	19·75	7·19	7·19	6·87	
21·00	21·87	18·81	17·50	17·50	...	26·25	26·25	21·25	22·75	21·87	22·13	7·13	7·13	6·75	
18·75	18·75	17·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·00	20·00	20·00	6·75	6 75	6·87	
16·19	16·19	16·19	21·37	...	...	25·06	22·13	19·19	22·87	21·37	17·69	7·00	7·00	7·19	
15·00	14·00	16·00	19·00	19·00	21·00	21·00	20·00	26 00	21·00	21·00	22·00	7·00	7·00	7·00	
13·00	14·00	15·00	18·00	18·00	18·50	19·50	19·50	19 00	21·25	20·50	21·00	6 00	6·25	6·00	
15·00	15·00	16·25	20·00	20·00	21·25	23·75	23·75	20·00	23·13	23·13	21·25	6 87	6·87	6·87	

Prices-current of food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER								
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Punjab	Dehli	19·59	19·59	18·66	29·85	29·85	24·26	...	...	...
	Gurgáon	16·97	16·78	17·84	26·88	26·3	26·47	...	...	...
	Karnál	23·03	23·32	19·3	34·05	34·05	24·26	...	...	...
	Hissár	21·16	20·58	17·32	34·29	34·29	21·05	...	...	...
	Rohtak	20·76	20·29	17·49	27·99	28·22	23·79	...	...	...
	Sirsa	21·75	21·75	17·61	37·32	35·74	21·11	..	...	...
	Ambálah	21·57	21·63	20·29	27·35	27·58	24·84	...	...	...
	Ludiána	23·79	22·86	19·59	37·32	35·45	25·66	...	...	...
	Simlá	14·92	15·04	13·82	20·29	19·88	18·66	...	...	...
	Jálandhar	22·51	22·51	24·37	27·99	27·99	31·72	...	...	...
	Hushiárpur	22·86	23·61	24·26	29·85	32·65	39·18	...	...	...
	Kángra	20·0	20·52	19·42	30·38	30·79	28·75	...	...	...
	Amritsar	22·68	23·32	17·08	37·9	38·25	20 52	...	...	...
	Sialkot	23·09	23·56	18·31	34·05	33·35	22·86	...	...	...
	Gurdaspur	24·49	24·49	21·22	33 12	33·12	30·79	...	...	...
	Lahore	20·99	20·64	17·72	34·99	33 35	23·79	...	...	...
	Firozpur	22·62	22·62	19·24	36·15	35·92	23·79	...	...	...
	Gujranwala	21·4	21·86	16·09	39·18	39·47	25·19	...	...	...
	Rawalpindi	16·21	15·74	16·32	22·39	22 33	20·99	...	...	...
	Jhelam	19 59	18·89	17·49	29 62	29·85	23·09	..	...	...
	Gujrat	21·22	21·22	19·07	30·15	30·15	25·66	...	...	...
	Shahpur	20·35	19·88	19·97	33·24	32·95	21·75	...	...	...
	Multan	20·76	20·99	17·96	24·26	24·26	27·52	...	...	...
	Jhang	22·21	22·33	17·49	31·08	31·72	24·96	...	...	...
	Montgomery	22·16	21·92	16·09	28·22	28·92	22·16	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	20·81	20·52	20·17	26·12	26·12	29·21	...	...	...
	Derah I. Khan	21·11	20·99	19·94	32·89	32·42	29·85	...	...	...
	Derah G. Khan	19·65	19·94	22·62	26·01	26 3	30·79	...	...	...
	Bannú	21·98	21·92	20·76	48·75	48·28	33·3	...	...	...
	Kohat	18·42	18·42	14·81	36·85	36·85	19·01	...	...	...
Oudh	Lucknow	14·2	14·4	13·9	21·4	19·9	20·5	5·5	5·5	5·5
	Unao	18·0	14·5	17·0	24·0	20·0	21·0	10·0	9·1	11·5
	Bara Banki	13·2	13·4	13·1	17·8	16·4	15·1	7·0	7 0	7·0
	Sitapur	16·8	15·5	17·9	24·4	23·7	30·9	7·5	7·5	8·5
	Hardui	15·4	15·3	17·9	20·5	20·1	21·3	5·6	5·6	4·8
	Kheri	17·8	15·8	20·4	24·0	22·3	36·0	8·0	7·4	7·0
	Faizabad	13·1	12·6	14·2	19·9	17·8	...	11·3	11·4	12·3
	Bharaich	11·6	11·1	15·8	18·6	18·6	29·8	13·9	13·9	13·0
	Gonda	11·5	11 2	13·6	15·3	15·3	20·4	6·9	7·0	7·6
	Rai Bareli	15·1	15·2	15·6	27·1	26·2	18·1	14·1	14·1	13·8
	Sultanpur	12·0	12·4	17·0	17·0	17·7	22·0	9·5	9·5	9·0
	Pratabgarh	12·5	12·0	16·7	18·6	16·7	20·5	7·4	7·4	9·3
Central Provinces ...	Nagpur	21·4	20·	15·8	...	...	...	11·2	10·5	8·
	Bhandara	25·	23·	...	...	...	...	12·	11·	...
	Chanda	19·5	18·2	16·	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha	17·7	17·7	20·5	...	...	...	7·4	7·	7·4
	Balaghat	22·4	22·4	.	...	...	...	16·8	16·8	..
	Jabalpur	18·6	19·6	23·3	12·1	10·2	14·9	13·6	14·	12·1
	Sagar	14·1	14·1	21·4	17·7	17·7	19·6	7·4	7·4	7·9
	Damoh	16·8	15·1	28·9	18·6	...	...	14·9	14·9	14·
	Seoni	24·2	25·2	25·2	..	...	...	9·3	9·3	9 3
	Mandla	19·6	19·6	21·4	...	...	...	14·	15·8	14·9
	Betul	15·8	14·9	15·8	...	...	...	14·	14·	10·2
	Chhindwara	20·5	20·5	20·5	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	9·3
	Hoshangabad	15·4	16·8	18·7	7·5	7·5	7·5	11·2	12·1	8·4
	Narsinghpur	19·6	19·6	22·4	7·4	7·4	7·4	13·	13·	11·2
	Nimar	12·7	12·7	14·	7·4	7·4	...	10 5	10·5	10·5
	Raipur	49·5	49·5	37·3	...	...	...	40·1	33 6	29·9
	Sambalpur	21·4	16·8	26 1	...	...	...	26 1	26·1	24·2
	Bilaspur	33·6	29·8	13·	14·9	14·9	...	28·9	29·8	29·8
	Upper Godavari	10·2	12·1	11·2	...	...	...	6·5	7·4	5·6
East Berar ...	Oomraotee ...	14·9	13·9	13·	11·1	12·1	9·3	8·3	9 3	7·4
	Ellichpoor ...	16·8	17·2	14·2	...	...	...	11·	11·2	9·8
	Woon ..	13	14·	15·	10;	10·	11·	6·	6·	7·

India for the 1st half of February 1873,—continued.

RUPEE IN SEERS.

Rice (common).			Bajra.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
9·33	9·33	9·33	25 19	25·19	18·66	26·12	25·19	18·66	21·46	21·46	18·66	6·53	6·53	6·53	The quantities for the Punjab are expressed in terms of the standard seer as defined in Act XXXI of 1871. The figures for the Punjab as shown in the three columns under each article of food mentioned in this statement relate to the week ending 16th February 1873, the week ending 9th idem, and the corresponding week of 1872 respectively.
9·03	8·39	8·68	21·81	22 39	20·7	25·36	26·47	22·1	22·16	22·56	19·77	14·52	13·76	14·75	
12·77	12·77	13·23	21·75	30·79	19·3	32·01	32·65	19·59	27·35	27·52	19·88	7·63	7·52	7·87	
10·78	10·61	10·03	33·94	34·11	16·38	40·11	40·11	20·87	31·72	29·85	19·47	11·66	11·72	12·83	
12·59	12·36	12·59	28·1	27 4	19·59	29·62	30·09	20·99	25·89	26·36	18·42	7·28	7·28	7·78	
11·48	11·78	11·19	37·61	37·78	18·25	43·49	42·91	19·88	31·37	31·37	19·88	22 39	22·39	20·06	
13·35	12·83	13·06	26·12	26 12	21·86	28·69	28·45	22·1	23·85	24·02	22·27	7·93	7·93	8·16	
11·66	11·66	10·26	34·99	32·65	19·59	37·32	35·45	24·72	28·92	27·52	24·26	8·86	8·86	8·86	
10·38	9·15	10·55	17·96	18·19	14·92	..	...	...	17·72	18·07	16·32	6·59	6·76	6·53	
9·56	9·56	10·73	27·99	27·75	25·19	30·32	30·09	30·32	24·49	24·49	28·22	8·63	8·63	8·63	
10·49	9·56	10·26	27·06	26·82	26·12	26·12	27·99	27·99	22·39	21·92	22·39	8·39	8·63	8·63	
15·04	15·33	14·57	...	...	..	24·61	25·19	28·92	18·66	18·66	17·72	8·22	7·98	8·04	
14·92	15·22	14·46	29·39	29·85	17·72	31·25	32·01	20·17	21·28	21·75	19·24	9·09	9·09	8·98	
13·99	13·99	11·66	27·06	27·06	19·94	29·97	30·09	21·92	18·19	17·84	17·2	9·33	9·33	9·33	
13·99	13·99	11·66	13·53	13·53	24·26	29·62	29·62	25·19	18·89	18·19	19·27	9·09	9 09	8·74	
14·69	14·69	12·01	30·15	21·69	19·59	31·49	31·84	20·17	25·66	23·56	20 29	9·15	9·15	9·03	
13·29	13·06	10·03	36·15	35·92	19·59	41·98	41·98	24·26	29·39	28·69	22·86	8 63	8·63	8·63	
13·58	13·87	9·91	26·41	26·71	18·66	27·35	27·35	19·82	19·71	19·42	17·14	9·56	9 68	9 5	
8·68	8·45	7·75	20·47	20·41	20·29	23·91	24·08	25·01	18·66	18·6	15·39	9·68	9·62	9·44	
10·38	9·68	9·33	25·89	25·19	20·99	26·12	25·42	23·56	21·81	21·22	16·32	10 61	10·61	10·61	
11 08	11·08	11·19	25·19	25·19	21·92	23·61	23·62	25·19	17·43	17·43	16·56	9·79	9·79	9·79	
10·73	9·33	8·04	30·32	28·92	19·88	29·85	28·92	22·04	21·75	20·81	17·26	10 78	10·78	10·9	
8·86	8·86	9·56	22 39	22·62	21·92	26·59	26·82	23·56	17·26	17·26	16·56	8·86	8·86	9·09	
11·19	11·95	9·44	23·61	23·61	22·68	29·56	30·61	22·1	20·81	21·28	17·49	9·91	10·08	9·79	
13·53	13·76	10·38	28 28	27·35	17·72	29·56	28·28	18·95	...	...	...	8·63	8·74	8·63	
13·99	13·99	11·78	25 19	25·19	24·84	26·12	25·77	25·48	17·72	17·72	17·72	9·33	9·33	9·33	
7·46	7·46	7·11	35·69	35·04	24·72	37·03	36·09	30·09	24·61	24·55	22·86	9·85	9·79	9·79	
19·24	18·66	17·2	29·45	28·28	26·53	35·22	35·57	35·69	19·88	19·94	15·8	31·49	32·36	36·44	
6·24	6·24	6·24	38·19	38·25	28·34	40·41	40·41	26·82	29·68	29·56	24·49	97·2	94·0	92·07	
13·53	13·53	11·83	28·51	28·51	19·12	25 71	25·71	19·01	17·72	16·62	16·62	95·16	95·16	95·16	
13·0	13·0	11·1	19·5	18·6	16·3	20·9	20·9	16·7	21·8	21·8	19·7	6·9	6·9	6·7	The quantities for Oudh, Central Provinces and East Berar are expressed in terms of the standard seer as defined in Act XXXI of 1871.
17·0	15·4	16·5	22·0	18·1	21·0	23·0	18·1	21·5	24·0	20·9	21·0	8·0	7·2	8·0	
14·1	19·1	13·1	16·1	15·1	16·6	21·0	21·4	15·1	21·0	19·1	18·4	6·9	7·0	6·8	
16·8	16·8	14·1	21·2	19·7	22·5	21·2	19·7	23·5	22 5	20·7	20·7	7·5	7·5	7·5	
13·1	13·2	12·2	18·5	17·7	18 8	18·5	17·7	18·8	20·5	20·1	19·1	6·4	6·3	6·5	
17·0	14·9	20·4	18·0	20·5	...	26 0	25·4		21·0	19·5	22·8	7·0	6·5	7·0	
17·7	18·2	14·5	19·1	18·6	...	24·2	22·6	19·0	20·2	19·7	19·9	6·9	6·9	6·9	
15·8	14·9	15·8	...	...	...	24·6	24·2	20·5	19·5	19·5	20·5	6·8	6·8	...	
16·3	17·8	12·7	15·3	17·0	15·3	22·1	22·1	17·8	17·0	17·1	16·1	6·4	6·0	6·1	
18·3	17·7	13·1	22·6	21·1	...	24·7	23·5	16·1	27 1	24·4	16·5	6·1	6·1	6·1	
16·0	16·8	15·0	16·0	17·7	18·0	19·8	19·5	19 0	19·5	19·5	20·8	7·0	7·0	6·8	
13·9	13·9	13·9	18·6	...	18·6	20·5	...	20·5	17·7	16·7	16·7	6·5	6·5	6·5	
15·8	15·1	14·	17·7	17·7	...	29·8	29·8	19·6	15·4	16·5	15·8	8·4	8·4	7·4	
25·	23·	...	...	...	...	30·	27·	...	19·	17·	...	8·4	7·7	...	
13·2	12·8	11·	...	...	...	21·3	20·1	21·	13·4	11·2	13·4	7	7·	7·	
11·2	11·2	11·2	...	...	...	22·4	23·3	26·1	12·1	11·2	18·6	7·4	7·4	7·4	
28·	28·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	...	6·5	6·5	...	
14·9	15·8	13·6	18·6	18·6	12·1	27·6	28·	26·1	20·5	20·5	21·2	7·4	7·9	6·5	
12·1	12·1	13·	18·6	18·6	23·3	23·3	23·3	29·8	16·8	16·8	28·	6·5	6·5	6·7	
16·8	15·8	15·8	18·6	18·6	...	18·6	18·6	...	16·8	15·8	33·6	5·1	5·1	5·1	
16·8	16·8	15·8	...	...	18·6	30·8	30·8	29·8	19·6	18·6	20·5	7·9	7·9	7 9	
20·5	20·5	18·6	...	...	...	32·6	19 6	32·6	25·2	25·2	37·3	6·5	6 3	6 5	
14·9	14 9	11·2	...	...	...	20·5	18·6	...	12·1	12·1	17·7	5·6	5·6	3·7	
16·8	18·6	14·9	.	...	.	26·1	26·1	22·4	14·9	16·8	20·5	7·	7·	6·5	
13·	14·	9·3	14·9	14·9	14·9	19·5	24·3	14·9	16·2	16·4	17·2	5·2	5 2	5·5	
15·8	15·8	13·	20·5	22·4	...	24·5	26·1	...	19·6	17·7	24·2	5·6	5·6	5·6	
12·2	12·2	11·4	24·5	24·5	15·8	26·1	26·1	18·2	14·	14·	10·5	7·8	7·8	7·9	
44·8	44·8	29·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·3	37·3	29·9	6·5	6·5	6 5	
38·2	37·3	32·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·8	18·6	24·7	6·	6·	6·5	
42·9	44·7	55·9	...	...	...	...		...	28·	29·8	...	4·6	4·6	5·1	
9·3	9·3	8·4	...	...	...	16·8	16·8	18·6	12·1	13·	13·	7·4	8·1	7·4	
11·1	11·1	9·3	16·7	17·7	14·7	24·2	24·2	16·7	13·	12·1	13·9	8·3	8·3	7·4	
11·9	12·3	10 6	24·	21·6	19·7	30·8	31·	22·8	13 2	13·3	13 4	10·3	10·3	7·3	
9·	7·	9·	...	...	...	24·	25·	22·	10·	10·	12·	8·	7·	8·	

Prices-current of food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.		QUANTITIES PER								
			Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).		
			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
West Berar ...	Akola ...		14·9	14·9	13·2	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	4·8
	Buldana ...		10·2	10·2	12·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassim ..		10·4	10·4	11·6	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	...
Mysore and Coorg ...	Bangalore ...	Wholesale ...	9·0	9·2	9·2	10·0	10·2	9·7	10·5	10·2	11·2
		Retail ...	8·7	9·0	...	9·7	10·0	...	10·2	10·0	...
	Kolar ...	Wholesale ...	9·4	9·6	8·3	...	...	...	16·4	17·7	14·7
		Retail ...	9·2	9·4	8·0	...	...	...	16·1	17·5	14·5
	Toomkoor ...	Wholesale ...	9·5	9·5	9·5	10·0	10·0	10·0	15·0	15·0	14·0
		Retail ...	9·0	9·0	9·0	9·5	9·5	9·5	14·0	14·0	13·5
	Mysore ...	Wholesale ...	9·3	9·4	10·0	...	...	...	11·4	11·4	12·1
		Retail ...	8·7	8·7	...	...	...	...	11·2	11·2	...
	Shimoga ...	Wholesale ...	9·0	9·0	8·0	10·0	10·0	10·0	9·0	9·0	9·0
		Retail ...	9·0	9·0	8·0	10·0	10·0	10·0	9·0	9·0	9·0
	Kadoor ...	Wholesale ...	Not given.								
		Retail ...	11·0	11·0	14·0	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	15·0
	Chituldroog ...	Wholesale ...	11·0	11·0	...	13·5	12·0	...	13·5	12·2	...
		Retail ...	9·0	9·0	9·0	12·0	12·0	9·0	12·0	12·0	13·0
	Coorg ...	Wholesale ...	Not given.								
		Retail ...	7·2	7·5	7·6	...	...	...	9·8	10·2	10·6
Rajpootana ..	Jaipur		15·00	16·00	...	25·00	25·00	...	...	...	...
	Kishengurh		17·50	17·50	...	26·00	26·00	...	...	...	...
	Alwar		16·06	15·19	16·37	23·37	24·44	24·44	10·44	10·44	9·44
	Bhurtpur (City)		18·00	16·00	...	22·00	21·50	...	8·00	8·75	...
	Ajmir		13·56	14·13	14·63	25·50	24·31	26·50	7·50	7·50	4·69
	Deoli (Cantonment)		14·7	14·9	...	28·3	27·9	...	6·6	6·5	...
	Erinpur		12·00	12·00	11·00	18·50	18·75	17·00	...	...	...
	Sirohi		11·00	11·00	10·75	20·00	20·00	10·50	..	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...		16·00	16·50	...	32·00	28·00	...	...	...	...
	Marwar		11·50	...	...	16·25	...	...	5·00	...	...
	Banswara		18·00	18·00	...	...	...	...	7·50	7·50	...
Central India ...	Indore		14·13	14·50	17·00	...	...	...	9·13	9·13	9·00
	Guna		17·00	17·00	...	...	...	...	10·00	10·00	...
	Baghelkhand		15·50	16·00	22·00	...	...	...	8·00	8·00	8·00

India for the 1st half of February 1873,—concluded.

RUPEE IN SEERS.

Rice (common).			Bajra.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	18·6	20·5	13·2	26·1	27·9	19·8	12·1	13·	13·2	7·4	7·4	6·5	The quantities for West Berar and Mysore and Coorg are expressed in terms of the standard seer as defined in Act XXXI of 1871.
10·2	11·1	9·3	17·7	20·5	13·9	18·6	22·3	13·9	11·1	11·1	13·	6·5	6·5	6·5	
7·9	7·9	6·9	14·9	14·9	14·4	21·9	21·9	16·5	9·3	9·3	11·6	5·3	5·3	5·1	
13·0	12·7	12·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·0	24·2	31·5	13·5	13·2	13·0	
12·7	12·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·7	24·0	...	13·2	13·0	...	
20·7	23·3	17·6	42·5	42·5	48·1	46·2	47·2	49·7	25·4	24·3	43·3	14·6	14·6	13·8	
20·6	23·0	17·2	41·6	41·6	45·3	45·2	46·2	49·2	25·1	24·0	42·4	14·3	14·3	13·5	
17·0	17·0	15·5	21·0	21·0	21·0	25·0	25·0	25·0	33·0	31·0	34·0	13·0	13·0	13·0	
16·0	16·0	15·0	20·0	20·0	20·0	24·0	24·0	24·0	32·0	32·0	33·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	
12·5	12·6	13·3	31·4	18·7	30·4	46·2	52·4	46·4	29·3	27·2	46·4	11·2	11·2	11·5	
12·6	11·4	...	29·3	17·7	...	50·3	50·3	...	28·3	26·2	...	10·4	10·4	...	
13·0	13·0	14·0	...	...	...	44·0	38·0	36·0	26·0	26·0	26·0	9·0	9·0	10·0	
13·0	13·0	14·0	...	...	...	38·0	38·0	36·0	26·0	26·0	26·0	9·0	9·0	10·0	
16·0	16·0	20·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·0	32·0	35·0	10·0	10·0	10·0	
13·5	13·4	...	31·0	33·4	...	42·2	45·5	...	30·5	31·4	...	9·7	9·0	...	
13·0	13·0	13·0	28·0	28·0	30·0	40·0	40·0	40·0	30·0	31·5	30·0	9·0	9·0	9·0	
14·7	15·3	17·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·2	27·4	31·3	11·6	11·5	11·2	
7·00	7·00	...	24·00	24·00	...	27·00	26·00	...	19·00	21·00	...	19·00	19·00	...	The quantities for Rajputana and Central India are expressed in terms of the seer of 80 tolas.
7·50	7·50	...	19·00	19·00	...	29·00	29·00	...	17·50	17·50	...	15·50	15·50	...	
11·50	11·50	11·81	23·37	24·63	20·50	24·44	25·50	24·44	20·31	19·50	21·31	24·44	24·44	27·56	
9·00	12·00	...	...	19·00	...	20·00	19·50	...	21·00	19·00	...	45·00	40·00	...	
8·44	8·44	8·00	21·56	21·56	21·06	27·19	26·50	27·63	20·37	20·63	22·75	37·56	34·06	37·50	
8·6	9·0	...	21·1	20·7	...	26·1	24·3	...	22·6	20·7	...	36·3	32·4	...	
6·00	6·00	6·00	17·00	17·00	15·00	17·50	17·50	16·25	12·75	12·75	13·50	40·00	40·00	40·00	
8·00	8·00	5·25	21·00	20·00	16·00	13·00	13·00	12·00	13·25	12·50	11·50	40·00	40·00	40·00	
22·00	16·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·00	23·00	...	...	...	...	
7·50	...	...	14·00	...	...	16·25	...	...	13·50	...	...	...	...	...	
15·00	15·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·00	25·00	...	10·00	10·00	...	
10·00	10·00	...	18·00	18·00	17·75	22·00	22·00	25·00	14·13	13·87	17·00	...	...	...	
11·00	11·00	...	13·00	13·00	...	26·50	26·50	...	18·75	18·75	...	...	...	...	
19·00	19·00	20·00	...	18·00	...	21·50	23·00	...	20·00	20·00	22·00	...	...	...	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. VI of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 15th Feb. 1873.	For week ending 17th Feb. 1872.	Total from 1st January to 15th Feb. 1873.	Total from 1st January to 17th Feb. 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873a.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
1st March 1873 ...	East Indian, Main	5,94,307	6,52,812	36,47,396	44,18,509	...	7,71,113
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpoor	38,226	36,584	2,52,242	2,62,539	...	10,297
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	66,831	41,043	3,55,733	2,90,495	65,238	...
15th February 1873 ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	15,778	7,157	91,544	34,440	57,104	...
22nd Ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	90,300	94,887b	5,76,042	6,29,128b	...	53,086
15th Ditto ...	Madras	1,47,734	1,14,028	9,06,561	7,86,604	1,19,957	...
22nd Ditto ...	Great Southern of India	41,447	14,746	1,59,895	1,03,909	55,986	...
15th Ditto ...	Carnatic	459	632	3,556	3,730	...	174
1st March 1873 ...	Great Indian Peninsula*	5,38,724	5,09,347	32,04,140	34,42,582	...	2,38,442
22nd February 1873 ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,22,240	1,55,198	6,71,464	9,93,648	...	3,22,184
	TOTAL ...	16,56,046	16,26,434	98,68,573	1,09,65,584	...	10,97,011
	State.						
1st March 1873 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,953	1,797	13,439	13,068	371	...
Ditto ...	Nulhatee	1,463	(No return)	10,897	(No return)	10,897	...
	TOTAL ...	3,416	1,797	24,336	13,068	11,268	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	16,59,462	16,28,231	98,92,909	1,09,78,652	...	10,85,743

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.

a Two days less than in the previous year.

b Exclusive of steamer earnings.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 13th MARCH 1873.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain or hail has fallen generally in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and parts of the Central Provinces. In Oudh the hail has done much harm to the standing crops, and in Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Indor has somewhat damaged opium. In the North-Western Provinces a good average crop is expected. Rain is wanted in the Panjab, and in some places the crops are suffering in consequence. In other provinces there is hardly any change to report; the winter crops are being, or have been, reaped, and the result is generally satisfactory.

The reports of the public health in Madras are unfavourable. Sickness is prevalent, and in Calicut small-pox of a virulent type is epidemic.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from Local Government or Administration.	State of Agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
MADRAS ...	Krishna ...	March 12 ...	*Nil.*	March 13 ...	Water-supply fair; later dry crops suffering from grub; prices falling; markets well supplied; small-pox and fever slight.	General prospects satisfactory, except diseases prevalent.
	Karnul ...	" 12 ...	"	" 13 ...	Crops generally diseased; markets tolerably supplied; prices continue high; fever prevalent; small-pox occasional.	
	Nagapatam ...	" 12 ...	"	" 13 ...	Rivers low; no supply to tanks; crops good order; harvest fair; markets well supplied; prices tending to rise; cholera occasional.	
	Trichinapali ...	" 12 ...	"	" 13 ...	Water-supply sufficient; crops good order; harvest fair; markets well supplied; prices steady; small-pox and dengue in some places.	
	Calicut ...	" 11 ...	"	" 13 ...	Second crop harvested; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; small-pox of a virulent type epidemic.	

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rainfall for fortnight proceeding.	Date of report from Local Government or Administration.	State of Agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
	Sind.					
	Karachi ...	March 12 ...	...	March 13 ...	Rabi crops very good; wheat 11·19 sers; rice 7·46 sers.	
	Haidarabad ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Weather cool and favorable for rabi; crop excellent; reaping of oil seeds commenced; districts healthy; Indus very low; trade dull; prices same.	
	Gujrat.					
	Ahmadabad ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	All well; wheat 12·8; bajri 18·4.	
	Kaira ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Late crops good and being reaped; bajri 16·5; rice 8·7.	
	Bharoch ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Reaping almost completed; bajri 19 sers.	
	Surat ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Winter crops being reaped; wheat 10 5 sers.	
	Khandesh and Nasik.					
	Khandesh ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Weather good; bajri 19·5 sers.	
	Nasik ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Harvest fair; bajri 18; rice 9 sers.	
	Deccan.					
BOMBAY ...	Ahmadnagar ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Bajri 22·6 sers.	
	Puna ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	No change; bajri 16·42 sers.	
	Sholapur ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Cotton being picked; yield middling; jowari 26·5 sers.	
	Satara ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Cotton crop continues good; rabi nearly harvested; bajri 18 sers.	
	Southern Maratha Country.					
	Belgam ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Little rain; days cloudy; jowari 20 sers.	
	Kaladghi ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Late crops reaping; cotton middling; jowari 31·3 sers.	
	Dharwar ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Late crops middling; harvest commenced; jowari 19·1 sers.	
	Kattiawar and Gaikawar Territory.					
	Rajkot ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Late crops reaped; cotton picking in progress; bajri 17 sers.	
	Baroda ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Cotton picking and storing of winter crops progressing; bajri 15 sers.	

BENGAL ...	No report.					
N. W. PROVINCES ...	.....	March 13 ...	...	March 13 ...	Showers of rain fell everywhere, and a little hail; damage little or none; harvest begun in Benares; prospects of crop average, good in most parts.
PANJAB ...	Dehli ...	.....	0·40	March 13 ...	Weather variable.
	Ambala ...	.....	*Nil*	.....	Agricultural prospects bad for want of rain.
	Jalandhar ...	.....	*Nil*	.....	Crops fair; rain wanted.
	Lahor ...	.....	*Nil*	.....	Rain wanted.
	Rawal-pindi ...	.....	0·20	.....	Crops suffering from want of rain.
	Peshawar ...	.....	0·10	.....	Agricultural prospects favorable.
OUDH ...	.....	.....	...	March 13 ...	The rain accompanied with hail has done much harm to the crops now on the fields.
CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	Raipur ...	March 8 ...	0·24	March 13 ...	Prospects favorable; reaping rabi commenced.
	Bilaspur ...	" 8 ...	*Nil*	" 13 ...	Cloudy; rabi crops promising.
	Sambalpur ...	" 8 ...	0·1	" 13 ...	Crops all harvested; sugarcane sowing progressing.
	Jabalpur ...	" 12 ...	0·11	" 13 ...	Hail storms in places; opium and other crops suffered slightly; prices falling.
	Nagpur ...	" 12 ...	*Nil*	" 13 ...	Rabi crops cut; prices stationary.
	Wardha ...	" 12 ...	"	13 ...	Threshing rabi crops in progress.
	Nimar ...	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Slight rain; prospects favorable; prices stationary.
	Narsinghpur ...	" 12 ...	*Nil*	" 13 ...	Rabi reaping; prices falling.
	Hushangabad ...	" 12 ...	"	" 13 ...	Prospects fair; wheat suffered slightly from frosts.
	Betul ...	.....	...	.....	Wheat and gram cut; latter suffered slightly from frosts.
HAIDARABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	East Berar	March 13 ...	...	March 13 ...	Reaping of rabi crops completed; outturn good.
	West Berar	" 12 ...	...	" 13 ...	Agricultural prospects good; rabi crop nearly all gathered.
RAJPUTANA ...	Sirohi	March 8 ...	*Nil*	March 13 ...	Tanks almost dry; sufficient water in wells; crops very good; health good.
	Marwar	February 22 ...	"	" 13 ...	Rabi prospects fair; weather seasonable; health much improved.
	Meywar	" 22 ...	0·30	" 13 ...	Water failing in Oodeypore district; plentiful everywhere else; crops good; small-pox prevalent.
	Harowti and Tonk Agency	" 17 ...	*Nil*	" 13 ...	Water-supply tolerable; crops fair; health good.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from Local Government or Administration.	State of Agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
RAJPUTANA—*contd* ...	Jaipur ..	March 12 ..	*Nil*	March 13 ...	Agricultural prospects continue excellent throughout territory.	
	Ajmir Mairwara .	„ 12 .	„	„ 13	Storms and hail, and still cloudy, but no damage done to crops.	
CENTRAL INDIA ...	Indor .	March 12 ...	*Nil*	March 13 ..	Opium prospects damaged by late rain.	
	Gwalior	„ 12 .	0·35	„ 13 ...	Weather cloudy and sultry with light rain; crops good, but weather inopportune; small-pox occurring.	
	Nimach ..	... ...	*Nil*	„ 13 ...	Public health good; rabi harvest progressing.	
	Ratlam ...	No report.				
	Baghalkand ... Satna ...	... ...	0·10	„ 13 ..	Crops average	
MYSOR AND COORG ...	Bangalor ...	March 12 ...	*Nil*	March 13 ...	Crops reported to be generally in a thriving condition.	Agricultural prospects generally fair.
	Mysor ...	„ 11 ...	„	„ 13 ...	Standing crops thriving; dengue still prevailing in Mysor town among Europeans as well as Natives.	
	Coorg ...	„ 13 ...	„	„ 13 ...	Agricultural prospects fair.	

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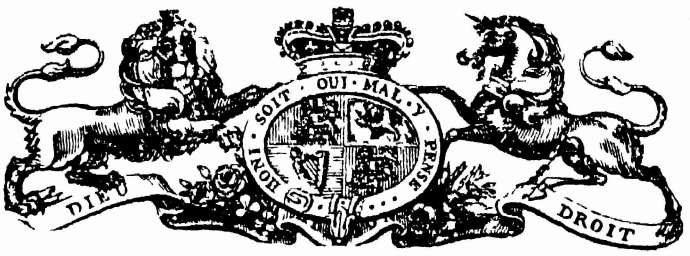

The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 17th March 1873.

No. 998.—Surgeon J. C. Whishaw, Superintendent of the Lucknow Central Prison, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Lucknow, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon Major H. M. Cannon, M. B., or until further orders.

The 18th March 1873.

No. 1028.—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant H. Boileau, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner in British Burmah.

No. 1033.—Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 14th October last.

The 20th March 1873.

No. 1064.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Central Provinces Commission, consequent on the appointment of Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone to be Resident at Nipal:—

Major W. B. Thomson, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Captain M. P. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Captain W. S. Brooke, Cantonment Magistrate and Officiating Commissioner of Jabalpore, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class.

Captain H. J. Lugard, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Cantonment Magistrate of Jabalpore.

Captain W. Vertue, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

No. 1066.—The under-mentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Deparnment. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 647.—Mr. John Henry Edwards, of No. 11, Bulliaghutta Road, in the District of Twenty-four Pergunnahs, Manager of the Brunton's Patent Press Company "Limited," for an improved mode of working Hydraulic Pumps either by hand or steam power.

No. 651.—Mr. Edward James Greey, at present residing at Nowada Factory in Tirhoot, Civil Engineer, for manufacturing Indigo without resorting to the usual process of beating.

No. 660.—Mr. Richard David Sanders of Bombay, Deputy Locomotive Seperintendent, G. I. P. Railway Company, for working punkahs, and in connection with the machinery working such punkah when used on Railways, for giving alarm to the drivers of trains in cases when through accident or necessity an alarm is required.

No. 677.—Mr. Henry Highton of Putney, in the County of Surrey, England, for improvements in Electric Telegraphs.

No. 681.—Mr. James George Langham the younger, and Mr. Charles Maynard Owen, both of Uckfield, in the County of Sussex, and Kingdom of England, gentlemen, for improvements in Railways and Railway rolling stock

The 21st March 1873.

No. 1085.—The following promotions in the British Burmah Commission are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, with effect from the dates specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Hildebrand, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, officiated as Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, from 25th October 1872 to 22nd January 1873.

Captain W. W. Pemberton, Deputy Commissioner, 4th (Officiating 3rd) Grade, officiated as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, from 25th October 1872 to 22nd January 1873.

Major W. Munro, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, from 25th October 1872.

Captain H. R. Spearman, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, officiated as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, from 29th October 1872 to 22nd January 1873.

Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, from 29th October 1872.

Captain M. C. Poole, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd (Officiating 2nd) Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, from 25th October 1872.

Mr. Lewis McIver, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, from 25th January 1873.

Mr. R. A. D. Perreau, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd (Officiating 2nd) Grade, officiated as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, from 29th October 1872 to 22nd January 1873.

Captain George Alexander, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, officiated as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, from 25th October 1872 to 25th January 1873.

Mr. W. C. Midwinter, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, officiated as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, from 29th October 1872 to 22nd January 1873.

No. 1087.—Captain Malcolm Furlong, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, is re-appointed an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, and will be graded in his former place in the Commission of that Province.

Lieutenant Crawford B. Cooke, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, and Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

JUDICIAL.

The 18th March 1873.

No. 559.—Under Section 2 of Act IV of 1866, and Section 1 of Act XVI of 1867, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. P. S. Melvill, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. S. Campbell, or until further orders.

The 20th March 1873.

No. 572.—Under the provisions of Act XXXII of 1867, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah the powers conferred upon a Local Government by Act I of 1859, and Act XV of 1863.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 17th March 1873.

No. 102.—The Reverend John Frederick Scobell, M. A., has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

SURVEYS.

Fort William, the 20th March 1873.

No. 204.—Mr. James Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 21st January 1873.

J. GEOGHEGAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 21st March 1873.

No. 536*P.*—In recognition of the long and faithful services rendered to the British Government by Pundit Radha Kishen, late an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of "Rai Bahadoor," as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 18th March 1873.

No. 676*G.*—LEAVE.—Surgeon F. W. A. DeFabeck, in medical charge of the Jeypoor Political Agency, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 500G, dated the 27th February 1873, on the 22nd ultimo, instead of on the date therein specified.

No. 678*G.*—Dr. John Kirk is confirmed in the appointment of Political Agent at Zanzibar.

The 20th March 1873.

No. 697*G.*—Under Section 8 of Act XV of 1872 (the Indian Marriage Act, 1872), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. J. Traill to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the territory of His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypoor, and to grant him a license under Section 9 of the said Act, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secretary to the Govt. of India

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 19th March 1873.

No. 1885.—Mr. R. A. Sterndale is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency in Calcutta, with effect from the 7th instant.

From the 7th instant, Mr. R. W. Mathews ceased to officiate in the 3rd, Mr. H. G. Cowie in the 4th, and Mr. W. H. Dobbie in the 5th Class of the Financial Department.

No. 1898.—Privilege leave for one month, from the 1st April 1873, is granted to Mr. R. W. Mathews, Officiating Assistant to the Comptroller General.

The 20th March 1873.

No. 1899.—Mr. H. G. Cowie, B. A., is appointed to officiate as an Assistant to the Comptroller General.

No. 1902.—Mr. R. A. Fink assumed charge of the Office of Assistant to the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, on the forenoon of the 11th March 1873.

The 21st March 1873.

No. 1907.—Furlough is granted to Mr. W. Waterfield, Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, for nineteen months from the 14th April 1873, under the provisions of section 7(*a*), clause 2 of Civil Leave Code; subsidiary leave is also granted to Mr. Waterfield for thirty days under section 15 of the Code.

Mr. C. E. Chapman, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, will officiate as Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, during the absence of Mr. Waterfield, or until further orders.

Mr. W. E. Gordon, Assistant Accountant General, will officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay.

Mr. T. G. Trevor will officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay.

Mr. C. E. Chapman made over charge of the office of Deputy Accountant General Bombay, to Mr. W. E. Gordon, on the afternoon of the 8th March 1873.

No. 1955.—Read the following papers :—

Circular letter to all local Governments, No. 2017, dated 17th August 1872, calling for returns showing all cesses, rates, dues and taxes levied in British India, other than the imperial revenues ;—

And for reports from the several Local Governments and from some of the best local Officers who come into direct contact with the people, upon the question whether any, and what, taxes, imperial, provincial, local or municipal, now existing, or about to be imposed, create a feeling of discontent in the country or amongst any particular section of the people ;—

And for the opinion of the Local Governments whether any changes are desirable in the method of raising any of the existing revenues which it is not proposed to abandon ;—

And for the suggestion of any reductions of civil expenditure that appear practicable.

Circular No. 3514, dated 16th October 1872, containing supplemental directions for the preparation of the returns called for in August 1872.

Read the following answers to these circulars :—

Letter from Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, No. 1545-369, dated 16th November 1872
" " " " 1706-369, " 7th December "
" Government of Bengal, No. 5291, dated 13th December 1872.
" Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 404, dated 11th December 1872.
" " " " " 2051 A, dated 26th December 1872
" " Punjab, No. 1386, dated 4th November 1872.
" " " " 1645, " 26th December 1872.
" " " " 37, " 4th January 1873.
" " " " 125, " 27th " "
" Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 5203, dated 10th December 1872.
" " " Central Provinces, No. 4068-208, dated 13th November 1872.
" " " No. 4232-162, dated 27th November 1872.
" " " Ajmere and Mhairwarra, No. 919F, dated 13th December 1872.
" " " Coorg, No. 583-8, dated 9th December 1872.
" " " No. 609-9, dated 20th December 1872.
" " " " 634, dated 6th January 1873.
" " " " 654-13, dated 15th January 1873.
" Government of Madras, No. 1733, dated 31st December 1872.
" " " " 34, dated 9th January 1873.
" " " " 86, dated 18th January 1873.
" " Bombay, " 56-2F, dated 6th January 1873.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has read these papers with the interest and attention due to the importance of the subjects discussed.

2. His Excellency in Council cordially acknowledges the intelligence, ability, and moderation with which the several Governments, and the officers consulted by them, have answered the questions asked by the Supreme Government. In respect to the policy and effect of particular measures there is, as might be expected, much difference of opinion ; but an anxious desire for the prosperity of India and the well-being of the people is evinced by all those whose opinions have been recorded.

3. It is not the object of the Governor General in Council to declare, in this Resolution, the policy of the Government of India upon questions of imperial taxation or general finance. For the present, His Excellency in Council will only say that the evidence contained in these papers as to the feelings of the people of India upon those subjects has been carefully considered. It is only with questions relating to local taxation, and with those essentially of local interest and importance, that His Excellency in Council now proposes to deal.

4. The recent policy of the Government of India with respect to provincial services and local taxation is based upon the Financial Resolution No. 3334, dated the 14th December 1870.

That Resolution was one of great importance. It initiated a policy which was adopted after mature deliberation, in the well-grounded belief that practical effect would be given to a course of action which, to use the words of the late

Earl of Mayo, had been contemplated for a lengthened period by some of the "wisest and most experienced of Indian Statesmen."

5. One of the main objects of the Resolution was to enlarge the powers and responsibility of the Local Governments in respect to certain branches of expenditure, and so to prevent friction between the Supreme and Local Governments, and give to the latter a direct interest in economy.

A remarkable unanimity of opinion is expressed in the papers which are now under consideration that, in this respect, the measures which were then adopted have proved successful. Various suggestions have been made by the several Local Governments upon the subject of the assignments made from imperial revenues for provincial services. For the present, the Governor General in Council is unable to say more than that the Government of India will give due consideration to the argument that, in order completely to develope the policy of 1870, it is desirable to give the Local Governments a substantial interest in some of the sources of revenue which are under their administration.

6. The Resolution of 1870 also contemplated that the expenditure upon the services entrusted to the control of the Local Governments should, if it could not be met out of the provincial assignments, be provided by local taxation. The views of the Government of India were thus expressed:—

"It would have been satisfactory had His Excellency in Council been able to propose the enlargement of the power and responsibility of Local Governments without charging upon local resources any part of the existing imperial expenditure. This cannot be done. But it has been determined to make as small a demand on these resources as possible."

7. Several measures for the levy of local rates and taxes have passed into law during the last two years; some immediately consequent upon the Resolution and others which had been initiated before the Resolution was issued. The remarks and criticisms upon these measures which are contained in the papers now under consideration may be classed under two heads, namely, *first*, the general principles involved in the policy of the Government, *secondly*, the manner in which that policy has been carried into effect in different parts of India.

8. The only objection that has been raised to the general principles of this policy is contained in the opinion which some officers have expressed either that the Government is, or that it is thought by the people to be, chargeable with a breach of faith, if it imposes local rates or cesses upon the land during the currency of a settlement, whether permanent or temporary. The allegation is prominently made by several of the officers connected with the administration of Oudh in respect to the operation of the Oudh Local Rates Act (XVII of 1871).

9. This objection to the operation of the law and to the policy of the Government is based upon the assumption that a settlement of the land revenue exempts the proprietor or farmer from any taxation of the profits that he may derive from the land. It is obvious that this assumption, if correct, would render impracticable any scheme of local rating. The questions, *first*, whether the objection is just in itself, and, *second*, whether, even though arising from misapprehension, it ought nevertheless to be respected, have repeatedly occupied the anxious attention of the Government of India and of Her Majesty's Government in England, and the decision of Her Majesty's Government was eventually given in the following words:—

Despatch No. 5 of 12th May 1870, para. 17.

"Her Majesty's Government have now to intimate to your Excellency the conclusion to which they have come, after a careful consideration of a controversy which has now been going on for a long course of years. This conclusion is, that rating for local expenditure is to be regarded, as it has hitherto been regarded in all the provinces of the Empire, as taxation separate and distinct from the ordinary land revenue; that the levying of such rates upon the holders of land, irrespective of the amount of their land assessment, involves no breach of faith on the part of the Government, whether as regards holders of permanent or of temporary tenures; and that, where such rates are levied at all, they ought, as far as may be possible, to be levied equally, without distinction and without exemption, upon all the holders of property accessible to the rate."

10. This decision was the result of the most careful consideration of all the arguments which could be urged upon either side; and His Excellency in Council wishes it to be distinctly understood that there is no intention on the part of the Government of India to depart from the principle which has thus been so recently and so deliberately enunciated.

Notwithstanding any discontent which may for the present exist in some districts with reference to the levy of local rates, His Excellency believes that the results of the policy of meeting local wants from local resour-

ces, which was affirmed by the Financial Resolution of 1870, cannot fail to be, in the end, beneficial to the people of India.

11. The Governor General in Council therefore confidently expects that the civil officers will use all proper efforts to remove any impression which may be found to prevail in any part of India, to the effect that the Government has proceeded without due remembrance of its obligations, or adopted any measure that can justly be construed as a breach of faith. The endeavours of all officers should be exerted to enlist the services of the people in carrying out the necessary local improvements for which Local Rates have been imposed, and the Governor General in Council does not doubt that the people will acquiesce with loyalty and intelligence.

Whilst, however, the Governor General in Council is resolved to carry out the general policy which is above recited, His Excellency is glad of the opportunity which has been afforded him of declaring that no further increase of local taxation is now required.

12. It remains to consider the objections which have been raised to the manner in which the policy has been carried into effect in the several Provinces of India, and to make some observations upon the questions of local interest and importance upon which opinions have been expressed. Each Province will be dealt with separately.

13. BRITISH BURMAH.—The reports of the local officers are very creditable, especially the report of Major Duncan, Inspector General of Police, who has brought much experience and intelligence to bear upon the subject The Statistical Returns, however, are incomplete and in some respects inaccurate, and must be returned for revision.

The Government has been able to make a special addition of £45,000 to the imperial assignment of 1872-73 for provincial services in British Burmah. This will enable the Chief Commissioner to carry out some of the improvements most urgently needed.

The Government of India observes that the Chief Commissioner rightly challenged the remarks made by the Deputy Commissioner of Shwegyeen, upon the subject of the effect of the excise duty on spirits and drugs. So far as the Government of India is informed, the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner are not applicable to the present administration of the excise department. The Chief Commissioner is well aware that it is by no means the desire of the Government of India to promote the use of spirits and drugs among the people of Burmah, or that the department should be administered exclusively, or chiefly, in the supposed interests of the revenue.

14. BENGAL.—Thanks are due to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor for the able and comprehensive manner in which he has discussed the questions which were referred for his opinion. The accounts and returns appear to be well and carefully prepared.

The Bengal Municipalities Bill not having become law, the Governor General in Council considers it unnecessary to comment upon the remarks made by the officers consulted by the Government of Bengal regarding the feelings of the people in anticipation of the introduction of that measure.

His Excellency in Council is not prepared to accept the conclusions drawn from certain statistics quoted in the fourth paragraph of the letter from the Government of Bengal, as to the comparative incidence of municipal taxation in Bengal and in other parts of India. Apart from the Presidency town, the urban population of Bengal forms a smaller proportion of the whole population than elsewhere, and it remains to be proved that those who pay municipal taxes are less heavily taxed in Bengal than in other Provinces.

In regard to the Road Cess Act, the Governor General in Council desires to repeat that this measure has been deliberately adopted, after prolonged and careful consideration, with the full approval of Her Majesty's Government. It is important that all concerned should understand that the decision of the Government to levy this cess is final.

The Government of India is still in communication with the Government of Bengal regarding the practical working of the measure. The Governor General in Council will carefully watch its operation, in communication with the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, whose anxious desire it is to protect the cultivating ryots from all undue or illegal exactions in connection with the cess, and to ensure the expenditure of the proceeds of the cess on local objects, so that the purposes of the cess and the results of the expenditure may be brought within the immediate cognizance of the tax-payers. If the local character of the

cess be carefully preserved, the Governor General in Council joins with the Lieutenant-Governor in the hope that, although its first imposition may be unpopular, the road cess will, before long, "settle down into one of the recognized institutions of the country."

15. NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.—The Governor General in Council acknowledges the care and intelligence manifested in the reports of the local officers. Due attention is given by the Government of India to the statement that, "as soon as financial considerations will admit, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see the export duty on sugar crossing the frontier line taken off."

16. THE PUNJAB.—The questions addressed to the officers consulted were well calculated to elicit their opinions in a systematic and practical form. But the statistical returns are incomplete and, in some respects, inaccurate; they must be returned for revision. In respect to municipal taxation, and especially the municipal house-tax, the Government of India await the submission of the rules which the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to make under the Punjab Municipalities Act (IV of 1873).

It is obvious that great care is required in watching the incidence of the octroi levied for municipal purposes, in order to prevent its becoming a transit duty.

17. OUDH.—The Governor General in Council has already adverted to the alleged dissatisfaction of some of the landholders at the imposition of the cess under the Oudh Local Rates Act. The local officers have done their duty in bringing the allegation to notice on this occasion. General Barrow enjoyed the entire confidence of the Oudh talookdars, and it is believed that those who assented to the proposals made through him did so unreservedly. The policy of the Government having been, once more, fully set forth, the Governor General in Council trusts that the Chief Commissioner and the officers of the Oudh Commission will take every means to explain the advantages of the measure, and that they will encourage no expectation that this slight and necessary addition to the taxation of the Province will be remitted.

18. CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The Governor General in Council desires especially to acknowledge the ability manifested in the elaborate despatch of the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Morris, and in the reports of the three Commissioners, Messrs. W. G. Pedder, W. B. Jones, and C. Grant.

The Government of India desires to know whether the Chief Commissioner would recommend a modification of the Pándhari tax by exempting some of the lower classes of the tax-payers, and, if so, what change he would propose, and what the financial effect would be.

The Government of India bears in mind the expediency of abridging the extent of the inland customs line, so far as may be possible. But this can only be done upon a consideration of the whole policy of the Government in regard to the salt tax, with which the Governor General in Council is not dealing in this Resolution.

19. MADRAS.—In the papers submitted by the Government of Madras, the Governor General in Council observes the general expression of opinion against the house-tax imposed by Act IV of 1871 (M. C.), and would enquire what course the Government of Madras intends to take respecting the levy of this tax, and whether there is any intention of modifying the Act.

20. BOMBAY.—The minute by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, dated the 3rd November, sums up succinctly the general result of the opinions collected by the Government of Bombay, and shows a careful appreciation of the circumstances of that Presidency.

The Governor General in Council desires to acknowledge the decision shown by the Government of Bombay in suspending the levy of the non-agricultural cess as soon as it was found that this resource could be spared. The Governor General in Council has subsequently learnt with much satisfaction, from a letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 816-35F, dated 22nd February, that it is not the intention of the Government of Bombay to levy the cess during the coming financial year, and that Act No. I of 1871 (Bo. C.) is also to be held in abeyance.

In thus relieving the people from burdens no longer necessary, the Government of Bombay will receive the entire support of the Supreme Government. The Governor General in Council agrees with His Excellency the Governor in thinking that the Act for the levy of the non-agricultural cess should now be repealed.

The Governor General in Council also concurs with His Excellency in the opinion that it is of the utmost importance that local funds should be expended in, and for the benefit of, the localities in which they are raised. The Government of Bombay may expect the cordial approval of the Government of India in carrying this policy into effect, and the Governor General in Council awaits with interest the report of whatever action may be taken for this end.

The Governor General in Council has noticed the very high incidence of the Octroi duty in the towns of Surat, Broach, and Kurrachee, and would wish for some explanation. There seems some reason to fear that the duty may be imposed in these towns upon articles not consumed within their limits.

21. It is observed that the receipts of some of the Local Governments in 1871-72 greatly exceeded their expenditure. The Governor General in Council believes that this may have been mainly due to the uncertainty attending the introduction of the new system, and that the funds at the disposal of these Governments may not be found, in future, to be in excess of their normal requirements. But His Excellency in Council desires to direct attention to the following instructions contained in the despatch of the Secretary of State (No. 59, dated 23rd February 1871, paragraphs 10 and 11), by which the approval of Her Majesty's Government was given to the system of fixed assignments for provincial services.

"The great objects to be kept in view are to secure the greatest degree of economy consistent with efficiency; to provide for the growing demands arising out of improved administration without materially increasing the burdens of the people; and, as far as possible, to secure the general concurrence of the local communities in the measures taken on their behalf.

"When devising measures of improvement, it should be the earnest endeavour of each Local Government to provide the funds required for them by the exercise of strict economy in the general expenditure, and additional taxation should only be resorted to in cases of undoubted necessity, and when the income otherwise available is clearly insufficient."

22. Lastly, the Governor General in Council is obliged to express disappointment that in these papers so few suggestions are made which are likely to lead to reduction of expenditure. His Excellency in Council is confident that this is not owing to any want of willingness on the part of the officers of the Government to promote economy in the administration, wherever possible; and the subject is commended afresh to the anxious consideration of every Local Government and every influential public officer.

ORDERED, that a copy of the reports, together with a copy of this Resolution, be communicated to each Local Government; also that copies be forwarded to the Legislative Department, in order that a copy may be circulated to each Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General; also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 20th March 1873.

No. 1904.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that retrospective effect is not to be given to the revised rules for privilege leave, published in Notification by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 978, dated 10th February 1873.

In calculating the amount of privilege leave due to an officer for service performed partly before the 10th February 1873 and partly after that date, all privilege leave due for service before the 10th February, and all such service counting towards privilege leave, are to be reckoned according to the old rules, and added to any privilege leave or service accrued or performed after the 10th February 1873.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 21st March 1873.

No. 1871.—Mr. H. A. Mangles is appointed to officiate as Head Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 21st March 1873.

No. 1893.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following paragraph be added to Rule 2 under section 49 of the Civil Pension Code :—

The certificate in regard to candidates in India will be in the following form :—

I do hereby certify that I have examined _____, *a candidate for employment in the* _____ *Department, and find that he has no disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the public service in any part of India.*

_____ 187 .

Surgeon,
&c., &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 15th March 1873.

No. 291 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Charles Archer, M. D., of the Medical Department,—for six months, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 292 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Medical Department :—

Surgeon Major G. H. Ray, M. D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the 13th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), to be a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals C. Archer, M. D., or until further orders.

The 17th March 1873.

No. 293 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments : —

Colonel O. Hamilton, Officiating Presidency Pay Master, to officiate as 1st Examiner, Pay Department, with effect from the date of Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Williams' departure on furlough to Europe, or until further orders.

Captain C. A. E. S. Carter, Officiating Deputy Pay Master, Punjab Circle, to officiate as 2nd Examiner, Pay Department, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant Colonel A. E. Osborn, or until further orders.

Lieutenant Colonel C. L. Brown, Officiating Pay Master, North-Western Provinces Circle, to officiate as Presidency Pay Master, *vice* Colonel O. Hamilton, on his assuming charge of the Office of Examiner, Pay Department.

Colonel G. G. Anderson, Officiating Deputy Pay Master, North-Western Provinces Circle, to officiate as Pay Master of that Circle, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel C. L. Brown, on his proceeding to Calcutta to assume charge of the Office of the Presidency Pay Master.

The 18th March 1873.

No. 294 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, C. B., of the Royal Artillery, to be Deputy Adjutant General of Royal Artillery in India, in succession to Colonel M. A. S. Biddulph, whose tenure of service on the Staff has expired.

No. 295 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs :—

Lieutenant G. deC. Morton, of the 1st Battalion, 6th Foot, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, Punjab,—for six months, under paragraph 3 of Military Department letter No. 853, dated 20th December 1869, published in Standing Order by the Commander-in-Chief, No. 375, dated 29th December 1869.

No. 296 *of* 1873.—Surgeon W. H. Hayes, of the Medical Department, Deputy Commissioner, Singbhoom, is permitted to embark at Calcutta, instead of at Bombay, on the furlough granted him in G. G. O. No. 201, dated the 26th February 1873.

No. 297 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment with effect from the 14th March 1873 :—

Mr. A. L. Haliburton, Deputy Accountant General, to officiate as Accountant General during the absence, on special duty, of Mr. G. W. Kellner, or until further orders.

No. 298 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officers have been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Sub-Conductor Edward Brown, of the Army Commissariat Department,—for eighteen months, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 207 of 1869, embarking at Bombay.

Conductor Thomas Lally, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department,—for two years, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 207 of 1869, embarking at Bombay.

No. 299 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant John Tulloch Whish,—12th March 1873.

No. 300 *of* 1873.—The services of Lieutenant D. A. Scott, of the Royal Engineers (Imperial Establishment), are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 301 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Major Henry Doveton Battye, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for nine months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The 19th March 1873.

No. 302 *of* 1873.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 94, dated 1st May 1837, the under-mentioned widow is admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the 3rd Class Order of Merit on her late husband, for three years, commencing from the date of the casualty :—

Name of Claimant.	Age.		Height.		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made.			Date of Admission.	Date of Committee's Proceedings.	For what period.	By what Pension Pay Master payable.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.					Name.	Rank.	Last Corps.				
Nunkee	45	0	5	0	Aheerene ...	Left nostril slit from nose-rings; small scar on left arm.	Sinkee, Bareilly Roy	Widow...	Jorawur Ram ..	Subadar ...	Cawnpore Levy ...	6th May 1872.	12th July 1872.	For three years	North-Western Provinces.

No. 303 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major George Ayton Craster, of the Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, Provincial Works, Department Public Works, North-Western Provinces,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon John Berry White, of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the 42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Charles Simeon Noble, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Oude, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Baraich,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 304 *of* 1873.—The services of Surgeon J. C. Morice, of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 305 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Calcutta Volunteer Lancers.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Montague James Turnbull, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major L. Conway-Gordon, or until further orders.

No. 306 *of* 1873.—The services of Lieutenant St. G. C. Gore, of the Royal Engineers (Imperial Establishment), are placed at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

No. 307 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the Officer passing an examination in drill:

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. John Hudson to be Ensign from the 12th March 1873, to complete the establishment.

No. 308 *of* 1873.—The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Mills, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain John Henry Baldwin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 39th (The Allygurh) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Sullivan Edward Becher, of the General List Infantry, Adjutant, 2nd Goorkha (The Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Edward Augustus Pemberton, of the General List Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, and Officiating 1st Class, Nimar, Central Provinces,—for 20 months under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain George William Holdsworth, of the late 3rd European Regiment, 1st Wing Subaltern, 1st Regiment of Native Infantry,—for 20 months under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

This cancels the furlough granted to Captain G. W. Holdsworth in G. G. O. No. 273 of 1873.

No. 309 *of* 1873.—The services of the under-mentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers (Imperial Establishment) are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department :—

Lieutenants N. Arnott, R. deVillamil and E. H. Cameron.

No. 310 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the dates specified :—

Lieutenant F. B. G. D'Aguilar,—date of arrival at Bombay, 9th March 1873.

Lieutenant A. Hildebrand,—date of arrival at Bombay, 9th March 1873.

No. 311 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of Clause 8 of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Antoine Henry Bacon, Bombay Staff Corps,—3rd December 1872.

No. 312 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of Clause 13 of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871 :—

Lieutenant Colonel Francis Edward Francis, Bombay Infantry,—30th January 1873.

The 21*st March* 1873.

No. 313 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned corps of the Native Army :—

16*th* (*The Lucknow*) *Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Jemadar Joseph Letts to be Subadar, *vice* Monohur Sing, deceased.
Havildar Shekh Chaund to be Jemadar, *vice* Joseph Letts, promoted.

The above promotions will have effect from the 10th December 1872.

15*th Bengal* (*Cureton's Mooltanee*) *Cavalry.*

Kote Duffadar Yar Mahomed Khan to be Jemadar, from the 4th December 1872, *vice* Mustafah Khan, deceased.

No. 314 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Lieutenant Francis Charles Burton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 1st Bengal Cavalry,—for 2 years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 315 *of* 1873.—The G. G. O. No. 240 of the 7th March 1872, admitting Sub-Conductor James Judge, of the Army Commissariat Department, to pension, is hereby cancelled.

No. 316 *of* 1873.—In continuation of G. G. O. Nos. 807 and 1092 of 1872, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the introduction of the credit note system as therein prescribed, for the payment of charges for the carriage of troops, stores, &c., on the Oude and Rohilcund, and Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railways from the 1st April 1873.

The form of the credit notes is to be the same as that given in the above Government General Order for the East Indian Railway. The credit notes of the Oude and Rohilcund Railway are to be payable at Lucknow, and those of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway are to be payable at Lahore, if issued in the Bengal Presidency, and at Kurrachee, if issued in the Bombay Presidency.

No. 317 *of* 1873.—Native Farrier Kullun, lately attached to the 9th Bengal Cavalry, is specially admitted to the pension of his rank from the date he may have been struck off the strength of that Regiment.

The stipend will be disbursed in the North-Western Provinces Circle of pension payment.

No. 318 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe. on the date specified :—

Lieutenant Colonel T. Taylor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 84 of 1873; Major C. J. Hughes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 44 of 1873; and Major W. F. Shaw, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 256 of 1873, *Mirzapore*, 14th March 1873.

No. 319 *of* 1873.—Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals E. B. Tuson, appointed to the Bengal Presidency, having reported his arrival from England on the 1st March 1873 at Bombay, is brought on the strength of the administrative staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal, *vice* Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. G. Inglis, M. D., C. B., transferred to the Meerut Circle of Medical Superintendence.

Surgeon Major G. Auchinleck, M. D., will, on being relieved by Dr. Tuson of the Medical Superintendence of the Allahabad Circle, revert to regimental duty.

No. 320 *of* 1873.—The following Extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 31st January 1873, 7th, 11th and 18th February 1873, pages 423, 518, 587, 588 and 684, are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*" *of the* 31*st January* 1873, *page* 423.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
31*st January* 1873.

BREVET.

* * * * * * * *

The under-mentioned Officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonels :—

Lieutenant Colonel William Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th June 1872.
Lieutenant Colonel David Briggs, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th June 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Stuart Bivar, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th June 1872.
Lieutenant Colonel Robert Ranken, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th June 1872.
Lieutenant Colonel Charles Lyons Montgomery, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th June 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel Blair Thomas Reid, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th June 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel Roderick Donald Macpherson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th June 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel John Pigott Nixon, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 12th June 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel Edmund Frederick Waterman, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th June 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard Wellesley Chambers, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th June 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel Holled Wallace Henry Coxe, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 21st June 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel Howden Trapand Briggs, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 2nd July 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Thomas Etheridge, C. S. I., Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 13th July 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel John Daniel Williams, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 14th July 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel John Anstruther Angus, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th July 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel Edwin Luddington Scott, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 25th July 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel John Smith, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 29th July 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis George Stainforth, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 4th August 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel William James Jones, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 11th August 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel Archibald John Paterson Ewart, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 14th August 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward Augustus Saunders, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 14th August 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander George Davidson, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 14th August 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel William Calcott Clarke, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 3rd October 1872.

The under-mentioned promotion to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of Lieutenant General Henry Hancock, Bombay Infantry, on the 30th December 1872:—

Colonel Stephen Francis Macmullen, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major General in the East Indies, dated 31st December 1872.

"London Gazette" of the 7th February 1873, *page* 518.

INDIA OFFICE,
5th February 1873.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Edward Willock Chambers, 11th Regiment, dated 25th February 1871.
Lieutenant Archibald Spiers McRae, 36th Regiment, dated 22nd March 1871.
Lieutenant William Harry Salmon, 109th Regiment, dated 31st March 1873.
Lieutenant Arthur Parry Thornton, 36th Regiment, dated 8th September 1871.

"London Gazette" of the 11th February 1873, *page* 587.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
11th February 1873.

BREVET.

The under-mentioned Officers, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant Colonels, to be Colonels:—

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Harmer Sibley, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 13th June 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Henry Stoddard, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 26th October 1872

"London Gazette" of the 11th February 1873, page 588.

* * * * * * * *

The under-mentioned Warrant Officers to have honorary rank as follows :—

* * * * * * * *

To be Captain.

Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary John Matthews, Bengal Establishment. Dated 14th October 1872.

"London Gazette" of the 18th February 1873, page 684.

INDIA OFFICE,
17th February 1873.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the under-mentioned promotions amongst the Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BREVET.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Robert McMeminey, Bengal Infantry. Dated 26th October 1872.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) George Alexander. Dated 27th November 1872.
Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Reginald Justus Wimberley. Dated 29th November 1872.

BENGAL ARMY.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeons.

Assistant Surgeon Edmund John Hoskins, M. D. Dated 1st October 1872.
Assistant Surgeon John Cardy Shaw. Dated 1st October 1872.
Assistant Surgeon John Wilson Johnston, M. D. Dated 1st October 1872.
Assistant Surgeon John Cameron, M. D. Dated 1st October 1872.
Assistant Surgeon Jesse Griggs Pilcher. Dated 1st October 1872.
Assistant Surgeon Simon Mackertich. Dated 1st October 1872.
Assistant Surgeon Alexander Neil. Dated 1st October 1872.
Assistant Surgeon John Gay French, M. D. Dated 1st October 1872.
Assistant Surgeon Richard Thomas Lyons. Dated 1st October 1872.

No. 321 *of* 1873.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the death of Lieutenant General H. Hancock, Bombay Infantry, on the 30th December 1872, the name of Major General A. Tucker, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant Generals, and that of Major A. H. Bamfield, Bengal Staff Corps, on the list of Lieutenant Colonels in the Indian Gradation List.

No. 322 *of* 1873.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.

RANK, NAME AND CORPS.	TO WHAT RANK PROMOTED.	FROM WHAT DATE.	IN SUCCESSION TO
Captain Richard Beadon, Bengal Cavalry ...	Major ...	Dec. 31, 1872 ...	Lieutenant General H. Hancock, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

No. 323 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

CORPS.	RANK AND NAMES.	TO WHAT RANK PROMOTED	FROM WHAT DATE	IN WHOSE ROOM
Cavalry ...	Major C. McC. Cotton (20th Hussars)	Lieut.-Col.	31st Dec. 1872.	Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) S F Macmullen, Bengal Cavalry, promoted to Major General.
Cadre of the late 2nd European Light Cavalry.	Captain A. W. J. Montgomerie (20th Hussars).	Major .		
General List, Cavalry.	Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) John Baillie Ballantyne Dickson.	Captain ...		
Cavalry ..	Major (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) H. Forbes.	Lieut.-Col....	31st Dec. 1872.	Lieutenant Colonel (Major in 20th Hussars) C. McC. Cotton, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant Colonels.
Cadre of the late 1st European Light Cavalry.	Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) F. C. J. Brownlow.	Major ...		
General List, Cavalry.	Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Major Henry Court	Captain ..		
Cavalry ...	Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) George Archibald Galloway.	Lieut.-Col. .	31st Dec. 1872.	Lieutenant Colonel H. Forbes, Staff Corps, removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant Colonels.
Cadre of the late 1st European Light Cavalry.	Captain (Major in 19th Hussars) R. Baring.	Major .		
General List, Cavalry.	Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) William Walters Biscoe.	Captain ..		
General List, Cavalry.	Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Frederic Wood Macmullen.	Captain ...	12th Feby. 1873.	Captain H. Coghlan, 21st Hussars, retired (*London Gazette* of 11th February 1873).

No. 324 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs:—

Captain James Miller, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment Central India Horse,—for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 325 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Brigadier General W. Olpherts, C. B., V. C., Commanding the Rohilcund District, to the Divisional Staff of the Army temporarily, on the departure on leave to Europe of Major General J. M. B. F. Tytler, C. B., or until further orders.

Colonel T. A. Carey, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, to the Brigade Staff of the Army temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier General, during the period Brigadier General W. Olpherts, C. B., V. C., may be employed on the Divisional Staff of the Army, or until further orders.

No. 326 *of* 1873.—With reference to the Notification from the Government of Bengal dated the 17th March 1873, the services of Assistant Surgeon R. H. Curran, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Kamroop, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 327 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808, of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major George James Dalrymple Hay; Major George Gordon Cunliffe, 20th March 1873.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 21st March 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts on account of the estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers, as specified in the Statement published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice :—

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's British Military Service from 14th to 20th March 1873.

Date of deposit	On whose account	Rank.	Corps	General Number	Date of Decease	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates	Amount of donation batta due to Estates	Total unclaimed amount deposited	How disposed of: Amount paid in India	Amount retained in India	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co's Rupees	Equivalent in Sterling	Rate of Exchange
							Rs A P		Rs. A P					
	Commissioned Officers.													
17th Mar 1873	Ralph Thomason Ommanney (*a*)	Lieutenant .	107th Foot .	...	22nd Oct 1872	Intestate	836 4 0	..	836 4 0					
19th " "	Charles Harman Baines (*b*)	Lieutenant .	5th Lancers ...	...	16th Sept "	...	2,552 0 2	...	2,552 0 2					
						TOTAL	3,388 4 2	..	3,388 4 2					

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*—Mother, Mrs L. Ommanney, care of Messrs Cox & Co, 2, Craig's Court, London
(*b*) *Next-of-kin*—Father, William Baines, Esq, 26, Portland Place, London

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 21st March 1873.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 14th to the 20th March 1873 :—

CORPS.	RANK AND NAME.	DATE OF DECEASE.	PLACE OF DECEASE.	TESTATE OR INTESTATE.	REMARKS.
41st Foot ...	Lieutenant C. Ward	Mar. 11, 1873	Mooltan.		
Ordnance Dept. ...	Conductor D. Desmond ...	Ditto ...	Benares ...	Testate.	

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 15th March 1873.

No. 181.—Mr. A. B. Byrne, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Hyderabad, is allowed leave to Europe on medical certificate for two years under Section III, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 21st February 1873.

No. 182.—Mr. W. B. Farr, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India at Lahore, is granted six months' leave on private affairs under Section V, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, also preparatory leave for one month under Section X, from the 12th April next, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 17th March 1873.

No. 183.—The following persons are appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department in the grades specified, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway :—

Mr. E. Behrmann, as Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 26th January 1873.
Mr. J. Mackenzie, as Supervisor, 2nd Grade, with effect from 13th February 1873.
Mr. A. A. Ramsay, as Overseer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 1st January 1873.

The 18th March 1873.

No. 185.—Mr. S. Brock, Controller of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is allowed two years' furlough to Europe on medical certificate under Section III of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 15th April next or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. T. Moss, Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Controller, Public Works Accounts at Madras, with the rank of Controller, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, *vice* Mr. Brock.

Mr. W. R. Newman, Deputy Controller, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, with the rank of Controller, 2nd Class, 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. Moss.

Captain A. J. Filgate, R. E., Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, and *ex-officio* Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, with the rank of Controller, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, will hold the officiating rank of Controller, 1st Class, from date of Mr. Brock's departure.

No. 186.—Baboo Radhica Pershad Mookerjee, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Military Works Branch to Bengal.

No. 187.—Mr. P. deL. Lennox, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley Railway, is reduced to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 188.—Captain C. A. Sim, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is granted one month's preparatory leave from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 19th March 1873.

No. 189.—Mr. J. M. Hardy, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to His Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

No. 190.—The following Prospectus of the Military Engineer Class of the Thomason Civil Engineering College for 1873, is published for general information :—

(*Notifications by the Governor General in Council, No.* 585 *of* 24*th September* 1852, *No.* 668 *of* 22*nd June* 1860, *and No.* 84 *of* 5*th May* 1871, *G. O. C. C.,* 12*th November* 1853, 1*st February* 1855, *and No.* 206 *of* 5*th August* 1872.)

European Commissioned Officers of the Army, under the rank of Captain, are permitted to study at the Thomason College at Roorkee, on the following terms:—

1. The candidate for admission must be well acquainted with his military duties as certified by his Commanding Officer, and must be of such standing as will, at the close of his college course, render him eligible for employment in the Public Works Department.

2. His application is to be addressed through the Commanding Officer to the Principal of the College, who will arrange for the examination of the candidate, and in the event of his passing will forward his application for the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

3. The test of admission to the College will be by an examination in Mathematics to the following extent :—

Mathematics (300).

Arithmetic (60).

The whole Algebra (70).

Including Quadratic Equations, Proportions, Permutations and Progression, the Binomial Theorem.

Geometry (60).

Euclid, Books I, II, III, IV, VI and XI to Proposition 21.

Plane Trigonometry and Logarithms (60.)

Mechanics (50).

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one Plane the Mechanical Powers, the Centre of Gravity.

Officers of the Royal Artillery will not be required to pass this Entrance examination.

4. The candidate is required, moreover, before entering the College, to pass in Hindustani by the Lower Standard, under Government Order No. 734, dated 9th September 1864.

5. Officers of the Army Staff and Regimental Staff Officers are not eligible to join the Roorkee College for the purpose of studying there, unless they relinquish their staff appointments.

6. No Officer on probation with a native regiment can join the Roorkee College during his period of probation.

7. No Officer, after passing through the College, can enter the Public Works Department, unless qualified for the Staff Corps, and the time passed at Roorkee is not considered as probationary for the Staff Corps; but passing the College course gives no claim to employment in the Public Works Department.

8. Applications should be forwarded before the 1st September, so as to permit of the candidate's joining the College on 1st November following, after leave formally granted in General Orders.

9. The duration of the first permission to study at the College will be from the 1st November till 1st October of the ensuing year; but if the progress of the student is satisfactory, the Principal will be at liberty to forward a recommendation to head-quarters at the close of the first session, that the student should be allowed to resume his studies during the following session.

10. The Principal of the College may at any time recommend through local Government to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that an Officer be ordered to rejoin his regiment.

11. Officers who obtain permission to study at this College will be considered "absent on duty," and will be so reported in the Regimental Returns.

12. Officers coming to and returning from Roorkee are not entitled to travelling allowance.

13. Officers studying at Roorkee under these rules will be required to pay (10) ten rupees a month as a College fee.

14. Quarters are provided for those students of this class who may wish to avail themselves of the same in the College bungalows, at a rent of Rs. 12-8 per mensem, each bungalow accommodating two students.

15. Such Officers as may qualify themselves in Surveying and Civil Engineering, respectively, shall be distinguished in the Army Official List and Monthly Returns of their Corps, by having the letters, "Sur." and "C. Eng." prefixed to their names; and the letters "T. C." will be inserted opposite the names of such Officers as may pass the prescribed test of qualification as Assistant Engineers at this College.

16. A Government Prize of 1,000 Rupees is given to every officer who shall obtain not less than 2,000 marks in the tabular result of the session.

17. The course of study is for two sessions, and those Officers who may qualify will receive certificates as Assistant Engineers. Appointments in the Public Works Department are not guaranteed; although as a general rule they are granted to all who may qualify, but the holders thereof will be required to enter the Staff Corps. Officers usually enter the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers of the 2nd Grade. It is, however, to be clearly understood that Officers availing themselves of the benefits of the Institution must not consider that the completion of the course of study there, gives them any *claim* on the Government for employment in the Public Works Department, or other Civil Departments under the Government of India.

18. The College certificates are recognized by the Surveyor General as qualifying for admission to the Survey Department.

19. The annual examination commences on the 15th August, and the session closes on the 31st of that month.

Full particulars of the course of the study in all classes, with copies of the examination papers (entrance, monthly and final) of the past year, are given in the "Roorkee College Calendar," which can be obtained on application. (Price Rs. 4, with postage.)

No. 191.—Serjeant T. W. Smith, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is remanded to military duty.

No. 192.—Mr. J. C. Morris is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 193.—Mr. J. Steel, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State leave for six months on medical certificate, in further extension of the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notifications No. 545, dated 7th October 1872, and No. 189, dated 4th May 1871.

No. 194.—Mr. F. Moore, Deputy Controller, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Auditor of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Accounts during Mr. Macdonald's absence on privilege leave

Mr. H. J. R. DeSalis is appointed an Assistant Controller of the 2nd Grade, and to officiate as Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India in Calcutta, *vice* Mr. Bayly.

No. 195.—Mr. W. G. Bayly, B. A., Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Lahore during the absence of Mr. Farr, or until further orders.

The 20th March 1873.

No. 196.—Shew Churn Sing, Sub-Overseer, 1st Grade, Oudh, is promoted to the Upper Subordinate Establishment as an Overseer, 2nd Grade, and posted to that province.

No. 197.—Mr. J. S. Thorpe, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, resumed charge of his duties from Mr. W. G. L. Cotton on the forenoon of the 20th instant.

Mr. D. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, availed himself of the preparatory leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 107, dated 11th February 1873, on the forenoon of the 20th instant.

Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, will continue to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department as a temporary arrangement, *vice* Scott.

No. 198.—Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Officiating Assistant Secretary, officiated as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department from 1st to 11th March, both days inclusive.

The 21st March 1873.

No. 199.—Mr. C. Blair, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is granted two years' furlough under Section 7 of the Civil Leave Code; also 15 days' subsidiary leave from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 200.—Mr. O. H. Clark, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Mysore, is permitted to retire on pension with effect from the 21st December, instead of 21st September 1872, as stated in Public Works Department Notification No. 21 of the 11th January 1873.

No. 201.—Captain B. Blood, R. E., Superintendent of Park and Field Train Sappers and Miners, Bengal, passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindoostanee on the 7th September 1872.

The 19th March 1873.

No. 189.—Mr. J. M. Hardy, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to His Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

No. 190.—The following Prospectus of the Military Engineer Class of the Thomason Civil Engineering College for 1873, is published for general information :—

(*Notifications by the Governor General in Council, No.* 585 *of* 24*th September* 1852, *No.* 668 *of* 22*nd June* 1860, *and No.* 84 *of* 5*th May* 1871, *G. O. C. C.,* 12*th November* 1853, 1*st February* 1855, *and No.* 206 *of* 5*th August* 1872.)

European Commissioned Officers of the Army, under the rank of Captain, are permitted to study at the Thomason College at Roorkee, on the following terms :—

1. The candidate for admission must be well acquainted with his military duties as certified by his Commanding Officer, and must be of such standing as will, at the close of his college course, render him eligible for employment in the Public Works Department.

2. His application is to be addressed through the Commanding Officer to the Principal of the College, who will arrange for the examination of the candidate, and in the event of his passing will forward his application for the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

3. The test of admission to the College will be by an examination in Mathematics to the following extent :—

Mathematics (300).

Arithmetic (60).

The whole Algebra (70).

Including Quadratic Equations, Proportions, Permutations and Progression, the Binomial Theorem.

Geometry (60).

Euclid, Books I, II, III, IV, VI and XI to Proposition 21.

Plane Trigonometry and Logarithms (60.)

Mechanics (50).

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one Plane the Mechanical Powers, the Centre of Gravity.

Officers of the Royal Artillery will not be required to pass this Entrance examination.

4. The candidate is required, moreover, before entering the College, to pass in Hindustani by the Lower Standard, under Government Order No. 734, dated 9th September 1864.

5. Officers of the Army Staff and Regimental Staff Officers are not eligible to join the Roorkee College for the purpose of studying there, unless they relinquish their staff appointments.

6. No Officer on probation with a native regiment can join the Roorkee College during his period of probation.

7. No Officer, after passing through the College, can enter the Public Works Department, unless qualified for the Staff Corps, and the time passed at Roorkee is not considered as probationary for the Staff Corps; but passing the College course gives no claim to employment in the Public Works Department.

8. Applications should be forwarded before the 1st September, so as to permit of the candidate's joining the College on 1st November following, after leave formally granted in General Orders.

9. The duration of the first permission to study at the College will be from the 1st November till 1st October of the ensuing year; but if the progress of the student is satisfactory, the Principal will be at liberty to forward a recommendation to head-quarters at the close of the first session, that the student should be allowed to resume his studies during the following session.

10. The Principal of the College may at any time recommend through local Government to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that an Officer be ordered to rejoin his regiment.

11. Officers who obtain permission to study at this College will be considered "absent on duty," and will be so reported in the Regimental Returns.

12. Officers coming to and returning from Roorkee are not entitled to travelling allowance.

13. Officers studying at Roorkee under these rules will be required to pay (10) ten rupees a month as a College fee.

14. Quarters are provided for those students of this class who may wish to avail themselves of the same in the College bungalows, at a rent of Rs. 12-8 per mensem, each bungalow accommodating two students.

Calcutta, the 21st March 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts on account of the estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers, as specified in the Statement published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice :—

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's British Military Service from 14th to 20th March 1873.

Date of deposit	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps	General Number	Date of Decease	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates	Amount of donation batta due to Estates	Total unclaimed amount deposited	How disposed of: Amount paid in India	Amount retained in India	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees	Equivalent in Sterling	Rate of Exchange
							Rs A P		Rs. A P					
	Commissioned Officers.													
17th Mar. 1873	Ralph Thomason Ommanney (*a*)	Lieutenant	107th Foot	...	22nd Oct 1872	Intestate	836 4 0	...	836 4 0					
19th " "	Charles Harman Baines (*b*)	Lieutenant	5th Lancers	...	16th Sept "	..	2,552 0 2	.	2,552 0 2					
						TOTAL	3,388 4 2	.	3,388 4 2					

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*—Mother, Mrs L. Ommanney, care of Messrs Cox & Co, 2, Craig's Court, London
(*b*) *Next-of-kin*—Father, William Baines, Esq, 26. Portland Place, London

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 21st March 1873.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 14th to the 20th March 1873 :—

CORPS.	RANK AND NAME.	DATE OF DECEASE.	PLACE OF DECEASE.	TESTATE OR INTESTATE.	REMARKS.
41st Foot ...	Lieutenant C. Ward ...	Mar. 11, 1873	Mooltan.		
Ordnance Dept. ...	Conductor D. Desmond ...	Ditto ...	Benares ...	Testate.	

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 15th March 1873.

No. 181.—Mr. A. B. Byrne, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Hyderabad, is allowed leave to Europe on medical certificate for two years under Section III, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 21st February 1873.

No. 182.—Mr. W. B. Farr, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India at Lahore, is granted six months' leave on private affairs under Section V, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, also preparatory leave for one month under Section X, from the 12th April next, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 17th March 1873.

No. 183.—The following persons are appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department in the grades specified, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway :—

Mr. E. Behrmann, as Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 26th January 1873.
Mr. J. Mackenzie, as Supervisor, 2nd Grade, with effect from 13th February 1873.
Mr. A. A. Ramsay, as Overseer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 1st January 1873.

The 18th March 1873.

No. 185.—Mr. S. Brock, Controller of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is allowed two years' furlough to Europe on medical certificate under Section III of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 15th April next or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. T. Moss, Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Controller, Public Works Accounts at Madras, with the rank of Controller, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, *vice* Mr. Brock.

Mr. W. R. Newman, Deputy Controller, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, with the rank of Controller, 2nd Class, 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. Moss.

Captain A. J. Filgate, R. E., Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, and *ex-officio* Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, with the rank of Controller, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, will hold the officiating rank of Controller, 1st Class, from date of Mr. Brock's departure.

No. 186.—Baboo Radhica Pershad Mookerjee, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Military Works Branch to Bengal.

No. 187.—Mr. P. deL. Lennox, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley Railway, is reduced to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 188.—Captain C. A. Sim, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is granted one month's preparatory leave from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 19th March 1873.

No. 189.—Mr. J. M. Hardy, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to His Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

No. 190.—The following Prospectus of the Military Engineer Class of the Thomason Civil Engineering College for 1873, is published for general information :—

(*Notifications by the Governor General in Council, No.* 585 *of* 24*th September* 1852, *No.* 668 *of* 22*nd June* 1860, *and No.* 84 *of* 5*th May* 1871, *G. O. C. C.,* 12*th November* 1853, 1*st February* 1855, *and No.* 206 *of* 5*th August* 1872.)

European Commissioned Officers of the Army, under the rank of Captain, are permitted to study at the Thomason College at Roorkee, on the following terms:—

1. The candidate for admission must be well acquainted with his military duties as certified by his Commanding Officer, and must be of such standing as will, at the close of his college course, render him eligible for employment in the Public Works Department.

2. His application is to be addressed through the Commanding Officer to the Principal of the College, who will arrange for the examination of the candidate, and in the event of his passing will forward his application for the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

3. The test of admission to the College will be by an examination in Mathematics to the following extent :—

Mathematics (300).

Arithmetic (60).

The whole Algebra (70).

Including Quadratic Equations, Proportions, Permutations and Progression, the Binomial Theorem.

Geometry (60).

Euclid, Books I, II, III, IV, VI and XI to Proposition 21.

Plane Trigonometry and Logarithms (60.)

Mechanics (50).

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one Plane the Mechanical Powers, the Centre of Gravity.

Officers of the Royal Artillery will not be required to pass this Entrance examination.

4. The candidate is required, moreover, before entering the College, to pass in Hindustani by the Lower Standard, under Government Order No. 734, dated 9th September 1864.

5. Officers of the Army Staff and Regimental Staff Officers are not eligible to join the Roorkee College for the purpose of studying there, unless they relinquish their staff appointments.

6. No Officer on probation with a native regiment can join the Roorkee College during his period of probation.

7. No Officer, after passing through the College, can enter the Public Works Department, unless qualified for the Staff Corps, and the time passed at Roorkee is not considered as probationary for the Staff Corps; but passing the College course gives no claim to employment in the Public Works Department.

8. Applications should be forwarded before the 1st September, so as to permit of the candidate's joining the College on 1st November following, after leave formally granted in General Orders.

9. The duration of the first permission to study at the College will be from the 1st November till 1st October of the ensuing year; but if the progress of the student is satisfactory, the Principal will be at liberty to forward a recommendation to head-quarters at the close of the first session, that the student should be allowed to resume his studies during the following session.

10. The Principal of the College may at any time recommend through local Government to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that an Officer be ordered to rejoin his regiment.

11. Officers who obtain permission to study at this College will be considered "absent on duty," and will be so reported in the Regimental Returns.

12. Officers coming to and returning from Roorkee are not entitled to travelling allowance.

13. Officers studying at Roorkee under these rules will be required to pay (10) ten rupees a month as a College fee.

14. Quarters are provided for those students of this class who may wish to avail themselves of the same in the College bungalows, at a rent of Rs. 12-8 per mensem, each bungalow accommodating two students.

15. Such Officers as may qualify themselves in Surveying and Civil Engineering, respectively, shall be distinguished in the Army Official List and Monthly Returns of their Corps, by having the letters, "Sur." and "C. Eng." prefixed to their names; and the letters "T. C." will be inserted opposite the names of such Officers as may pass the prescribed test of qualification as Assistant Engineers at this College.

16. A Government Prize of 1,000 Rupees is given to every officer who shall obtain not less than 2,000 marks in the tabular result of the session.

17. The course of study is for two sessions, and those Officers who may qualify will receive certificates as Assistant Engineers. Appointments in the Public Works Department are not guaranteed; although as a general rule they are granted to all who may qualify, but the holders thereof will be required to enter the Staff Corps. Officers usually enter the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers of the 2nd Grade. It is, however, to be clearly understood that Officers availing themselves of the benefits of the Institution must not consider that the completion of the course of study there, gives them any *claim* on the Government for employment in the Public Works Department, or other Civil Departments under the Government of India.

18. The College certificates are recognized by the Surveyor General as qualifying for admission to the Survey Department.

19. The annual examination commences on the 15th August, and the session closes on the 31st of that month.

Full particulars of the course of the study in all classes, with copies of the examination papers (entrance, monthly and final) of the past year, are given in the "Roorkee College Calendar," which can be obtained on application. (Price Rs. 4, with postage.)

No. 191.—Serjeant T. W. Smith, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, is remanded to military duty.

No. 192.—Mr. J. C. Morris is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 1st Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 193.—Mr. J. Steel, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State leave for six months on medical certificate, in further extension of the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notifications No. 545, dated 7th October 1872, and No. 189, dated 4th May 1871.

No. 194.—Mr. F. Moore, Deputy Controller, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Auditor of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Accounts during Mr. Macdonald's absence on privilege leave

Mr. H. J. R. DeSalis is appointed an Assistant Controller of the 2nd Grade, and to officiate as Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India in Calcutta, *vice* Mr. Bayly.

No. 195.—Mr. W. G. Bayly, B. A., Assistant Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Lahore during the absence of Mr. Farr, or until further orders.

The 20th March 1873.

No. 196.—Shew Churn Sing, Sub-Overseer, 1st Grade, Oudh, is promoted to the Upper Subordinate Establishment as an Overseer, 2nd Grade, and posted to that province.

No. 197.—Mr. J. S. Thorpe, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, resumed charge of his duties from Mr. W. G. L. Cotton on the forenoon of the 20th instant.

Mr. D. Scott, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, availed himself of the preparatory leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 107, dated 11th February 1873, on the forenoon of the 20th instant.

Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, will continue to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department as a temporary arrangement, *vice* Scott.

No. 198.—Mr. W. G. L. Cotton, Officiating Assistant Secretary, officiated as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department from 1st to 11th March, both days inclusive.

The 21st March 1873.

No. 199.—Mr. C. Blair, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is granted two years' furlough under Section 7 of the Civil Leave Code; also 15 days' subsidiary leave from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 200.—Mr. O. H. Clark, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Mysore, is permitted to retire on pension with effect from the 21st December, instead of 21st September 1872, as stated in Public Works Department Notification No. 21 of the 11th January 1873.

No. 201.—Captain B. Blood, R. E., Superintendent of Park and Field Train Sappers and Miners, Bengal, passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindoostanee on the 7th September 1872.

No. 202.—Mr. J. Walker is appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 2nd Grade, and to officiate as Assistant Controller, Bengal, during the absence of Mr. Moore, or until further orders.

No. 203.—Mr. C. D. Berrill is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Supervisor of the 2nd Grade, with effect from 1st current, and posted to Hyderabad.

No. 204.—Captain J. P. Westmoreland, R. E., Controller of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 24th April next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 205.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following alterations in the designations of the under-mentioned Divisions of Military Works :—

The *Dugshaie* Division in the 4th Circle will in future be styled the *Kussowlie* Division.

The *Upper Sirhind* Division in the 8th Circle will in future be styled the *Dugshaie* Division.

TELEGRAPH.

The 17*th March* 1873.

No. 184.—Mr. C. T. Smyth, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is granted three months' sick leave from the 7th December 1872, under Section 7 A of the Civil Leave Code. This cancels the two months' privilege leave granted to him from the above date by the Director General of Telegraphs.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1872.

Commencing with the present number, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta every Saturday, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be addressed to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*. To all subscribers, therefore, who shall not have paid in advance for 1873 by the 31st December next, the *Gazette* will be discontinued.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th March 1873.

No. 19.—Baboo Baroda Pershad Bose, Engineer Apprentice, Barrackpore Division, 1st Circle, Military Works, is granted one month's leave on medical certificate, with effect from 1st February 1873.

The 14th March 1873.

No. 20.—Mr. C. H. Berry, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, appointed to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 160, dated 7th March 1873, is posted to the 1st Circle, Military Works.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

6th Circle.

Allahabad, the 13th March 1873.

No. 5.—Conductor A. Connell, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Nowgong Division, Military Works, availed himself of one month's privilege leave sanctioned in Notification No. 4 of 24th February 1873 on the 4th of March 1873.

The 18th March 1873.

No. 6.—Captain A. T. Fraser, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, posted to this Circle in Chief Engineer, Military Works, No. 132C of 5th March 1873, reported his arrival at Allahabad on the forenoon of 13th March 1873.

G. P. deP. FALCONNET, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 6th Circle, Military Works.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1873.

No. 27.—Mr. G. J. Moberly, a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st March 1873.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 5th March 1873.

No. 64.—In this Office Notification No. 18 of 16th January 1873, for 6 weeks, read 1½ months.

No. 65.—Kirparam, Overseer, 3rd Grade, was transferred from the Indus Bridge Survey Division to the Sehwan Division, Lower Scinde District, with effect from the 16th January.

The 8th March 1873.

No. 66.—Baboo Piari Mohun Hur, Accountant, 4th Grade, transferred to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 106, dated 11th February 1873, reported his arrival to the Deputy Controller at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 5th instant, and is posted to the Sutlej Bridge Division, *vice* Mr. G. Humphreys, Accountant, 4th Grade, granted one month's sick leave.

The 10th March 1873.

No. 68.—Mr. W. Nelson, appointed an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and posted to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 151 of 1st March 1873, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 12th instant, and is posted to the Larkhana Division of the Upper Scinde District.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 12th March 1873.

No. 79*E.*—With reference to G. O. No. 163 E. R., dated 8th March 1873, Mr. Tait is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Delhi Division, Delhi District of Rajpootana (State) Railway during the absence of Mr. E. J. Martin on furlough or until further orders.

Mr. Tait received charge of the Division from Mr. Martin on the 8th March 1873.

F. S. STANTON, *Major, R. E.,*
Superintending Engineer,
Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Agra, the 17th March 1873.

No. 184*E.*—Baboo Rakhal Dass Roy, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Bhurtpore Division to the Jeypore Division, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, for the benefit of the public service.

W. C. FURNIVALL,
Supdg. Engineer, Agra District,
Rajpootana (State) Railway.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 5th March 1873.

Wanted a few good Draftsmen. Send applications with specimens, terms, references, and copies, not originals, of testimonials to

JAMES COLLET,
Supdg. Engr., W. Rajpootana Railway Survey.

NEEMUCH (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Mundesor, the 12th March 1873.

No. 31.—Mr. W. Henderson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, made over, and Captain A. E. Downing, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, received charge of the Oojein Division, Neemuch (State) Railway, on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

Camp Dalouda, the 13th March 1873.

No. 32.—The following named Officers, transferred to the Western Rajpootana Railway Survey, by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 165, dated 7th March 1873, reported their departure on the dates mentioned:—

Mr. W. Henderson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade,—3rd March 1873.
Mr. A. Thuey, temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—4th March 1873.

J. IMBRIE MILLER,
Supdg. Engr., Neemuch (State) Railway.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 8th March 1873.

No. 21.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 104, dated 10th February 1873, placing the services of Lieutenant J. Hare, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, at the disposal of the Military Department, this Officer left the Jhelum Bridge Division of the Rawulpindee District, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, on the afternoon of the 25th February 1873.

No. 22.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 126, dated 20th February 1873, appointing Mr. T. L. Tanner an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and posting him to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, this Officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of the 3rd March 1873. Mr. Tanner is posted to the Ravee Bridge Division.

No. 23.—Mr. J. Patterson, Locomotive Fitter, Ravee Bridge Division, is allowed sick leave from 1st to 3rd December 1872.

No. 24.—Mr. P. Bradley, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred, for the benefit of the public service, from the Jhelum Bridge Division of the Rawulpindee District to the Chenab Section.

No. 25.—Subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, the resignation of his appointment by Mr. J. McCluskey, temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is accepted, with effect from 1st February 1873.

No. 26.—Subject to confirmation by the Government of India, Mirza Tabir Hossein is appointed an Overseer of the 1st Grade, with effect from 17th February 1873, and is posted to the Chenab Section.

No. 27.—With reference to *Gazette of India* Notification No. 19, dated 1st March 1873, Mr. W. Foster, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, left the Ravee Bridge Division on the forenoon of the 15th February 1873.

The 15th March 1873.

No. 28.—Baboo Hurrish Chunder Paul, Overseer, 1st Grade, Chenab Section, is allowed privilege leave from the 2nd to the 30th August 1872, both days inclusive. This cancels the *Gazette of India* (Part II.) Notification No. 66, dated 29th August 1872.

No. 29.—With reference to *Gazette of India* (Part II.) Notification No. 111, dated 14th December 1872, transferring Sub-Conductor M. Johnstone from the Chenab Section to the Bukralla Division, this subordinate left the former on the 10th February 1873, and joined the latter on the afternoon of the 13th February 1873.

No. 30.—The services of Mr. J. McCullum, Locomotive Foreman, having been placed at the disposal of the Rajpootana (State) Railway by the Government, this subordinate left the Ravee Bridge Division on the forenoon of the 28th September last.

A. GRANT,
Offg. Chief Engr., P. N. (S.) Railway.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1873.

Baboo Tincowry Mookerjee, 2nd Class Accountant, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in Notification dated the 21st ultimo, from the morning of the 20th March 1873.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut. Colonel, R. E.,*
Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Railways.

Notice.

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of the following material for the Sutlej Bridge, Indus Valley (State) Railway:—

30,000 (thirty thousand) maunds of Sukkur Lime Stone.

30,000 (thirty thousand) maunds of Lime Stone from the neighbourhood of Pindadun-Khan.

30,000 (thirty thousand) maunds of Jhund or Keekur Charcoal.

The deliveries from each direction to be made at the minimum rate of 5,000 (five thousand) maunds monthly, commencing with the month of July, so that the whole shall be delivered by the end of December 1873.

The charcoal also to be delivered in six monthly quotas of 5,000 (five thousand) maunds each.

Distinct tenders should be made for each of the three above operations, and an earnest deposit of Rs. 500 to be lodged with each tender, which will be returned to those whose tenders are not accepted.

A deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from all payments in addition to the deposit of Rs. 500, and the sum thus accumulated will remain in the hands of Government until the contracts are completed, when it will be repaid to the contractor.

The two lime stone contracts will not be given to one individual, but the charcoal supply and one lime stone contract may be obtained by the same contractor.

Sealed tenders will be received up to and on the 31st March 1873, and will be opened, in the presence of those who may wish to attend, at noon on the 1st day of April 1873.

The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Further information may be obtained on application to the undersigned at Adamwahan.

R. HEENAN,
Superintendent of Works, Sutlej Bridge.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th March 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...			2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...			15,03,531	8	9
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,19,70,299	1 3	4,22,22,810	8	4
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	2,02,52,511	7 1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches			2,54,84,091	12	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.			3,21,533	12	8
Sundries			5,52,612	3	7
TOTAL ...			9,20,84,579	13	7

ASSETS.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A.	P
Government Securities ...			1,38,57,668	0	2
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches			63,05,001	6	11
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches			48,14,684	15	5
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...			1,95,18,952	10	11
Dead Stock			11,53,230	3	10
Stamps			14,917	4	0
Balances with other Banks ...			21,17,508	13	11
Sundries			2,41,011	0	6
Bullion			10,31,902	5	8
			4,90,54,876	12	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,08,54,963	11 2	4,30,29,703	0	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches...	3,21,74,739	5 6			
TOTAL .			9,20,84,579	13	7

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 20th March 1873.

F. A. GILLAM,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March 1873.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR			TOTAL AMOUNT.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1856-57.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.		5 years. Repayable June 1872.	10 years. Repayable June 1877.	15 years. Repayable June 1882.	
Balance of 28th February 1873 ...	54,100	27,840	2,880	19,88,800	37,90,400	1,44,90,400	1,18,59,000	1,18,22,500	14,500	38,64,200	3,55,000	3,17,20,500	4,39,71,400	2,000	35,39,000	31,99,000	13,07,01,520
Add—																	
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th March 1873	...	...	...	...	1,200	1,16,200	59,800	56,000	...	45,200	...	12,000	54,000	...	...	...	3,44,400
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th March 1873	...	...	...	...	...	5,500	1,000	...	...	...	...	90,500	500	...	...	...	97,500
							Amount transferred @		London	14,500							14,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March 1873	...	...	...	...	4,100	13,200	30,500	63,700	...	31,400	1,000	2,28,500	70,000	...	...	...	4,42,400
TOTAL ...	54,100	27,840	2,880	19,88,800	37,95,700	1,46,25,300	1,19,50,300	1,19,42,200	14,500	39,55,300	3,56,000	3,20,51,500	4,40,95,900	2,000	35,39,000	31,99,000	13,16,00,320
Deduct—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	4,100	3,91,900	96,800	2,09,000	14,500	...	...	1,99,000	62,700	2,000	...	...	9,80,000
Balance on 15th March 1873	54,100	27,840	2,880	19,88,800	37,91,600	1,42,33,400	1,18,53,500	1,17,33,200	...	39,55,300	3,56,000	3,18,52,500	4,40,33,200	...	35,39,000	31,99,000	13,06,20,320

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Jan. 1873 enfaced from India, 1,659 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 1,649 lakhs.

„ 16th Jan. 1873 to 30th „	„	„	„	6	„	„	„ 39 „
„ 1st Feb. „ to 15th Feb.	„	„	„	12	„	„	„ 7 „
„ 16th Feb. „ to 28th Feb.	„	„	„	3	„	„	„ 3 „
„ 1st Mar. „ to 15th Mar.	„	„	„	8	„	„	„ 9 „
				1,688	„		1,707 „
							1,688 „
						Balance against London	... 19 „

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE;
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 18*th March* 1873.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1873.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's establishment:—

Mr. A. M. Lindsay, lately appointed Acting Agent at Dacca, to be Acting Agent at Nagpore Branch, in room of Mr. W. Neill, transferred to Jubbulpore.

Mr. David Fraser, presently Acting Agent at Jubbulpore Branch, to be Acting Agent at Dacca.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the week ending 20th March 1873.

PROVINCE.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount.	WITHDRAWALS. No.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount, Principal.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount, Interest.	BALANCE.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	50	70	5,208 0 10	33	3,893 13 3	20 5 2	3,39,723 10 1
N.-W. Provinces ...	13	15	1,554 12 6	5	260 11 0	1 11 0	1,00,492 14 8
Punjab	15	32	6,991 14 0	2	115 10 0	3 7 0	84,460 0 1
Oude	12	12	1,274 0 0	7	1,588 9 6	16 12 1	58,553 4 3
Central Provinces ...	5	7	907 0 0	2	100 0 0	...	54,578 5 5
British Burmah ...	10	17	476 0 0	2	284 0 0	...	32,242 3 8
Berar	2	3	115 11 3	1	20 0 0	...	19,947 10 5
India	3	2	256 7 8	...	..		31,474 15 0
TOTAL ...	110	158	16,783 14 3	52	6,262 11 9	42 3 3	7,21,472 15 7

CALCUTTA,
The 20th March 1873.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION. Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 10th, 1873 ...	...	...	157	65,921	34,41,487
„ 11th, „ ...	...	...	157	66,013	34,41,487
„ 12th, „ ...	...	...	157	66,242	34,41,487
„ 13th, „ ...	10,000	...	10,157	59,629	34,41,487
„ 14th, „ ...	Holiday.	...	...	..	
„ 15th, „ ...	...	...	10,157	59,839	34,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 17th March 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Mint Master.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

LAHORE CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
18 ...	E/1 32727 ...	50 ...	Lackmanjee, Coffee Shop-keeper, Attock.
	E/1 32728 ...	50 ...	
21 ...	E/1 29636 ...	50 ...	The Secretary, R. C. Institution, Agra.
24 ...	E/5 38668 ...	20 ...	Major R. M. Sewell, Rohtuk.
30 ...	A/13 70193 ...	50 ...	Fazul Hosain, Merchant, Lahore.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
LAHORE,
The 15th March 1873.

E. SIMPSON BYRNE,
Deputy Accountant General.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note partially lost or destroyed.		
484 ...	$\frac{B}{81}$69485 ...	Rs. 10 ...	M. Ramasawmy Jyer, Local Fund Clerk, Trichinopoly.

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 10*th March* 1873.

H. BIGGS,
Offg. Asst. to the Accountant General.

CALICUT CIRCLE.

NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note partially lost or destroyed.	
$\frac{J}{7}$ 01971 ...	Rs. 5 ...	Banselal Oher Chund, Rai Bahadur, of Kamptee.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
CALICUT,
The 13*th March* 1873.

W. G. UNDERWOOD,
Asst., for Depy. Collector in Charge of Paper Currency.

COCONADA CIRCLE.

NO. OF NOTE.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Note partially lost or destroyed.	
$\frac{I}{6}$ 05609 ...	Rs. 10	Danavada Vencatanarainah of Ellore.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
COCONADA,
The 12*th March* 1873.

H. RICHARDSON, *Deputy Collector,*
In charge of Paper Currency.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
1872-73.		Rs.	
127 ...	$\frac{C}{74}$76462 ...	10 ...	D. B. Lindsay, Esq., Chemist, Jubbulpore.
131 ...	$\frac{C}{87}$98809 ...	20 ...	John Carton, Esq., Telegraph Master, Khundwa.
	$\frac{C}{73}$06664 ...	20 ...	
	$\frac{C}{85}$48276 ...	10 ...	
132 ...	$\frac{C}{75}$05255 ...	10 ...	Mr. William Gordon, Head Clerk, Adawlut, Sattara.
	$\frac{C}{85}$58258 ...	10 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
BOMBAY,
The 12*th March* 1873.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th March 1873.

All letters intended for Jedda, Mecca, or other places in West Arabia should be prepaid as far as Suez, *i. e.*, at the rate of six annas per half ounce. Such letters will be forwarded from Suez by the Turkish post or such other means of conveyance as may offer the best prospect of speedy delivery.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK.

UMBALLA AND KALKA ROAD.

The 15*th March* 1873.

From the 1st April to the 31st of May 1873, arrangements have been made for booking Express Passenger Dâks from Umballa to Kalka, at the Calcutta Post Office,* under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta.

* Post Master's room, east verandah, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

It is expected that about twelve Express Dâks can be supplied daily, and the charge per dâk will be Rs. 30.

From the 1st April, two ordinary vans carrying mails will leave the Umballa Post Office, one in the morning at or about 6 A. M., and the other in the evening at or about 6 P. M. In each of these vans, four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit) at a charge of Rs. 6 per seat.

F. R. HOGG,

Offg. Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.

N. B.—For conditions respecting the booking of dâks in Calcutta, see paragraph 11 of the Rules.

The 21*st March* 1873.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca and Singapore, for transmission per Steamer *Himalaya*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 23rd March, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo and Sandoway, for transmission per Steamer *Penang*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 23rd March, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Bagdad and Bussorah, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 24th March, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore and Bombay, for transmission per Steamer *Assyria*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 26th March, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *China*, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 26th March, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Scotia*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 31st March, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 28th March 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 27th.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

Overland parcel post will be received daily at 5 P. M. for transmission per Mail Steamer from Bombay.

The 18th March 1873.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending the 15th March 1873.

Abreo, Mrs. S.
Allan, H. J.
Anderson, J. A.
Baillie, Mrs. E.
Balthasar, G.
Barker, Mrs.
Bell, J. S.
Bontein, Mrs. B.
Botelho, Mrs. M. C.
Branchis, Miss J. M.
Broadhead, E. H.
Browne, Rev. R.
Burrage, Mrs.
Carapiet, Mrs. M. A.
C. K. Moonshee and Co.
Colley, J.
Cramford, Mrs. J.
Croome, P.
David, Miss.
D'Costa, M.
Dew, Rev. C. W.
Dwarka Nath Mitter.
Elderton, Lt.-Col.
Ellis, Mrs.
Fanthome, R. D.
Forbes, J. C. M.
Fraser, A. B.
Gasper, Mrs. B.
Gomes, Mrs. C.
Goodwin, Mrs.
Gray, J. J.
Greig, W.
Heberlet, C. H.
Hem Chunder Kerr.
Holmes, C.
Johnstone, A.
Johnstone, Mrs.
Jones, D.
Joseph, O. W.
Kemble, Miss T. J.
Khetter Mohun Mitter.
Landgren, A. W.
McDiarmid, Lt. N. C.
Marrend, J.
McQuis, Rev. M.
Monkman, J. W.
Neaves, G.
Nicholson, Dr.
Pearson, Miss.
Pereira, L. A.
Peterson, J.
Pittod, A.
Powell, B. H. B.
Prince Mahomed Fukeeruddeen.
Rago, M. F.
Rajendro Kishore Roy.
Rose, J.
Sandeman, Mrs. H. A.
Sills, F.
Smith, Rev. W. O'Brien.
Strange, Col.
Stretton, Mrs. W. G.
Umbika Churn Chuckerbutty.
Wace, W.
Wallson, W.
W. C. Sircar.
Williams, J.
Williamson, Mrs. C.
Wright, Mrs. G.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Aborn, Mr.
Actual.
Caldicott Brothers and Co.
Cooper, B. G.
D. C. Dass and Co.
Dixon, Miss M.
Gray, A.
Harrison, Mrs. A. M.
Lane, J. A.
Macdonald, Capt. G. V.
Nulty, Mrs.
Thomson, W.

The under-mentioned letters are detained in the Unclaimed Department of this Office for the prepayment of postage :—

	Address.	*Station.*	*Deficient Postage.* Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Mr. John Cumming	... Melbourne	... 0	0	8
2.	Mrs. Harvey	... Ditto	... 0	0	8
3.	Miss Alice Harvey	... Ditto	... 0	0	8
4.	Mr. G. Elliot	... Ditto	... 0	0	8
5.	F. H. Burne, Esq.	.. Sydney	... 0	0	8
6.	Mr. James Drever	... Victoria, Australia	... 0	0	8

E. A. ROUSSAC,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

Notice.

I have established myself as Merchant and Agent in Calcutta.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,
3, MANGOE LANE.

H. REINHOLD.

SWEDISH-NORWEGIAN CONSULATE,
3, MANGOE LANE.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE,
3, MANGOE LANE.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Notice.

The Government Promissory Note No. 2061 of 9768 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60 for Rs. 1,600 originally standing in the name of Nilmoney Mitter and last blank endorsed by the said Nilmoney Mitter. Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon has been stopped in the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application made to the Bank for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favor of Praunkissen Dey.

CALCUTTA,
The 11*th March* 1873.

PRAUNKISSEN DEY.

Stolen.

The following Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. Loan standing in the name of Brojogobind Shaw :—

No. 8475 of 17794 of 1842-43 for Rs. 500.
„ 11380 of 17794 of 1842-43 for „ 700.

SWINHOE, LAW & CO.

Destroyed by White Ants.

Government Promissory Note No. 004327 of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 1872 for Rs. 500 in my name.

CALCUTTA,
The 14*th March* 1873.

DENOBUNDHOO BHADOORY.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

appeal within such period, that is to say, within sixty days if the appeal lie to the Court of a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner, and within ninety days if the appeal lie to the Chief Court.

The period shall be reckoned from and exclusive of the day on which the judgment and decree appealed against was pronounced and also exclusive of such time as may be requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgment and decree from which the appeal is made.

Confirmation of decision of lower Court.

7. When a memorandum of appeal, or an application for the admission of a special appeal, has been registered, the Appellate Court may, if it sees fit, after fixing a time for hearing the appellant or his pleader, and hearing him accordingly if he appears at such time, confirm the decision of the lower Court, without sending intimation of the appeal to such Court and without issuing notice to the respondent.

Chief Court may remove appeals.

8. The Chief Court of the Panjáb may, whenever it thinks proper to do so, either on the agreement of the parties to that effect or for purposes of justice, remove and try any appeal falling within the jurisdiction of any Court subject to its superintendence.

Review of judgment.

9. Any person considering himself aggrieved by a decree of a Court of original jurisdiction from which no appeal shall have been preferred to a superior Court,

or by a decree of a District or Divisional Court from which no regular or special appeal shall have been admitted by the Chief Court,

or by a decree of the Chief Court from which either no appeal may have been preferred to Her Majesty in Council, or, an appeal having been preferred, no proceedings in the suit have been transmitted to Her Majesty in Council;

and who, from the discovery of new matter or evidence which was not within his knowledge, or could not have been adduced by him, at the time when such decree was passed, or from any other good or sufficient reason, may be desirous of obtaining a review of the judgment passed against him,

may apply for a review of judgment by the Civil Court which passed the decree, or by any Court to which the business of the former Court has been transferred.

Judgments of Civil Courts subject to revision only as provided by Act.

10. Except as hereinbefore provided, the judgments of the Civil Courts established in conformity with the said Acts and with Act No. III of 1868 *(to authorize the Local Government of the Panjáb to invest any person with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár)* shall not be subject to revision.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th March 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in three weeks:

It was also ordered in Council that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, be published in English and in Burmese in the *British Burma Gazette*:—

No. 5 OF 1873.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Timber floated down the rivers of British Burma.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Burma Timber Duties Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends only to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Duty on timber.

2. On all timber floated down any of the rivers of British Burma, a duty shall be levied, in such manner, at such places, and to such extent as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time prescribes by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*.

Provided that, if the duty is directed to be levied on each log of the said timber, it shall not exceed two rupees twelve annas per log of five feet in girth and upwards, and one rupee six annas per log of less than five feet in girth.

Provided also, that if the duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, it shall not exceed eight per cent. on the value.

Power to fix value for assessment of duty.

3. In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Chief Commissioner may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix, by like notification, the value on which the duty shall be assessed.

Rules for timber floated.

4. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules as to the time and manner of floating timber down any of the rivers of British Burma; and prescribe what descriptions of timber may lawfully be floated, and what descriptions of timber may not lawfully be floated, down any such river. And all timber found floating contrary to such rules may be confiscated.

Legalization of prior levy of duties.

5. All duties heretofore levied on timber floated down any of the said rivers, shall be deemed to have been levied in accordance with law.

Indemnity.

And all officers and other persons are hereby indemnified for anything done before the passing of this Act, which might lawfully have been done if this Act had been in force; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such officer or other person in respect of anything so done.

Enactments repealed.

6. The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Act XXX of 1854.	An Act to provide for the levy of Duties of Customs in the Arracan, Pegu, Martaban, and Tenasserim Provinces.	Sections one, seven, eight and twelve. Sections four and six, so far as they relate to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma.
Act IV of 1863.	An Act to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burma.	The whole Act so far as it relates to duty on such timber.
Act VII of 1869.	An Act to give validity to certain Rules relating to Forests in British Burma.	The whole Act so far as it gives validity to rules relating to duty on such timber.
	The Rules for the better management and preservation of the Government forests of British Burma, dated the 2nd August 1865.	So far as they relate to duty on such timber.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill is to authorize the levy of *ad valorem* duties on timber floated down the rivers of British Burma. The opportunity has been taken to consolidate the law on the subject of such timber, which law is now contained in three Acts, and in certain Rules legalized by Act VII of 1869.

A. HOBHOUSE.

CALCUTTA, *28th January* 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th March 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:

It was also ordered in Council that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, be published in English, Marháthí and Hindí in the *Central Provinces Gazette*:—

No. 6 OF 1873.

A Bill to extend the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, *to the Central Provinces.*

Preamble.

FOR the purpose of extending the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, to the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Extension of Act IV of 1873 to Central Provinces.

1. The said Act shall extend to the Central Provinces, but subject to the following modifications, that is to say—

(*a.*) The title and preamble, section one, paragraph one, and section two, shall be read as if, after the word 'Panjáb,' the words "and Central Provinces" were inserted.

(*b.*) Section one, paragraph two, shall be read as if, for the words "under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb," the words "respectively under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb, and the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces," were substituted.

(*c.*) In sections four, five, six and seven, after the words "*Panjáb Gazette*" (wherever they occur), the words "or *Central Provinces Gazette*, as the case may be," shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under section 21 of the Panjáb Municipal Act (XV of 1867), that Act was at various times extended to several towns in the Central Provinces for five years from the date of each extension. Act IV of 1873, which replaces Act XV of 1867 in the Panjáb, has been made exclusively applicable to that Province, and thus there will soon be no Act under which municipal rates or taxes can be raised or expended in any town of the Central Provinces. It is therefore necessary to pass an Act to supply a fresh legal basis on which the action of Municipal Committees may rest. As the Panjáb Act of 1867 has hitherto served for the Central Provinces, and has been found to work well, it is considered best to extend to those Provinces the new Panjáb Act, which is a modification of the former one.

CALCUTTA, *26th February* 1873.

A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th March 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a fortnight:

It was also ordered in Council that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, be published in English, Urdú and Hindí in the *North-Western Provinces Gazette*:—

No. 7 OF 1873.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Village Police in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Village Police in the North-Western Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Village Police (North-Western Provinces) Act, 1873:"

It extends only to the territories under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Commencement.

2. So much of section twenty-one of Bengal Regulation XX of 1817 as relates to the Village Watchmen of the North-Western Provinces, and sections eighteen, nineteen and twenty of Act No. III of 1869, are hereby repealed.

Repeal of enactments.

3. The nomination to the post of Village Policeman shall be made by the zamíndár of the village, or, where there are more zamíndárs than one by the lambardár as their representative, and where there are more lambardárs than one, the opinion of the majority (unless there is some special provision to the contrary in the village administration paper) shall prevail.

Right of nomination of Village Policemen.

4. Every person authorized to nominate a person to the office of Village Policeman shall, within fifteen days after the occurrence of a vacancy in the office, nominate a proper person to the vacant post, and communicate the nomination to the Magistrate of the District.

Obligation to nominate.

5. The person so nominated shall, after due enquiry into his age, character and ability, be appointed or rejected by such Magistrate at his discretion, or by some officer authorized in that behalf.

Discretion to appoint or reject nominee.

6—(*a*.) In default of such nomination within the said fifteen days, the Magistrate of the District shall appoint such person as he thinks fit to the vacancy.

Power to Magistrate to appoint.

(*b*.) If the nomination has been made within the said fifteen days, but the nominee is rejected, the person authorized to nominate a person to the office of Village Policeman, shall within fifteen days from the date of such rejection, nominate another person to the vacant post; and in default of such nomination, or if such nomination has been made, but the nominee is again rejected, the Magistrate of the District shall appoint such person as he thinks fit to the vacancy.

Procedure in case of rejection of nominee.

7. Every Village Policeman shall perform the following duties:—

Duties of Village Policemen.

(*a*). He shall give immediate information to the officer in charge of the police-station within the jurisdiction of which the village is situate, of every unnatural, suspicious, or sudden death occurring in the village of which he is Chaukídár;

of each of the following offences occurring in such village (that is to say)

murder, culpable homicide, rape, dacoity, theft, mischief by fire, house-breaking, counterfeiting coin, causing grievous hurt, riot,

and all attempts and preparations to commit, and abetments of, the said offences.

(*b*.) He shall keep the Police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray.

(*c*.) He shall arrest all proclaimed offenders, and all persons whom he may find in the act of committing any offence specified in clause (*a*) of this section.

(*d*.) He shall observe, and from time to time report to the officer in charge of the police-station within the jurisdiction of which the village may be situate, the movements of all bad characters in such village.

(*e*.) He shall report to the officer in charge of such police-station the arrival of suspicious characters in the neighbourhood.

(*f*.) He shall supply any local information which a Magistrate or any officer of police may require, and shall promptly execute all orders legally issued to him by competent authority.

8. Whenever a Village Policeman arrests any person, he shall forthwith take him to the police-station within the jurisdiction of which his village is situate; provided that, if the arrest is made at night, such person shall be so taken, as soon as possible, on the following morning.

Procedure on arrest by Village Policeman.

9. The Magistrate of the District may dismiss any Village Policeman for any miscondu or neglect of duty.

Dismissal of Village Policeman.

10. Every Village Policeman guilty of any wilful misconduct in his office or of neglect of duty, such misconduct or neglect not being an offence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code;

Acts punishable.

or withdrawing from the duties of his office without permission, or without having given previous notice for a period of two months;

or guilty of cowardice,

or offering any unwarrantable personal violence to any person in his custody;

or violating any of the rules that may under section eleven be framed by the Local Government in pursuance of this Act,

shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three months' pay, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to both.

Penalty.

11. The Local Government may from time to time frame further rules for the discipline of the Village Police, and for carrying out generally the purposes of this Act, and breach of such rules shall be punishable as an offence under this Act.

Rules under Act.

12. All fines levied under this Act on Village Policemen shall be credited to the Chaukídárí Fund of the District in which they are employed.

Fines to be credited to Chaukídárí Fund.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The only two laws at present in force for the appointment of village-watchmen, for the definition of their duties, and for enforcing penalties for neglect thereof, are section 21, Regulation XX of 1817, and sections 18, 19 and 20 of Act III of 1869.

The provisions of the latter Act are of special and not of general application, being applicable only to watchmen appointed under that Act. Those of the former, however good, are not of themselves sufficient. But the two combined, with certain alterations and additions, give excellent materials for one consolidated Act on the subject.

So long as the village-watchmen of these Provinces were remunerated by the small pittance in money, grain, or land, which they formerly received, it was hard to expect much of them, or to subject them to a severer penalty for neglect of duty than that prescribed by Regulation XX of 1817, namely, dismissal from their posts. But now that these men have been put on a regular footing, and receive fixed monthly salaries, it seems proper that they should, as regards their appointment, discipline, and general management, be subjected to rules similar to those adopted for village-watchmen, paid under Act III of 1869, while such portions of the old law, Regulation XX of 1817, as defined correctly their present duties and responsibilities, should be re-enacted. The present Bill has been framed with the above views.

CALCUTTA, 23rd *February* 1873. } J. F. D. INGLIS.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th March 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a week :—

No. 8 OF 1873.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Cargo-boats plying for hire within the Port of Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, under the Consolidated Customs Act, No. VI of 1863, section one hundred and sixty-two, the Chief Officer of Customs of the port of Calcutta is empowered to issue licenses for, and to make registration of, cargo-boats plying within the limits of such port, under the rules, and on payment of the fees, therein referred to: And whereas it is expedient to transfer such power from the said Chief Officer to the Conservator of the said port; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Transfer of power to license and register cargo-boats.

1. The power hereinbefore recited shall henceforward be exercised by the Conservator of the Port of Calcutta in lieu of the Chief Officer of Customs of the said Port.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

When the Government of Bengal proposed that three-fourths of the charge of the River Police should be paid out of port revenues, the Port Commissioners agreed on certain conditions, one being that the nett proceeds realized from the registration of cargo and passenger-boats should be made over to them.

To this condition the Government of Bengal, with the concurrence of the Government of India, so far as the condition referred to cargo-boats, assented, charges of registration being also transferred. At present the law requires that cargo-boats shall be registered by the Collector of Customs, and passenger-boats by the Commissioner of Police; but it is considered advisable to amalgamate the establishments employed upon these duties, and to place them under the Port Commissioners as Conservators of the Port of Calcutta. The object of the present Bill is simply to remove the legal difficulty in the way of the proposed amalgamation.

A. HOBHOUSE.

CALCUTTA; *The 26th February* 1873. }

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 12 of 1873.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 11th March 1873.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman.
The Hon'ble R. Stewart.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble Rájá Ramánáth Thákur.

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE asked leave to postpone the presentation of the preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate the law relating to Oaths and Affirmations.

Leave was granted.

CENTRAL PROVINCES MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also introduced the Bill to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Central Provinces, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six weeks. He

had explained to the Council, on a previous occasion, that the Central Provinces were in this position, that the Panjáb Municipal Act of 1867 was made extendible to them by the Executive Government, and that it had, in point of fact, been extended to a number of places. He had, indeed, no complete list of them, but he was informed that they were considerably upwards of a dozen. Now the Council would bear in mind that we had lately been legislating for the Panjáb Municipalities, and had passed an Act for that purpose, an Act which was founded almost entirely on the existing Act for the Panjáb, passed in 1867, but with some modifications in it. Well, then, in the Central Provinces we had the Panjáb Act of 1867 actually at work in the principal towns, and we were informed by the Government of the Central Provinces that the working of the Act was satisfactory, and that they desired nothing more than a repetition of the same thing which was done in 1867, namely, the extension to the Central Provinces of the law which had been enacted for the Panjáb. That, therefore, was the object of the very simple Bill which he had now to introduce. The Panjáb Act had been so recently before the Council that he need hardly go through the Act in much detail in order to explain what was proposed to be done for the Central Provinces. They would recollect that it was in the power of the Local Government to apply the Act to any town within its jurisdiction; then the Local Government might appoint Committees or provide for the election of Committees, and those Committees had the power of defining the persons and property to be taxed, and the taxes which they decided upon, when sanctioned by the Local Government, would have the force of law. There were some few modifications introduced by the recent Act into the system which existed in 1867, and had existed from that time onwards. All those modifications were in the direction of some greater deliberation and caution before any community was to be taxed. The Act now in force in the Panjáb provided that, before any town was brought within its operation, notice should be given, and that some time should elapse during which objections might be taken by persons who thought that the law was not applicable to their town, and those objections should be heard before the Act was actually applied. The same kind of process was to take place before any tax was imposed. The Municipal Committee had first to declare its intention of taxing particular property and persons. Then time was to elapse during which objections might be made, and it was the duty of the Government ultimately to hear those objections and to decide upon them. Moreover, power was reserved to the Supreme Government to lay down rules subject to which the whole power of taxation, whether over persons or property, was to work; and that, coupled with the time given for delay in making objections, seemed to us when we were discussing the Panjáb Bill to secure a very full consideration of any objectionable tax or any objectionable extension of the law that there might be. That was the law which we now proposed to apply to the Central Provinces, the same as now existed, excepting that we introduced the same modifications as were thought proper to be put into the Panjáb Act.

The Hon'ble Mr. Egerton said, having had the honour of serving for some time in the Central Provinces, he wished to express his belief that the Act which had been passed for the Panjáb was extremely well adapted for the Central Provinces, and would be as suitable to the Central Provinces as the former Act of 1867 had been.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chapman said—"I desire to take this opportunity of saying that the course we are now adopting in respect to legislating for the constitution of municipalities is not in my opinion satisfactory. It seems to me that we are dealing with this most important subject in an incomplete and imperfect manner.

"A few weeks ago, my hon'ble friend, Mr. Egerton, succeeded in passing the Panjáb Act. I then condemned the bald character of that law, and the almost entire absence in it of provisions for regulating the constitution of municipalities and their powers in respect to taxation and administration. I specially objected to the utter want of legal control over the action of the Executive. Since then my hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, has obtained permission to introduce separate Municipal Bills for the North-Western

Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Burma. Unless I am much mistaken, each of these measures will be found to be of the same indefinite character in respect to principle and specific control. Now, my Lord, I am very decidedly of opinion that it is the duty of this Council to endeavour to deal once for all with this most difficult subject in a broad, comprehensive, and thorough manner—in a manner which shall unmistakeably indicate the policy and views of the Supreme Government. I can anticipate the objection that will be taken to this proposal. I shall be told that, owing to the varied conditions and circumstances of the different parts of this great country, it will be neither possible nor expedient to attempt to deal with the question of municipal government by one law of general applicability. I beg distinctly to disclaim any wish to attempt to deal with it by one law; but I am prepared to maintain that, as regards the main outlines and the principal provisions, it is our duty to pass a law, the principles of which would be applicable to all the Administrations which have not Legislatures of their own, and which would serve as a model for Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

"I will notice, as briefly as I can, what I conceive to be the leading principles that would have to be dealt with; and how far they admit of being made generally applicable.

"The first point would be the conditions under which municipalities should be established. I apprehend we should all agree to abandon the sham and farce of the voluntary principle, as contained in the old Act, XXVI of 1850. Conceding, then, to the Executive Government, the authority to establish these bodies without regard to the wishes of the majority of the people, the next point for consideration would be, whether this authority should not be exercised subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions. For my own part I am of opinion that it would be very undesirable that the Government should have the power to establish municipalities wherever they pleased, irrespective of the size, population and tax-producing capacity of the place. I can conceive that the exercise of indiscriminate authority of this kind might give rise to many cases of hardship, and be productive of many instances of inconsistency.

"But what I contend for is, that the question whether a limitation should or should not be imposed by law on the Executive is of a general character, the decision of which is in no way affected by local or provincial peculiarities. Having decided on the conditions under which municipalities should be established, the next point would be the constitution and form of government which should be provided for them. You will find in every part of the country, towns which vary in respect to numbers, wealth and intelligence of their inhabitants. These cities and towns ought, I think, to be divided into one or more classes, to each of which a municipal constitution should be granted, varying with the capacity of the inhabitants to undertake the responsibility of local self-government. In the smaller and less advanced class of towns, you might find it advisable to vest the chief control in official hands, merely utilizing the municipality as a panchâyat, or consultative body.

"Then, as to the important subject of taxation, I admit that it would not be possible to lay down a fixed scale of taxes which could be generally adopted. In this matter, local associations, prejudices and feelings must be carefully studied and attended to. A tax that would be paid with comparative cheerfulness in one province, might, if attempted to be imposed in another, give rise to the most serious disaffection. But admitting so much, I contend that there would be little or no difficulty in preparing a list, as has been done in the North-Western Provinces Act, of every authorized description of tax; and leaving it to the municipalities and the Executive Government to select those they considered best adapted to their own particular circumstances. The maximum amount to be levied in each case should be clearly limited by law, and, in the case of octroi-duties, they should be so regulated as to limit their incidence per head of population to a fixed sum. I would also provide for the annual publication, in the *Gazette of India*, of a list of all municipal towns in India, their population, and the amount of taxation to which they are subjected. It is only by some such means as this that you will be able to put

a stop to and check the growth of the gross inequalities and anomalies which I believe to prevail at present.

"There is one point connected with municipal taxation to which I wish to draw the special attention of the Council. I allude to the question of taxing the multitudes, either by a capitation-tax or otherwise, who resort on certain fixed festivals to sacred places and mélás. It is a well established fact that these large gatherings are a most fruitful source of epidemic disease, not merely amongst the people who attend them, but to the whole surrounding country. For the disease generated at these places is spread far and wide by the multitudes on their homeward journeys; and this danger has been greatly increased of late years by the facilities afforded by railway communication. I maintain that a Municipal Bill ought to deal specially with this great evil. Here, again, there is no question of local peculiarities. If, for example, it is deemed right to tax, for the purpose of protecting them against disease and hardships, the crowds who resort to Pandharpúr to do honour to Vithoba, it surely is equally right to treat those who resort to Púrí to worship Jaganáth in like manner. Of course the exercise of this right should be left to the discretion of the Local Government, but the principle should be affirmed by law.

"The next point to which I would refer is the power to be conferred on municipalities for enforcing conservancy and other arrangements for the health and comfort of the inhabitants. I admit that these powers must be of an arbitrary and summary character, and it seems all the more necessary to define them precisely by law. You must bear in mind that the exercise of these powers will greatly affect the every-day domestic life of the people. I hold in my hand a draft of a Bill for Mofussil municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, in which no less than forty-eight sections are taken up with minutely defining the extent to which the municipal bodies may carry their interference. In the Panjáb law, this important subject is airily disposed of in one section, which is to the effect that the municipality may, subject to the sanction of the Government, make whatever rules and bye-laws they think best. Now, I contend that here, again, you have to deal with a principle of general application. It is either advisable to fence in the action of the municipality or it is not. And, as a rule, it may be safely said that, whatever powers should be conferred at Rangoon to suppress a nuisance or widen a street, should be given at Lahore.

"Lastly, I come to the very important question as to whether the performance of certain duties should be rendered compulsory on municipalities or not. On this point I entertain a very decided opinion that the Government should have the power to step in and insist on a certain amount of expenditure being incurred on such objects as water-supply, vaccination, and, perhaps, primary education. I would especially provide by law that it should be the first duty of a municipality to provide a good supply of water. The question I have raised as to rendering the performance of certain specified duties obligatory on a municipality may admit of much difference of opinion, but, once decided, the principle is, I maintain, of general applicability.

"I think I have now enumerated the main general principles that ought to be considered in passing a Municipal Bill, and I hope I have succeeded in showing that there ought to be no very great difficulty in deciding them either one way or the other.

"I am no advocate for undue centralization. I have the strongest faith in the great value of these municipal institutions, and it is because I believe them to be capable of conferring such vast benefits on the country, that I am anxious to see their duties and responsibilities clearly and precisely defined by law.

"I do not think I can do better than quote what His Honour the Lieutenant Governor has said in his Administration Report on this subject:

"'The Lieutenant Governor has always believed that while, on the one hand, the task of really governing India down to the villages and the people is too great for the British Government, and, on the other, anything like national political freedom is inconsistent with a foreign rule, we may best supplement our own deficiencies and give the people that measure of self-government and local freedom to which both their old traditions and their modern education alike point, by

giving to towns and restoring to villages some sort of municipal or communal form of self-government. Some years ago, when Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, he made a commencement of such a system in Nágpúr and other towns. He has had that object especially at heart in these provinces, awakening, as they are, to a new light under the influence of the education which we have given to so many of the upper and middle classes. Seeing, then, the very various and confusing nature of the municipal constitutions heretofore existing, the Lieutenant Governor has thought it very desirable to consolidate and systematize the whole law on the subject, ranging municipalities in different classes, and prescribing a suitable constitution for each, in all of which the element of self-government might be largely infused. He has hoped that, in this way, the whole subject may come to be better understood, both by the officers of Government and by the people, and that the Government may be enabled gradually to introduce the privileges and the advantages of representative and elective institutions.'

"My Lord, it is not my intention to oppose the present motion. I shall have gained my object if I succeed in obtaining from my hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, or some other member of the Executive Government, an assurance that these piecemeal and incomplete measures now before the Council are of a temporary character, and that they will hereafter be replaced by enactments of a wider character, which shall contain a full exposition of the fixed views and policy of the Government of India."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said, his hon'ble friend Mr. Chapman had been good enough to read to the Council with approbation an extract regarding his municipal administration of the Central Provinces. Having, in common with the hon'ble Mr. Egerton and a distinguished man sitting opposite (Sir R. Temple), served in the Central Provinces, he also felt gratified by the statement made by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill that, in the opinion of the Government, the municipal system of the Central Provinces had worked satisfactorily. He was very much inclined to agree with his friend, Mr. Chapman, that it would be better that the powers of the Government in this matter should be more accurately defined. The powers conferred by these Bills were of the widest possible character. In fact, the Government might impose what taxes they liked, and might spend the money as they liked; and, in regard to the law of nuisances, they might declare any acts or omissions to be nuisances, and provide what punishments they liked for the commission of those nuisances. The powers given by these Bills were therefore certainly of the very widest possible character. In case the municipal administration of the Central Provinces might be discussed, he had provided himself with certain papers which would confirm what had been said by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, that the power of municipal government, great and almost unlimited as it was, had been administered with moderation by the Government of the Central Provinces. Perhaps the Council would pardon him if he took the liberty of reading a passage or two from a circular issued by the Local Government at a time when municipal administration was reviewed and systematized in the province a few years ago. The circular from which he would read contained those passages:—

"Now that the octroi-system of taxation has been fully tried, the Chief Commissioner desires that the wishes of the people shall be entirely consulted regarding the form of taxation they would prefer for the future, and that as much attention as possible should be paid to their wishes with respect to the amount of municipal taxation.

"The question should not be, how much can be raised, but how much it is really necessary to raise for specified objects, and how that can best be raised.

"All municipal income will be strictly devoted to and spent by municipalities from which it is raised.

"As far as possible the people should be consulted for what objects they choose to be taxed, and to what extent.

"The rates are nowhere to be raised.

"They are to be reduced in all cases, and as regards all articles which are affected by the following rules:—

[Here follow certain prescribed maxima of taxation.]

"It being then borne in mind that no increase is to be made, but that decrease must be made where these instructions render it necessary and may be made by consent, I am to direct that, if the local officers and the people (poor as well as rich) are agreed about the matter, then arrangements for the ensuing year may be made at once at the rates agreed on.

"If there is a wish to substitute some other form of taxation for octroi, or there be difference of opinion regarding the amount, rates and the like, Deputy Commissioners will make the best temporary arrangements they can on the existing system, and will refer through you for the orders of Chief Commissioner."

And a subsequent circular went on to provide for the trial, experimentally, of the system of election. He would not trouble the Council with much upon that subject, but would read only one or two brief passages :—

"It will not be necessary to record the votes of those who do not choose to attend and vote, but the district officers are requested to use their influence to induce the people to take an interest in the matter, and to give their votes. It should be an object to ensure that all classes may be fairly represented, and especially that the labouring classes, who cannot easily make themselves heard, may have those who will speak for them and take care of their interests.

"It is not to be expected that the interest felt in these elections will be great at first, but the Chief Commissioner believes that, if the people find that their representatives have a real voice in their taxation and municipal management, an interest will spring up, and substantial self-government may be gradually introduced. Wherever the Committees have not been duly and properly elected under rules previously promulgated, elections will now be held under these instructions. Where they have been already so elected, they will, of course, hold office for the term for which they were elected."

He trusted his hon'ble friend would be satisfied that, although the power given to the Local Government under this Bill was enormous, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces did what he could to regulate that power, and, in fact, to a certain extent, did what his hon'ble friend would have the Council do by law. He laid down maxima of taxation by certain rules within which the local officers and the Municipal Committees were obliged to act. So far, then, His Honour hoped the Council would see that those who administered the government of the Central Provinces had done what they could to keep the law within due bounds. But at the same time he admitted that the law was enormously wide, and he must express his concurrence in the general principles laid down by his hon'ble friend, when he said he desired that the law should define the powers of the Government more precisely; that the law should limit the power and quantity of taxation, and, to a certain extent, also lay down certain general leading rules beyond which municipalities should not be permitted to go, and within which minor details might be filled according to the needs of each district and each locality. So far as this Bill was, to a moderate degree, a modification of the previous law, inasmuch as it introduced certain very moderate moral checks, he thought it was an improvement on the previous law. He thought it was right that the intention to introduce municipal institutions and municipal taxation should be published, so that an opportunity might be given to the townspeople to say their say on the subject. It was also right to give power to the Government of India to restrain the Local Governments in the matter of taxation, by laying down rules by which municipal taxation should be regulated. At the same time he would say that the Government of India, as well as the Local Government, was human, and that it might be desirable to regulate by law the powers of the Government of India as well as those of the Local Governments. No doubt individual discretion depended on the character of those who exercised it. But if the principle was right that these powers should be regulated by law, it was not enough that you should give the Supreme Executive Government the power of limiting taxation by rules; it was proper in that case that that power should be more accurately defined by law.

He should like also to say one word in confirmation of what fell from his hon'ble friend as to the necessity of regulating the conduct of fairs and assemblies. We were to a certain extent placed in difficulties in this matter, because an old Regulation on that subject had been abolished for reasons not known to him, and we found that, at places where great collections of people took place, the zamíndárs were in the habit of collecting certain dues and deriving revenue from these fairs without bearing the expense. And it had fallen on the Government, without any special fund for the purpose, to make arrangements for the necessary sanitary arrangements and medical and magisterial regulations. He thought it most important and necessary that some provision should be made on that subject.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY said the hon'ble Mr. Chapman had challenged an expression from the Government of India as to their views and their policy generally in regard to municipalities. He had no authority, nor did he pretend, to lay down any such policy on behalf of the Government of India. But he wished to give, in a very few words, the results, or some of the results, of his own experience; for he could say conscientiously that, for many years as an executive officer, this particular subject was the very one in which he had been above all others particularly interested. The hon'ble member had, as he (MR. BAYLEY) understood him, been complaining, in the first place, that there were four Bills about to be introduced, all on the same model, and enunciating the same policy. Having said that, he, in the same breath, proceeded to attack the Government for having no policy at all, and demanded that they should lay down some model which all such Bills should follow. But when he came to explain himself, his meaning seemed to be that he did not like the policy which these particular Bills expounded, and that he would have a policy of his own, which he would wish the Government of India to adopt. It was not MR. BAYLEY's business to say what he thought such a policy should be, and it was a subject which required, perhaps, a good deal more consideration than in a hasty debate of this kind it was quite possible to give it. But this he thought he might say, that if the restrictions which the hon'ble member himself had shadowed out were imposed, they would make the practical working of any system of municipality in India absolutely impossible. As MR. BAYLEY understood the hon'ble member, he objected very much to any provision of law which compelled the Government to obtain applications from the inhabitants of any place at which a municipality was proposed to be established. He told the Council that such applications were a sham. But still he thought it desirable that the feelings of the people should be ascertained. Well, MR. BAYLEY could say that he had had some experience in three provinces of India,—in the Panjáb, in the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh; and he could positively affirm that the Government did, in every case, carefully consider, not only the wishes of the people, but the policy of establishing each intended municipality and of the particular constitution which it was intended to give to it. He understood that the hon'ble member would propose further restrictions on the size of municipalities,—restrictions as to the class of municipalities. He would make one class of municipalities of large cities, confined solely to elective institutions, and another class of small towns, with official institutions, if MR. BAYLEY might so call them. He would place a limit on the incidence of particular taxes, and he would forbid the imposition of any but particular taxes. Now, MR. BAYLEY could say distinctly that, with regard to the size of towns, he could mention many small towns—places which you could hardly dignify with the name of towns —which had enjoyed elective institutions and worked them with great credit and very much to the satisfaction of the people. And he could mention others, large and wealthy towns, in which it had been impossible to obtain any machinery for elective bodies. While, therefore, on the one hand, the Government probably would give to large municipalities elective institutions, and would on the other hand, at any rate in the first instance, give official bodies to small towns, yet he did not see why the Government should in the least be restricted to giving one class of institutions to any particular class of towns, or why they should not be left to judge as to the propriety of giving to any town any institution for which it was properly prepared.

Then, as to taxation, it was a broad question of policy, on which there might very well be two opinions. But he confessed he feared that, if Government laid down eighteen or twenty different sorts of taxes and said that they might be imposed, the belief of every householder in the municipalities would be that he was liable to pay every one of them; that it would cause a great deal more irritation and alarm if the Council expressed the taxes in the Bill, than if it gave a general power to the Local Government, under the check and control of the Imperial Government, of imposing taxation. Besides, there were already existing, and had been, modes of raising funds in many of these municipalities—modes which had prevailed from times far anterior to our Government, the whole of which, or even most of which, it would be

almost a hopeless task to define in any law. He knew that, in the early days of the administration in the Panjáb, on the occasion of introducing the Chaukídárí tax of the North-Western Provinces, the people without any exception, from one end of the Panjáb to the other, came to the local officers and said—"we have special modes of raising funds which we are quite willing to devote to this object, but we don't like this new tax." MR. BAYLEY was then a district officer, and he went into every town in which chaukídárs were enrolled, and consulted the people, and adopted the particular mode of raising funds which they indicated was most suitable to them. He believed that was the course which, under this Bill, would be adopted, and he was sure it was one which far better suited the wishes of the people and the varied circumstances of the country.

The hon'ble member's allusion to the octroi-duties was somewhat unfortunate, because the attempt had actually been made to lay down rigid rules on the subject. It was impossible, *á priori*, to object to the course adopted, for the rules laid down were based on the soundest principles of political economy, and yet every one of the Local Governments without exception remonstrated, and said that it was impossible to work the system of octroi-duties, unless a relaxation of those rules was permitted. That order having been made by the Executive Government, they had the power to alter and modify it; but if such hard and fast restrictions were imposed by law, the Government would be perpetually under the necessity of applying to this Council to modify it.

[The Hon'ble MR. CHAPMAN observed that he had only said that the amount of taxation should be limited by law, not the mode of raising the tax.]

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY resumed—In regard even to the amount, he thought that restrictions should not be provided by law. He would take the city of Amritsar as an example. There, a certain amount of octroi-duties was levied: it was very large and was satisfactorily expended by the people themselves for the improvement of their own town; it was applied to purposes of conservancy; to lighting; the maintenance of schools; the furtherance of education, and to many other purposes, which rendered that town, though one of our most recent possessions, one of the best and most contented towns in Upper India. And that was done, not only with the consent, but with the cordial co-operation, of the people of the town.

Then, again, as regards the power of making rules. He did not quite understand what his hon'ble friend meant as to the power of the municipality to enforce rules. MR. BAYLEY understood him to object to the power of the municipality to make rules defining nuisances. But as regards the enforcement of the rules, MR. BAYLEY might observe that it had been the practice of the Government of India not to allow the enforcement of any such rules in any municipality, unless it was situated within easy reach of some magisterial officer to whom the adjudication of offences against the rules could be safely confided. As to the power of making rules, he might say that it would be almost impossible to lay down ready-made rules that would be suitable for all places. Take the instance of British Burma, which the hon'ble member had himself quoted. One of the greatest nuisances in the towns in British Burma was the throwing of rice-husks into the river. Who on earth would have thought of putting such a matter into an imperial Bill. All he could say was, that he felt sure from his own experience, and from all he had seen and read, that the wisest policy was to pass Bills jealously guarding the liberty of local taxation, but leaving the consideration of details to those best acquainted with the circumstances of the towns in which such taxation was about to be imposed. He was quite sure that that system had worked well, and if his hon'ble friend's experience was the other way, all MR. BAYLEY could say was, that his friend had been especially unfortunate. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor could vouch for the Central Provinces and for Bengal: MR. BAYLEY certainly could vouch (and he believed other hon'ble members would agree with him) for three other provinces; and if the case of Bombay had been different, all he could say was that it was exceptional.

His hon'ble friend's remarks regarding fairs and religious gatherings had, MR. BAYLEY thought, nothing to do with this Bill. He believed that, in one or two large towns in Bombay, fairs were held. But in other parts of India, they were held sometimes in wastes far from any town whatever. He knew with regard to several fairs that there was not a town within ten miles of them, and to bring matters relating to these fairs within any Municipal Bill was a proposition which could not for a moment be entertained. Not many years ago, during Lord Lawrence's administration, the subject was taken up and considered very carefully and, after communication with all the Local Governments, it was found to be attended with so many difficulties that the subject was dropped. There was no reason, why, if found necessary, the matter should not be separately re-considered. But it was a most difficult subject, regarding which he saw no need for uniform legislation, or for declaring any general line of policy, and he thought it certainly should not form part of any Municipal Bill.

Major General the Hon'ble H. W. NORMAN observed that, having so recently supported the passing of the Panjáb Municipal Act, with which this Bill was identical, and being informed on the best possible authority that that Act was as applicable to the Central Provinces as it was to the Panjáb, he could have no objection to the passing of this Bill. But he agreed with His Honour the Lieutenant Governor that it would be desirable that a limit should be fixed by law as to the amount and incidence of municipal taxation generally throughout the country.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS said that, when his hon'ble friend Mr. Chapman commenced his speech, he was afraid Mr. Chapman was about to appear as the champion of centralization, and advocate the passing of one uniform municipal law for all parts of the country. But MR. ELLIS was much relieved to find that his hon'ble friend did not go to that extent. What the hon'ble member said was that it was necessary to lay down, in one Bill affecting municipalities, some broad general principles of universal application, and he imputed blame to the Government for not having placed before the Council a more perfect measure laying down such principles. He (MR. ELLIS) would answer that, substantially and practically, we had laid down certain principles in the Bills which had been passed by, or were now before, this Council. Mr. Chapman mentioned six broad principles which he considered ought to be formulated by the Council of the Viceroy. In the first place, he asked us to place some limit on the power of the Local Governments to establish municipalities with reference to the size and population of a town. Now, on this point MR. ELLIS must join issue with his hon'ble friend, and say that he thought it was not desirable that any such restrictions should be placed. He need only refer to Mr. Chapman's own special experience when Collector of Satára, and remind him that, in that particular district, a large number of small municipalities were formed by means of a very simple process, and had worked well; he would admit that the formation of small municipalities was expedient and advisable in that particular district, though as a general rule it would not be desirable to establish such municipalities. When that district was first brought under the British Government, there was found, in the small towns, a system of taxation on non-agriculturists, which would be abolished as a source of imperial revenue. The Commissioner of the district, Sir Bartle Frere, very wisely used the opportunity of retaining this tax, and making it the germ of a municipal fund. The consequence was, that the people, accustomed to the tax and feeling no burden, found themselves in the possession of a small fund to meet the demands of sanitation, water-supply and other municipal wants. Here was a case in which, if there had been a prohibition against the establishment of municipalities in towns of small size and small population, the work which was then accomplished could not have been carried out, and the formation of these municipalities, attended with no irritation and no discontent, would have been impossible.

The next point to which Mr. Chapman had referred was the necessity of distinctions in the constitution of municipalities. In this matter the Bills which the Council had passed, or were about to pass, did recognize distinc-

tions. But the principle therein affirmed was that it should rest with the Local Governments to determine what constitution was applicable to particular localities. The Council had passed the Panjáb Municipalities Act, which was to be extended by the Bill under discussion, in a form which would admit of the election or nomination of municipal committees according to the discretion of the Local Government. He thought the Council had fully recognised the principle that there were to be different classes of municipalities, but had at the same time decided that the determination of the question under which class a particular municipality should be brought was better left to the discretion of the Executive Government.

Then, there was another point, namely the question of taxation, on which his hon'ble friend would lay down a broad principle. He admitted the great variety of circumstances in different districts, and in different towns in the same district, and yet he would impose restrictions on the Executive Government. MR. ELLIS would remind his hon'ble friend that an unlimited power of taxation was not given by this or any other Bill passed by the Council. First, there was the very substantial restriction that the particular form of taxation must be agreed to by the municipal bodies themselves; and MR. ELLIS thought that, as they were composed of the people who were to pay the taxes, they were good judges of the form of taxation to be imposed. Secondly, before the Local Government could carry out a scheme of taxation, the form of taxation must be approved by the Government of India. His hon'ble friend asked why different systems were followed in the case of the land-revenue and in the case of municipalities. MR. ELLIS maintained that there was no difference in the two cases. In the Bill relating to the assessment of revenue in the North-Western Provinces, it was laid down that the mode of assessment should be subject to the general principles laid down by the Government of India, while the determination of the assessment itself was left to the Local Government; so that the system followed was precisely the same as regarded municipal taxation and land-revenue assessment.

Another broad principle which his hon'ble friend contended should be laid down by law was as to the publication of accounts. MR. ELLIS need hardly say that he cordially concurred. But he contended that that principle was fully provided for already; he need only refer to the Government Gazettes, which, in Bombay at any rate, were every now and then full of detailed accounts of petty municipalities published to the world at large by the Local Governments.

The fifth point as to municipal administration to which his hon'ble friend referred was as to the determination of nuisances. Mr. Chapman considered it undesirable that this should be left to the Executive Government. But MR. ELLIS contended that municipal administration in respect of nuisances was the very point which the Executive Government concerned could best regulate, and the Bills passed by this Council proposed that the determination of nuisances should be left to rules to be framed by the Local Government. The circumstances of various towns in the same province were so varied, that an act which might be a nuisance in one place would not necessarily be a nuisance in another: and it was much better that these matters should be provided for by rules having the force of law, defining strictly the responsibility of the Executive, than to lay down by law rules of administration. There had been no difference, as far as he knew, in respect to the practice in this respect in the Bills before this Council. The only difference that he had heard of was in an embryo Bill for Bombay, which devoted some forty-eight sections to the subject of nuisances. He did not wish to question the propriety of thus dealing with nuisances in the municipalities in Bombay, if it seemed necessary to the Local Government to do so. But he did say that the course which this Council was adopting was a wiser one; he preferred that these matters should be left to be dealt with by rules to be framed by the Executive Government, and that was the principle affirmed in the Bill before the Council.

The sixth and last broad principle which Mr. Chapman would wish the Council to lay down was to fix the amount to be expended by municipalities on certain definite objects of municipal expenditure. In the Panjáb Bill, it was

laid down generally that municipal expenditure should be confined to certain objects, but the proportion of expenditure for different branches of municipal administration was not fixed. MR. ELLIS thought the Council was wise in doing this. He quite concurred with his hon'ble friend in thinking that water-supply was one of the first objects on which municipal funds should be expended. Still, there were so many towns in which water-supply was not a first object, and in which other matters were more important, that it would be very unwise to lay down that a certain proportion of the funds, or a certain amount annually, should be devoted to the supply of water. Therefore he thought the principle laid down that municipal expenditure should be restricted to certain objects, without fixing any proportion for particular objects, was the right principle.

He believed he had now gone through every one of the points on which his hon'ble friend desired to lay down broad principles, and he thought that what had been done was amply sufficient to meet the wants of the case. We had laid down certain leading principles, which might or might not be the principles which Mr. Chapman approved; but MR. ELLIS thought that those principles were sufficiently well defined, and wherever we had left the details to the Executive Government, we had, he considered, done wisely. There was great mischief in entering too many details in a law: on the other hand there was great advantage in leaving to the Executive matters of detail which could easily be corrected if not found to work well; whereas, if those details were fixed by law, it would require a great deal of time before the law could be altered. He would, in conclusion, refer to the Bill which his hon'ble friend held in his hand, and which was about to be introduced into the Bombay Council. MR. ELLIS would warn his hon'ble friend to guard against carrying too far the principle which he advocated; he would warn him to guard against introducing into a project of law a great many details of administration, which were better left to the discretion of the Executive Government.

The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE had very little to say in the matter, having troubled the Council at some length on this same topic, in reference to the Bill recently passed for municipalities in the Panjáb. But perhaps he might remark generally, in reference to the speech of the hon'ble Mr. Chapman, that probably nobody sitting round this table here differed greatly from the general tenor of his remarks upon the various points to which the hon'ble member had referred. The only point on which we were at issue was, how far it was possible or expedient to put these definitions into positive law. If the hon'ble member asked why, if these provisions were desirable, they were not imported into law, SIR RICHARD TEMPLE answered, because we, sitting here as a Legislative Council, had not the knowledge nor the experience to enable us to do so. If we were asked why we did not do it, we would answer, because we found that we could not. If the Council would bear in mind the various matters to which the hon'ble member alluded as fit and proper to be imported into the law, and that he wanted a general indication of the views of the Government of India regarding the particular nature of the taxes to be imposed in reference to the tax-paying capabilities of the various towns and their general circumstances, and as to the size and classes of towns, such classification being made in reference to the advancement of intelligence and public opinion in those towns, and also as to the various kinds of property which were fit subjects of taxation, if the Council would reflect on the magnitude, variety, and uncertainty of all these facts, they would at once see the enormous difficulty of the task which the hon'ble member would impose on the Legislative Department. Great as was our confidence in the ability of our hon'ble colleague in charge of the Legislative Department, and in the experience and acumen of our Secretary, he (SIR RICHARD TEMPLE) ventured to say that their powers would hardly be equal to such a difficult task. If we admitted that the Council did not of itself possess the requisite knowledge, we must rely on each Local Government to give us the information: we must rely on the rules which each Local Government must prepare. That being the case, it was better to say "We don't essay this task, but leave it to the Local Government." It was more satisfactory not

to attempt to do what we could not. And if the Council could not rely on the Local Governments, it was better to say so at once. This view would be borne out by what had fallen from Mr. Chapman in reference to local taxation. He said that it was impossible to say what taxes were suitable to particular provinces, and that we should therefore annex a schedule of every kind of taxation which might be imposed in municipalities. The hon'ble Mr. Bayley had very properly pointed out the formidable aspect which such a schedule would bear in the eyes of our Native fellow-subjects. If we legislated we should have to promulgate such a schedule, and leave each Local Government to select, from amongst the taxes laid down in the schedule, the particular tax or taxes applicable to particular localities; instead of doing which, it appeared to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE better to say that the mode of taxation should be left to the discretion of the Local Government. It was simply a question of possibility. Under Mr. Chapman's scheme, we would be pretending to do what we knew we could not do. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE thought he need only add that, in reference to the Government of India indicating its views and policy regarding municipal taxation generally, perhaps the hon'ble member hardly recollected that the Government of India had done that in a memorable resolution issued in the summer of the year 1868. That resolution was very carefully considered by the Governor General of India in Council. Almost every member of the executive Council had had a share in the elaboration of those rules, and if an elaborate indication of the views and policy of the Government of India was required, it was to be found in that resolution, to which he must refer the hon'ble member.

With reference to the audit of municipal accounts, he had to remind the Council that the accounts of the principal municipalities in India were subject to complete audit at the head-quarters of the Financial Department. That audit was as efficient as it could be made, and it could not be made more efficient by any legal enactment. Then, as regards the provincial funds, special provision was made in the resolution of December 1870, establishing the provincial services, that the accounts were to be submitted to the same audit as in the Public Works Department, and due effect had been given to that resolution. And, as regards the remaining local funds, he might remind the Council that those local accounts were subjected to precisely the same audit to which all other civil expenditure was subject; and as the system of accounts was established on a special report made by the Commissioners appointed from England, we might be entitled to presume that the system was as good as modern experience could make it. He failed to perceive that anything more could be supplied by legislative enactment. With these remarks he would support the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said, as his hon'ble friend, Mr. Chapman, had thought fit not to oppose the motion, he did not feel it necessary to say more than a few words in reply, and for this reason, that his knowledge of India was so slight that, when he got out of the hard and somewhat narrow ground of fact on which he presented the case to the Council, he felt himself at a great disadvantage in discussing the subject. Therefore he would only remind the Council that we were not discussing the matter generally, but were proceeding on the ground that there was something existing in the Central Provinces, which something we were continuing in that modified form which approved itself to this Council on the occasion of passing the Panjáb Act.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said: "This discussion is so entirely a revival of that which was raised by the hon'ble member (Mr. Chapman) when the Panjáb Municipalities Bill was under the consideration of the Council, that I do not feel it necessary to repeat, now, the observations I then made on the views of the hon'ble member.

"The discussion which has taken place to-day will, I think, be useful, as showing the hon'ble member and the Council that, however desirable it may appear to be to lay down what are termed broad and comprehensive principles upon a subject of this kind, the difficulty of doing so, and of grappling, in a general law, with any single one of the many points raised by the hon'ble Mr. Chapman, is very great. The hon'ble member will see, in the first

place, that to lay down for all India any hard-and-fast line, for the purpose of determining whether a town shall or shall not be formed into a municipality, would be exceedingly difficult; he will see that it would also be exceedingly difficult to decide, by any general rule based upon population, that one town shall have a system of self-government, and another, perhaps a few hundred below the standard of population, shall be debarred from the same privilege; he will see, again, from what has passed to-day, that it would be unadvisable, even if it were possible, to include in the schedule of any Bill all the different forms of taxation which, for municipal purposes, it may be found desirable to levy in all parts of India; he will see, on consideration of the clauses in the draft Bill for the Presidency of Bombay to which he has referred to-day, that it would be difficult, if not altogether impossible, to embody in any general measure those minute sanitary and police regulations which it may be necessary to apply to towns differing in almost every respect in which it is possible that one town can differ from another; he will see, not only how difficult it would be to do all this, but also that, if the difficulties could be surmounted and all possible taxes were to be enumerated, all sanitary and police regulations were to be embodied, and a maximum of municipal taxation were to be laid down in one general Act, the tendency of such legislation would be contrary to the policy which he himself is really anxious to carry out. The probable effect of including minute sanitary and police regulations in a general law would be to import into towns which were not fit for them complicated sanitary regulations, and to lay down a maximum of taxation which would be applicable to all towns, and include, for example, Calcutta and Bombay, would be of little or no use for the purpose of restricting the rate of municipal taxation, and might even have an opposite effect, for the law might be interpreted as a direction to impose the maximum rate.

"For these reasons, we have decided, in dealing with the questions as to the alteration of the municipal laws in different parts of India which have been brought before the Council this year, not to introduce any general scheme for municipal taxation. These reasons have been supported by the evidence which we have received that the municipal law which we have continued for the Panjáb, and propose to continue for the Central Provinces, has hitherto worked well. We have heard from my hon'ble friend (Mr. Egerton), who has filled a high office in the Panjáb for many years, also from His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and from my hon'ble friend on the right (Sir R. Temple), who have been charged with the administration of the Central Provinces, that this form of legislation has answered in the Panjáb and in the Central Provinces; and when I recollect that my hon'ble friend opposite (Mr. Chapman) comes from a presidency where this elastic law is not in operation, but where the municipal law is more precise, I cannot but, as a matter of evidence, prefer the testimony of those who speak from personal experience.

"I have been led to make these remarks in order to show the hon'ble member that the Government have carefully considered this question, and that they have felt the wiser course to be to accept what has been proved to be successful, and not to overweight the statute-book with laws of minute detail, which, in practice, might be found inconvenient and possibly dangerous.

"I would only say one word more. A remark fell from my hon'ble friend in regard to the ultimate success of representative committees for municipal purposes. I have had some opportunities of ascertaining what the present state of representative municipal government is in different parts of India, and I am happy to say that I have had satisfactory evidence that, in some parts of India at any rate, representative municipal institutions have worked well. The realization of the full advantages of these institutions must, of course, be a matter of time, and will require the education of more than one generation; but in Sindh, the Panjáb and the Central Provinces, I was assured that the representative municipal committees have acted with independence and managed their own affairs well and satisfactorily.

"I wish therefore to say that, as far as my knowledge enables me to speak, I believe municipal representative institutions have already worked well in many parts of India, and I am convinced that the introduction of representa-

tion in the management of local affairs will ultimately prove a great security to the Government, and an advantage to the people of this country."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, be published in English and in Urdú in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR said that, on the last occasion on which the hon'ble member in charge of the Legislative Department had made a motion of that sort, he had asked whether any hon'ble member demanded any explanation on the subject in so defiant a tone that, remembering the hon'ble member's fierce and unbridled oratory that preceded that motion, HIS HONOUR felt too much terrorised to ask for any explanation. But if he dared he would now ask why a motion of this kind should be laid before the Council when they were never accustomed to such motions before. His impression was that the publication of Bills was an executive act within the competency of His Excellency the President.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that the motion was necessitated by a new Rule which provided that—

"when any motion mentioned in Rule 18 is carried, the Bill shall, together with a Statement of its Objects and Reasons, be published in English in the *Gazette of India*.

"The Bill and Statement shall also be published in such official Gazettes and in such Vernacular languages (if any), as the Council in each case decides to be necessary for the purpose of giving notice to the communities affected by the Bill.

"For this purpose, the Council shall make an order at the Meeting at which such motion is carried, and may, from time to time, on the motion of any member, vary or cancel such order."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR proceeded. He stood corrected on that point. He had not given notice of motion, but he might say that it seemed to him extremely strange that, if the Bill was published in any Oriental language at all, it should be published only in a language which not one in ten thousand of the inhabitants of the Central Provinces understood. He would move that, instead of the word "Urdú," should be inserted the words "Hindí and Mahráthí."

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said it had just been suggested to him that it would be proper to publish the Bill in Hindí, and he would ask leave to amend his motion accordingly.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR resumed. Another matter which he wished to notice was that, under the terms of the motion, the Bill was to be published. But what was the Bill? The Bill was nothing more than a Bill introducing into the Central Provinces the Panjáb Municipal Act. It was like publishing a "ditto." No one in the Central Provinces would know what the Bill actually was. Therefore, perhaps the hon'ble member would also accept another proposal, that after the word "Reasons" the words "and the Panjáb Municipal Act" be added.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE intimated that he had no objection to the amendment.

The Motion that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, be published in English, Mahráthí and Hindí in the *Central Provinces Gazette* was put and agreed to.

VILLAGE POLICE (NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Village Police in the North-Western Provinces, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a fortnight. He had explained when he had asked leave to introduce the Bill, that the only alteration proposed to be made in the existing law was to make all chaukídárs in the North-Western Provinces, whether appointed under Regulation XX of 1817 or Act III of 1869, liable, on conviction before a Magistrate of misconduct or neglect of duty, to be punished by fine or imprisonment, a punishment which, at present, could be inflicted only on chaukídárs appointed under Act III

of 1869. This was the only alteration of the law proposed. In all other matters the Bill re-enacted and consolidated the provisions of the two laws which it was proposed to repeal.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR said, as far he saw, the Bill was a good Bill, and the only observation he would make would be in reference to a passage in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, which ran thus :—

"Now that these men have been put on a regular footing, and receive fixed monthly salaries, it seems proper that they should, as regards their appointment, discipline, and general management, be subjected to rules similar to those adopted for village-watchmen paid under Act III of 1869, while such portions of the old law, Regulation XX of 1817, as defined correctly their present duties and responsibilities, should be re-enacted."

He understood that, in the North-Western Provinces, the village police had been centralized; that there was not a Village Chaukídárí Fund, but a District Police Fund: he was not sure whether there was not one General Provincial Fund. And the result was that these chaukídárs had been put on a regular footing and received their pay from the central fund, and the central authority exercised more direct control over them. He need not remind the hon'ble member that, on the subject of village-watchmen, there were two schools: one maintained that it was better not to have a regular police in the country villages; that you should rather maintain the old village institution of chaukídárs doing village services, and partially doing the work of the Government in reporting crime and catching thieves. HIS HONOUR himself belonged to that school. On the other hand, another school maintained that the village chaukídárs should be put on the same regular footing as the ordinary police. He would deprecate carrying out that system. He hoped the result of this Bill would not be that these men would be put entirely under the power of the central authority, but that they should be allowed, to a certain extent, to remain on the same footing as that on which they had previously worked.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY stated that the sole alteration of the existing law which the Bill proposed was to give a power to punish chaukídárs for misconduct or neglect of duty. This power was formerly given by an old Regulation, and he was sure that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor must himself have punished chaukídárs under that Regulation. It was only because that Regulation had been repealed that it was now necessary to re-enact it to the extent stated.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS entirely concurred with all that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor had stated with reference to the two classes of village police. One class was the old village police, to be improved to the best of our ability; another class were appointed under the District Police Act. MR. ELLIS entirely concurred that we should do all we could to improve and maintain the old village police, and not attempt to do village police work by means of the district police. As the Bill first came up, it appeared to the Government of India to have in it provisions not in accordance with this view, and in consequence it was modified by the Government of the North-Western Provinces so as to confine it to the better organization and better control of the indigenous village police.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, be published in English and in Urdú in the *North-Western Provinces Gazette.*

His Highness THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF VIZIANAGRAM, in giving his entire concurrence to the Bill, proposed that, as the North-Western Provinces bordered upon the Central Provinces of British India, a translation of the Bill in Hindí and Mahráthí should be published in the *North-Western Provinces Gazette.*

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR supported the proposal of His Highness as far as regarded publication in Hindí: but said that if a knowledge of the Bill was to be brought home to the people, it should be published in a language which was understood by the people. Not one in a thousand understood Urdú.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS observed that, as there were no Mahráthas in the North-Western Provinces, it would be useless to transate the Bill into that language, and that as Urdú was in general use throughlout those Provinces,

and understood by all educated persons who could read, it seemed to him unnecessary to have the Bill published in Hindí as well.

The Motion was agreed to with the insertion of the words "and Hindí" after "Urdú."

The following Select Committees were named:—

On the Bill to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Central Provinces—The Hon'ble Messrs. Chapman, Egerton and Inglis and the Mover.

On the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Village Police in the North-Western Provinces—The Hon'ble Messrs. Hobhouse, Bayley and Egerton, His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 18th March 1873.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th March 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 18th March 1873.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman.
The Hon'ble R. Stewart.
The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith.
The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble Rájá Ramánáth Thákur.

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented the preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate the law relating to Oaths and Affirmations. He said the reason why we presented a preliminary report was that all the communications which were expected had not yet been received. But we considered it advisable, as we saw our way to some result, to let the Council know in a formal way what we were about. It would however be necessary to consider the further communications that might be received and make a final report on the Bill. At present, we adhered strictly to the principle upon which the Bill was introduced, except in one particular, in which we had made a small amendment. We had provided, in that part of the Bill which related to oaths of a peculiar nature, that no person should be compelled to attend personally in Court merely for the purpose of answering whether he will make the oath proposed. The amendment was made only for the purpose of securing that those clauses should be used for *boná fide* purposes: it could not interfere with the efficiency of the clauses. It was reported that they had been put into action merely for the purpose of oppression. If the evidence of a person was really wanted, he ought to be summoned to give evidence in the usual way, and then these clauses could be put properly

into operation. MR. HOBHOUSE thought it right to offer this explanation at the earliest period, because the Bill was introduced as being simply a consolidation measure, and in this one respect it was now proposed to deviate from the existing law.

CALCUTTA CARGO-BOATS LICENSING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to the grant of licenses to cargo-boats plying for hire within the Port of Calcutta, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a week. He had explained when he got leave to introduce this Bill, that it was merely for the purpose of putting the licensing of cargo and passenger-boats under one authority, according to the wishes of the Government of Bengal. The Bill was of the simplest construction, and was intended merely for the purpose stated. It was desirable to pass this Bill before the Council left Calcutta, and he thought one week would be sufficient time to enable the Committee to make their report.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA TIMBER DUTIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE asked leave to postpone the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma.

Leave was granted.

VILLAGE POLICE (NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. INGLIS asked leave to postpone the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Village Police in the North-Western Provinces. The translations of the Bill had not yet been published in the *North-Western Provinces Gazette.*

Leave was granted.

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS BILL.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR begged to suggest it would be necessary that the Council should pass some resolution regarding the presentation of the report on the Oaths Bill. As the reference to the Committee at present stood, they were directed to submit their report within a month.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE observed that, when the Council directed that the report of the Committee should be submitted in one month, it meant within one month or as long after as might be found necessary. If there was any irregularity in reporting at a later period than one month, we could ask the leave of the Council to extend the time for the presentation of the report. But it appeared to him that there was no irregularity in reporting at a later period.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR thought that the Committee might report sooner than the time allowed, but were bound not to be later with their report.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT thought that the rule in regard to this matter must be interpreted as an instruction, and not as involving any question of legislative competence to produce the report within the time specified.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE remarked that he only yesterday received a letter from one of the Judges which would require consideration before the Committee could make their report.

TAXATION.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT wished to mention to hon'ble members of the Council that papers relating to taxation would shortly be circulated.

The following Select Committee was named :—

On the Bill to amend the law relating to the grant of licenses to cargo-boats plying for hire within the Port of Calcutta :—His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, the Hon'ble Messrs. Stewart and Bullen Smith and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 25th March 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Dept.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th March 1873.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Madras	Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·2	...	..
	Vizagapatam	15·9	15·0	14·1	...	...	...	10·5	10·5	13·6
	Godavari	11·7	10·9	...	...	...	...	20·9	20·4	...
	Krishna	11·0	9·6	...	...	...	...	14·4	14·0	...
	Nellore	6·7	8·4	5·8	...	...	...	14·4	14·8	18·6
	Bellari	9·4	8·5	8·5	...	...	...	11·5	11·0	10·0
	Karnul	8·9	9·8	...	...	...	...	10·6	10·6	...
	Madras	8·7	8·4	...	...	...	...	12·4	12·4	...
	Chinglepat	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·5	14·1	...
	South Arcot	6·5	6·5	...	...	...	...	19·1	16·7	...
	Tanjore	8·0	8·0	8·0	...	...	...	16·9	16·9	12·4
	Trichinapali	8·6	8·6	9·9	...	...	...	15·7	14·7	13·6
	Madura	7·8	7·6	10·9	...	...	...	15·6	14·1	14·7
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·8	9·8	...
	Coimbatore	9·5	8·9	10·9	...	...	...	13·3	13·6	12·9
	Nilgiris	10·7	10·7	15·7	...	...	...	9·0	8·2	10·8
	Salem	9·0	9·0	9·7	...	...	...	15·4	15·4	16·9
	South Canara	7·5	7·5	...	...	...	...	7·4	7·7	...
	Malabar	10·2	10·2	...	...	...	...	13·3	14·2	...
Bombay	Bombay	10·5	10·5	...	18·8	18·8	...	6·8	6·8	...
	Ahmadabad	12·0	11·9	...	23·1	25·1	...	6·1	6·1	...
	Kaira	10·6	10·6	...	22·9	22·9	...	8·7	8·2	...
	Surat	9·9	9·5	...	6·9	6·3	...	6·3	5·7	...
	Bharoch	12·1	11·2	...	12·5	12·5	...	9·3	9·3	...
	Thana	8·0	7·5	...	14·0	14·0	...	7·0	7·0	...
	Kolaba	9·4	9·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	12·5	12·7	...	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	...
	Nasik	11·3	10·4	...	...	...	...	5·3	5·3	...
	Ahmadnagar	14·7	15·3	...	18·7	18·7	...	7·3	7·3	...
	Puna	11·2	11·2	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	...
	Sholapur	13·8	14·6	...	13·0	13·0	...	8·1	9·8	...
	Kaladgi	12·2	12·6	...	...	...	...	6·8	7·2	...
	Satara	15·2	15·2	...	...	...	...	8·4	8·4	...
	Belgam	10·7	10·9	...	11·1	11·1	...	8·8	8·8	...
	Dharwar	10·7	10·3	...	...	...	...	6·3	6·3	...
	Ratnagiri	8·4	8·4	...	...	...	...	6·7	6·7	...
	Karwar	10·3	9·3	...	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	...
	Asirgarh	12·1	11·0	...	...	...	...	11·1	10·1	...
	Baroda	9·4	9·4	...	...	...	...	7·3	6·8	...
	Disa	14·2	14·1	...	21·4	21·4	...	6·0	6·0	...
	Nimach	12·1	12·1	...	15·8	15·8	...	...	...	...
	Nasirabad	13·0	13·5	...	25·4	25·6	...	5·6	5·6	...
	Rajkot	15·9	14·9	...	...	...	...	3·7	3·7	...
	Karachi	12·7	12·7	...	23·3	23·3	...	7·4	7·4	...
	Shikarpur	14·8	14·8	14·1	26·0	26·9	13·9	10·1	9·3	8·3
	Haidarabad	12·1	11·6	...	25·1	25·1	...	7·0	7·0	...
	Thar and Parkar	7·5	7·5	11·0	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	15·0
	Upper Frontier	14·8	14·8	...	23·5	25·1	...	7·4	7·4	...
Bengal	*Western Districts.*									
	Bancoorah	13·00	12·50	18·75	18·00	18·00	...	17·75	17·50	20·50
	Beerbhoom	12·00	12·00	17·00	15·00	17·00	...	18·00	18·00	24·00
	Midnapore	10·50	8·00	16·00	...	...	...	10·50	21·00	25·00
	Hooghly	10·00	10·50	13·00	...	...	...	10·00	12·00	15·00
	Howrah	12·00	12·00	15·00	20·00	20·00	...	17·50	17·50	13·00
	Central Districts.									
	24-Pergunnahs	11·50	10·00	16·00	20·00	20·00	22·75	18·00	8·00	...
	Nuddea	12·25	11·87	16·87	26·63	32·00	35·00	23·94	16·00	16·00
	Jessore	10·00	12·00	14·00	...	...	...	21·00	20·00	18·00
	Moorshedabad	13·00	15·00	20·00	...	...	...	16·00	14·00	18·00

OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of February 1873.

PER RUPEE IN SEERS.

Rice (common).			Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
25·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·3	...	...	15·7	..	...	The quantities for Madras are expressed in terms of imperial seer.
16·9	16·9	14·8	29·7	31·6	16·7	32·3	34·3	20·2	34·1	35·2	26·4	13·3	13·3	15·5	
22·5	21·6	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	27·9	28 4	...	16 9	16 9	...	
18·3	14·9	...	...	...	...	17·5	...		22·4	21·6	...	16·9	16·1	...	
18·8	18·8	22·5	...	...	...	21·8	26·1	36·0	...	17·1	18·6	15·5	15·5	15·5	
12·6	12·3	11·1	28·1	23·3	18·4	24·2	21·3	18·4	29·9	26·2	28·3	16·2	15·9	16·6	
11·0	11·3	...	22·2	22·4	...	25·6	21·7	...	22·4	22·4	...	15·3	15·3	...	
13·9	13·9	..	24·0	24·0	...	23·9	23·9	...	19·8	19·1	...	17·0	16·1	...	
17·6	15·8	...	...	26·4	...	...	...	...	21·8	16·4	...	19·6	16 9	...	
...	17·2	...	25·9	26·6	...	...	...	...	17·1	14·0	...	18·0	18·0	...	
...	...	13·8	33·5	37·4	30·9	26·9	26·9	28·4	21·7	21·7	24·8	12·7	13·5	15·1	
16·9	15·5	15·8	30 5	33·0	34·7	...	...	..	21·8	21·0	29·4	16·3	16 3	17·7	
16·0	15·4	15·8	29·8	31·0	34·5	30·4	30·4	28·5	23·9	25·0	31 3	13·9	15·4	15·0	
11·9	11·2	...	19·6	22·1	...	...	...	...	16·7	16·0	...	17·0	17·0	...	
13·7	14·1	13 3	24·1	26·8	25·4	19·1	20·5	22·0	28·6	27·0	25·4	15·0	14·5	18·2	
9·7	9 7	11 6	17·1	18·4	24·4	20·6	20·1	19·4	17·2	17·1	20·6	10·6	11·5	12·0	
15·5	16·2	17·0	23·1	27·2	25·8	20·8	22·3	28·3	28·9	22·5	32·2	13·9	13·9	14·8	
13·3	13·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·7	18·2	...	16·4	16·4	...	
14·4	15·2	...	...	...	...	18·9	18·2	...	21·3	19·7	...	15·9	15·9	...	
10·0	10·0	...	14·5	14·5	...	16·3	16·3	...	11·8	11·8	...	13·6	13·6	...	The quantities for Bombay are expressed in terms of the standard seer as defined in Act XXXI of 1871.
11·1	10·2	...	18·8	17·8	...	19·3	21·2	...	13·6	14·0	...	15·5	15·4	...	
12 4	12·4	...	16·5	16·5	...	18·6	18·6	...	14·9	12 4	...	14·9	14·9	...	
9·9	7·8	...	17·4	16·3	...	18·5	17·5	...	12·6	11·5	...	13·9	13·9	...	
12·5	11·5	...	16·1	15·8	...	18·6	17·7	...	12 5	11·2	...	15·8	14·9	...	
...	9·5	...	14 5	14·2	...	14·2	14·0	...	11·5	12 2	...	14·0	14·0	...	
14·2	14·2	...	12·1	12·1	...	...	...	...	10·6	10·6	...	12·1	12·1	...	
10·7	10 0	...	18·0	18·5	...	23·2	23·2	...	13·7	13·7	...	11·7	11·7	...	
10·0	10·0	...	18·9	18·9	...	...	...	...	12·6	13·8	...	14·3	14·3	...	
8 3	8·0	...	22·7	22·7	...	27·3	28·0	...	16·7	17·3	...	12·7	12·7	...	
9·5	9·5	...	16·4	17 4	...	22·3	23·5	...	13·6	12·5	...	14·4	15·0	...	
9·8	11·4	...	26·0	27·6	..	27·6	29·2	...	13·0	14·6	...	12·8	13·7	...	
7·2	7·7	...	24·9	23 5	...	23·5	23·5	...	9·5	9·9	...	11·7	11·7	...	
9·7	9·7	...	18·9	20·2	...	20·2	20·2	...	16·9	16·9	...	16·2	16·2	...	
9·3	9 3	...	18·6	18·1	...	18·6	17·7	...	10·2	10·2	...	13·9	13·9	...	
9·6	9·6	...	18·1	18·1	...	19·1	18·7	...	8·5	7·8	...	10·9	10·9	...	
14·7	14·7	...	14·5	14·5	...	13 9	13·9	...	10·2	10·2	...	19·5	19·5	...	
13·6	13·6	...	16·8	14·9	...	14 9	14·9	...	9·3	9·3	...	14·9	14·9	...	
12·1	11 8	...	23·3	21·1	...	24·2	22·4	...	14·9	13·5	...	7·4	6 7	...	
12·6	11·2	...	16·8	16·8	...	19 2	19·7	...	13·3	12·7	...	13·3	12·7	...	
8·3	8·3	...	16·0	15·1	..	18·6	18·6	...	15·6	15·3	...	29·8	29·8	...	
7·4	7·4	...	13·0	13·0	...	20·5	20·5	...	15·8	15·8	...	25·1	25 1	...	
6·5	6 5	...	20·7	20·3	...	26·3	26·6	...	20·4	21·0	...	37·6	37 6	...	
11·2	11·2	...	16·8	15·4	.	22·4	20·6	.	13·1	13·1	...	59·7	59·7	...	
8·8	8·8	...	18·1	18·1	...	24·2	24·2	...	14 9	14·9	...	45·7	45·7	...	
16·7	14·8	14·8	29·6	26 9	24·1	23·2	21·3	22·2	21·3	23·2	17·6	35·3	37 2	31·6	
9·3	8·3	...	19 5	19·5	...	26·1	25·1	...	17·7	17·7	...	37·3	37·3	..	
15·0	15·0	15·0	18·3	18·1	17·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·0	32·0	32·0	
12·1	12·1	...	29 8	28·9	. .	33·5	29·8	...	14·8	14·8	...	33·5	29·8	...	
20·25	20·00	29·00	28·50	28·00	...	35·75	35·00	32·50	20·50	20·00	21·50	8·50	8·50	8·75	The quantities for Bengal are expressed in terms of the seer of 80 tolas.
24·00	24·00	29·00	...	...	...	36·00	36·00	...	22·50	22·50	23·50	8·50	8·50	8·50	
26·00	24·00	27·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·00	18·00	18·00	8·75	8·50	8·50	
17·00	16·00	20·00	..	...	...	...	...	...	22·00	20·00	21·00	9·00	9·00	9·50	
22·00	22·00	19·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·00	22·00	...	9·25	9·50	9·00	
18·75	18·75	17·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·75	18·75	20·00	8·75	8·75	8·75	
20·00	20·00	20·00	...	...	..	...	...	...	26·69	26·69	26·69	8·87	8·87	8·63	
28·00	29 00	24·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·00	20·00	20·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	
22·00	22·00	25·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 00	27·00	...	8·00	8·75	8·50	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES								
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
	Central Districts,—continued.									
Bengal,—*continued*	Dinagepore	11 31	11·31	12·31	22·31	22·31	22·31	25·00	24·00	27·00
	Maldah	12·00	13 00	18·00	35·00	35·00	38·00	24·00	23·00	24·00
	Rajshahye...	10·50	12·75	16·00	...	...	...	16·87	16·87	15·00
	Rungpore	14·56	14·00	16·00	...	...	...	15·63	16·31	15·00
	Bograh	20·50	20·50	15·00	...	...	...	19·50	19 00	22·00
	Pubna	10 50	12 00	24·00	..	...	...	12·00	11·00	15·00
	Darjeeling	6·00	6·00	8·00	10·00	10·00	10·00	13·00	12·00	13·00
	Julpigoree	...	10·00	11·00	...	...	...	20·00	20·00	16·00
	Eastern Districts.									
	Dacca	12·00	12·00	15·00	40·00	40·00	30·00	21·00	21·00	24·00
	Furreedpore	19 00	20 00	29·00	...	...	...	10·00	10·00	12·00
	Backergunge		...	...	...	...	..	14·00	13·00	16·00
	Mymensing	11·00	11·00	20·00	...	...	...	22·50	22·50	22·50
	Sylhet	11·00	11·00	13·00	11·50	11·50	13·00	25·00	25·00	25·56
	Cachar	9·13	9·13	13·31	...	...	...	26·63	27·87	24·63
	Chittagong	8·00	10·00	13·00	...	...	...	17·00	17·00	16·00
	Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·00	18·00	19·00
	Tipperah	9·00	10·00	13·87	...	...	...	20·00	20·00	20·00
	Hill Tipperah	10·37	10·37	...	...	...	...	24·38	24·38	...
	Behar.									
	Patna	13·00	13·00	23·81	31·00	30·00	31·50	22·50	22·25	...
	Gya	12·50	12·50	20·00	34·50	35·00	37·50	12·50	12·00	14·00
	Shahabad	13·50	13·00	23·00	30·00	30·00	30·00	12·00	12·00	12·00
	Tirhoot	11·00	13·00	20·00	25·00	25·00	24·00	18·00	20·00	18·00
	Sarun	12·00	12·50	19·00	30·00	30·00	23·50	14·00	14·00	15·00
	Chumparun	13·00	14·00	22·00	27·00	28·00	30 00	13·00	13·00	22·00
	Monghyr	13·37	14·44	21·50	34·38	37·50	...	13·38	12·38	14·44
	Bhaugulpore	12·00	12·63	20·19	...	20·19	29·00	17·69	17·69	22·69
	Purneah	12·00	12·00	20·00	30·00	30·00	40·00	25·00	25·00	25·00
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.									
	Cuttack	15·75	15·13	18·00	...	...	...	26·25	24·94	18·00
	Pooree	15·75	13·13	10·75	...	...	...	25·56	27·56	24·94
	Balasore	12·00	12·00	...	...	...	...	18·00	16·00	...
	Chota Nagpore.									
	Hazareebaugh	15·00	12·37	22·00	24·00	19·31	30·00	11·00	12·00	12·00
	Lohardugga	10·00	10·00	14·00	24·00	20·00	...	16·00	16·00	22·00
	Singbhoom	14·00	14·00	20·00	22·00	22·00	..	24·00	24·00	32·00
	Maunbhoom	12·00	11·50	15·00	24·00	24·00	24·00	16·00	20·00	20·00
	Assam and Adjacent Hills.									
	Gowalpara	10·00	10·00	31·00	...	...	...	16·00	16·00	13·00
	Kamroop	13 00	13·00	20·00	...	...	...	16·00	16·00	10·00
	Durrung	10·00	10·00	10·00	...	...	...	13·00	13·00	8·00
	Nowgong	16·00	16·00	16·00	...	...	...	12·00	12·00	13·00
	Seebsaugor	13·00	13·00	13·00	16·00	16·00	16·00	8·00	10·00	16·00
	Lukhimpore ...	10·00	10·00	10·00	...	...	...	7·00	7·00	7·00
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·00	14·00	..
N. W. Provinces	Dehra Dhoon	19·00	20·50	20·00	27·00	25·00	30·00	12·00	12·00	13·00
	Saharunpore	22·06	22·06	22·56	34·25	34 25	28·00	10·75	10 75	10 75
	Moozuffernuggur	23·06	22·56	24 75	36 31	35·19	37 37	6·06	6 06	6·06
	Meerut	22·28	21·72	22·25	32·00	32 06	30·34	7·69	7 31	7·00
	Boolundshuhur	23·00	22·00	23·00	32·00	32·00	28·00	8·00	8·00	7·00
	Allygurh	21·50	20 00	0·00	31·00	30·50	0·00	7·00	7·00	0·00
	Kumaon	12·50	12·50	12·00	14·00	14·00	16·00	8·00	8·00	8·00
	Gurhwal	20·00	20·00	12·00	25 00	25·00	14 00	8 00	8·00	8·00
	Bijnour	19·69	20·25	20·81	27·00	27 00	36 00	11·25	12·37	15·75
	Moradabad	20·63	20·00	21·25	29·37	28·75	35·00	9·37	9 37	9·37
	Budaon	21·28	20 72	0·00	33 59	31·50	0·00	12 00	12·00	0·00
	Bareilly	20·31	19·06	17·81	30·31	30 63	22 50	6·87	7 50	6·87
	Shahjehanpore	19·75	20·00	17·50	28·25	29·50	23·00	8·50	8·50	5·00
	Terai Pergunnahs	20·00	19·37	25·00	30 00	27·50	23·75	11·25	11·25	11·25
	Muttra	19·00	19·00	19·00	25·50	26·00	24·50	8·00	8·00	8·00
	Agra	17·84	16·63	17·34	23·59	23 25	22·53	7·00	7·00	6·00
	Furruckabad	19 25	18·63	16·50	24·75	24·50	19·25	8·75	8·87	8·87

India for the 2nd half of February 1873,—continued.

PER RUPEE IN SEERS.

Rice (common).			Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
29·00	28·00	34·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·00	16·00	24·00	7·31	7·31	8·00	
25·00	24·00	25·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·00	20·00	20·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	
25·31	25·31	26·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·38	25·00	...	8·09	8·15	...	
28·75	30·00	25·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·00	14·00	19·00	7·25	7·25	7·50	
34·00	34·00	35·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·00	14·00	18·00	8·00	8·00	7·75	
30·00	30·00	30·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·25	24·00	30·00	8·50	8·25	8·25	
16·00	16·00	13·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·00	8·00	8·00	4·50	4·50	4·50	
24·00	24·00	18·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·00	15·00	...	6·00	6·00	6·00	
32·00	32·00	30·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·00	22·00	18·00	9·00	9·00	8·00	
28·00	27·00	26·00	...	...	...	...	...		13·00	24·00	..	8·00	8·00	8·00	
31·00	31·00	22·00	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	.	8·50	8·50	8·00	
32·00	32·00	33·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·00	19·00	18·00	8·75	8·75	8·50	
35·00	35·00	45·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·00	21·00	17·25	8·00	8·00	9·00	
30·50	32·00	32·00	...	...	...	..	...	...	15·25	15·25	16·00	8·00	8·19	8·87	
23·00	25·00	27·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·00	17·00	17·00	9·00	9·00	8·00	
27·00	27·00	25·00	...	...	...	...	...	..	16·00	16·00	12·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	
32·50	32·50	35·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·00	18·00	18·00	8·75	8·75	9·12	
35·31	35·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·38	10·38	...	8·00	8·00	...	
23·50	23·25	21·63	...	29·00	...	36·00	35·50	34·63	34·00	34·25	28·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	
19·50	19·00	20·00	...	...	...	...	..	...	26·00	26·00	23·50	7·50	7·50	7·00	
20·00	19·00	24·00	...	...	...	29·00	29·00	...	...	30·00	24·00	8·50	8·50	8·25	The quantities for Bengal are expressed in terms of the seer of 80 tolas.
22·00	22·00	21·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·00	25·00	24·00	7·50	7·75	7·75	
22·00	22·00	19·00	...	...	...	33·00	33·00	25·00	29·00	28·00	25·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	
27·00	27·00	26·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·00	24·00	22·00	7·25	7·25	7·00	
21·00	21·00	22·00	...	...	...	34·06	33·38	25·12	33·38	33·38	...	8·25	8·25	8·06	
20·19	22·69	25·25	...	...	...	34·06	34·06	27·75	29·00	29·00	29·00	8·19	8·19	8·19	
27·00	27·00	31·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·00	25·00	30·00	7·31	7·31	7·31	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31·50	30·19	32·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·19	30·19	...	8·50	8·50	9·00	
36·12	34·12	27·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·25	23·57	18·38	9·87	9·87	8·50	
38·00	32·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·00	10·00	...	8·00	8·00	...	
18·00	18·00	25·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·50	21·25	20·00	7·00	7·37	7·00	
17·00	18·00	25·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·00	16·00	...	6·00	6·31	6·00	
30·00	30·00	40·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·00	20·00	24·00	6·50	6·50	6·50	
24·00	24·00	28·00	...	...	...	40·00	40·00	40·00	20·00	20·00	18·00	8·50	8·00	8·50	
27·00	27·00	15·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·00	15·00	...	9·00	8·00	8·25	
25·00	25·00	26·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·50	14·00	9·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	
21·00	21·00	20·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·00	8·00	9·00	6·50	6·50	7·00	
21·00	20·00	18·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·00	8·00	10·00	6·50	6·50	7·00	
12·00	14·00	24·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·00	8·00	8·00	6·00	6·00	6·00	
16·00	13·00	14·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·00	9·00	8·00	6·00	6·00	6·00	
15·00	15·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·00	8·00	...	5·00	5·00	...	
13·00	13·00	15·00	24·00	23·00	23·00	26·00	24·00	24·00	20·00	20·00	20·00	9·00	9·00	8·50	
15·06	15·06	14·50	24·81	24·81	23·13	29·13	29·13	17·00	25·31	25·31	22·94	7·75	7·75	7·50	
15·44	15·44	15·44	25·31	25·31	25·31	30·81	28·63	26·37	24·75	23·63	23·06	0·00	0·00	0·00	
14·44	14·81	16·50	29·00	25·31	24·34	29·16	28·40	0·00	26·19	25·69	22·25	8·03	8·00	8·50	
15·00	15·00	14·00	25·50	26·00	24·00	28·00	28·00	25·00	26·00	26·00	20·00	9·00	8·50	9·50	
15·00	15·00	0·00	24·00	23·00	0·00	24·00	24·00	0·00	27·50	27·00	0·00	7·50	7·50	0·00	The quantities for the North-Western Provinces are expressed in terms of the seer of 80 tolas.
11·50	11·50	11·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0.00	12·00	12·00	12·00	5·50	5·50	5·50	
16·00	16·00	12·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	9·00	9·00	7·00	5·50	5·50	5·63	
13·50	14·63	18·00	21·37	20·81	25·31	25·87	24·75	24·75	20·81	19·13	18·00	0·00	0·00	10·13	
15·63	15·00	18·75	23·75	21·25	26·25	25·00	25·00	31·87	25·00	24·37	21·25	9·22	9·06	9·22	
16·78	16·78	0·00	24·00	22·78	0·00	26·40	26·40	0·00	30·00	31·50	0·00	8·70	8·72	0·00	
16·25	16·87	16·87	23·44	22·50	20·00	23·75	22·50	18·75	26·56	25·00	20·63	9·06	9·06	9·37	
17·00	17·50	13·00	22·75	24·50	19·00	22·00	22·50	17·00	26·25	28·00	17·50	8·25	8·25	7·75	
16·25	15·63	20·00	22·50	22·00	30·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	22·50	24·00	18·75	8·50	8·50	8·75	
14·00	13·50	15·50	23·00	23·00	20·00	24·00	24·00	0·00	22·00	22·00	20·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	
14·00	14·00	14·50	20·41	19·03	18·63	22·53	21·37	21·00	20·94	20·03	20·53	8·50	8·50	9·00	
13·75	13·75	13·75	20·63	20·63	18·00	22·63	21·63	18·00	24·37	23·50	21·25	8·63	8·37	9·13	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Central Provinces — *continued.*	Seoni	25·1	24·2	25·1	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	9·3
	Mandla	19·6	19·6	21·4	...	...	...	14·0	14·0	20·5
	Betul	15·8	15·8	14·9	...	...	...	14·0	14·0	10·2
	Chindwara	19·5	20·5	20·5	.	...	...	9·3	9·3	9·3
	Hushangabad	14·6	15·4	18·7	7·5	7·5	7·5	9·3	11·2	9·3
	Narsinghpur	17·7	19·6	22·4	7·4	7·4	7·4	13·0	13·0	14·9
	Nimar	12·6	12·7	14·0	7·4	7·4	...	10·5	10·5	10·5
	Raipur	49·0	49·5	37·3	..	...	...	37·3	40·1	30·8
	Sambalpur	19·6	21·4	17·7	..	...	...	26·1	26·1	24·2
	Bilaspur	39·2	33·6	40·1	13·0	14·9	...	26·1	28·9	29·8
	Upper Godavari	11·2	10·2	11·2	...	...	...	9·3	6·5	5·6
	West Berar.									
Haidarabad Assigned Districts ...	Akola	14·9	14·9	13·2	...	...	...	7·4	6·5	4·8
	Buldana	12·1	10·2	10·4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bassim	11·1	10·4	10·7	...	...	...	7·4	6·5	6·9
Mysore and Coorg ...	Bangalore ... Wholesale ..	8·2	9·	9·2	10·	10·	9·7	10·5	10·5	11·2
	Bangalore ... Retail ...	8·	8·7	...	9·7	9·7	..	10·2	10·2	...
	Kolar ... Wholesale ...	9·4	9·4	8·3	...	...	...	16·4	16·4	14·7
	Kolar ... Retail ...	9·2	9·2	8·	...	...	..	16·1	16·1	14·5
	Toomkoor ... Wholesale ...	9·5	9·5	9·5	10·	10·	10·	15·	15·	14·
	Toomkoor ... Retail ...	9·	9·	9·	9·5	9·5	9·5	14·	14·	13·5
	Mysore .. Wholesale ...	8·8	9·3	10	...	...	...	11·4	11·4	12·1
	Mysore .. Retail ...	8·3	8·7	...	...	...	...	11·2	11·2	...
	Hassan ... Wholesale ...	Not given.								
	Hassan ... Retail ...	9·	9·	10·	10·	10·	11·5	13·	14·	16·
	Shimogah ... Wholesale ...	9·	9·	8·	10·	10·	10·	9·	9·	9·
	Shimogah ... Retail ...	9·	9·	8·	10·	10·	10·	9·	9·	9·
	Kadoor ... Wholesale ..	Not given.								
	Kadoor ... Retail ...	11·	11·	14·	...	...	...	12·	12·	15·
	Chituldroog ... Wholesale ...	11·	11·	...	13·5	13·5	...	12·5	13·5	...
	Chituldroog ... Retail	9·	9·	9·	12·	12·	12·9	12·	12·	13·
	Coorg .. Wholesale ...	Not given.								
	Coorg .. Retail ...	7·8	7·2	8·2	...	...	...	9·5	9·8	11·2
Rajputana ...	Jaipur	15·50	15·00	...	25·25	25·00	...	...	...	...
	Kisengarh	17·50	17·50		26·00	26·00	...	...	...	...
	Ajmir	13·38	13·56	14·19	24·87	25·50	25·81	7·00	7·50	4·69
	Erinpura	12·75	12·00	11·00	19·50	18·50	17·00	...	...	...
	Sirohi	11·75	11·25	11·25	22·00	20·00	19·00		...	...
	Marwar	11·75	...	...	16·00	...	...	5·00	...	...
	Meywar	11·75	10·81	...	20·00	19·56	...	...	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	16·8	16·0	...	28·0	32·0	...	...	...	...
	Bhurtpoor (city)	17·00	18·00	...	22·00	22·00	...	8·00	8·00	...
	Dholepoor (city)	13·75	...	...	17·00	...	...	8·00	...	...
Central India ...	Indor	14·13	14·13	17·00	...	...	...	9·13	9·13	9·00
	Guna	18·75	18·50	...	...	...	...	11·00	10·50	..
	Ratlam	11·50	12·25	14·00	...	...	...	10·00	10·00	13·00
	Baghalkhand	16·00	15·50	21·50	...	...	...	8·00	8·00	8·00

India for the 2nd half of February 1873,—concluded

PER RUPEE IN SEERS.

Rice (common).			Bajra or Cumboo.			Jowar or Cholum.			Gram.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
16·8	16·8	15·8	...	...	...	30·8	30·8	28 9	19·6	19·6	20·5	7·9	7·9	7 9	Same as on previous page.
20·5	20·5	18·6	...	...	...	32·6	32 6	32·6	25·2	25·2	37·3	6·5	6·5	6·5	
14·9	14·9	11·2	...	...	...	20·5	20·5	...	13·0	12·1	15·4	5·6	5·6	3·7	
16·8	16·8	14·9	...	...	...	28·0	26·1	22·4	20 5	14·9	20·5	7·0	7·0	6·5	
11·2	13·0	10·3	14·9	14·9	14·9	22·3	19·5	14·9	14·9	16·2	19·5	6·2	5·2	5·2	
14·9	15·8	18·6	18·6	20·5	...	24·5	24·5	...	17·7	19·6	25·2	5·6	5·6	5·1	
13·0	12·2	11·4	22·4	24·5	15·8	23·3	26·1	18·2	13·0	14·0	16·3	7·9	7·8	7·9	
40·1	44·8	28·9	...	...	..	...	...	...	29·9	37·3	29·9	6·5	6·5	6·5	
37·3	38·2	32·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	16·8	16·8	6·0	6·0	6·5	
52·2	42·9	55·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·2	28·0	29 8	4·6	4·6	5·1	
11·2	9·3	8·4	...	...	...	18·6	16·8	18·6	11·2	12·1	13·0	8·4	7·4	7·4	
...	...	..	23·3	18·6	13·2	27·5	26·1	19·8	16·7	12·1	13·2	7·4	7·4	6·5	The quantities for West Berar are expressed in terms of the standard seer, as defined in Act XXXI of 1871.
11·1	10·2	7·4	21·4	17·7	13·9	22·3	18·6	13·6	14·9	11·1	9·3	6·5	6·5	6·3	
8·3	7·9	7·9	14·9	14·9	12·5	21·9	21·9	14·9	12·5	9·3	10·7	5·1	5·3	5·1	
12·5	13·	12·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·5	24·	31·5	13·5	13·5	13·	The quantities for Mysore and Coorg are expressed in terms of the standard seer, as defined in Act XXXI of 1871.
12·2	12·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·2	23·7	...	13·	13·2	...	
20·7	20·7	17·6	42·5	42·5	48·1	46·2	46·2	49·7	27·7	25·4	43·3	14 6	14·6	13·8	
20·6	20 6	17·2	41·6	41·6	45·3	45·2	45·2	49·2	27 4	25·1	42·4	14·3	14 3	13 5	
17·	17·	15·5	21·	21·	21·	25·	25·	25·	33·	33·	34·	13·	13·	13·	
16·	16·	15·	20·	20·	20·	24·	24·	24·	32·	32·	34·	12·	12·	12·	
12·5	12·5	13·3	29·3	31·4	30·4	52·4	46·2	46·4	30·4	29·3	46 4	11·2	11·2	11·5	
12·6	12·6	...	28·3	29·3	...	50·3	50·3	...	29·3	28·3	...	10·4	10·4	...	
16·	17·	16·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·	30·	50·	12·	12·	12·5	
16·	13·	13·	...	...	...	40·	44·	36·	28·	26·	26·	10·	9·	10·	
16·	13·	13·	...	...	...	40·	38·	36·	28·	26·	26·	10·	9·	10·	
16·	16·	20·	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·	28·	35·	10·	10·	10·	
14·	13 5	....	37·	31·	...	45·5	42·2	...	31·5	30·5	...	9·6	9·7	...	
13·	13·	13·	28·	28·	30·	40·	40·	40·	30·	30·	30·	9·	9·	9·	
14·8	14·7	17·6	..	...	...	...	...	...	23·9	25·2	32·1	11·7	11·6	11·7	
7·00	7·00	...	24·00	24 00	...	27·00	27·00	...	20·50	21·00	...	20·00	19·30	...	The quantities for Rajputana and Central India are expressed in terms of the seer of 80 tolas. The figures for Ajmir entered in column headed "Present fortnight" relate to the fortnight ending 2nd March 1873.
7·50	7·50	...	19·00	19 00	...	29·00	29·00	...	17·50	17·50	...	15·50	15 50	...	
8·44	8·44	8·00	21·56	21·56	21·06	24·38	27·19	26 56	19·31	20·38	21·31	37·50	37·56	37·50	
9·25	6·00	6·00	17·25	17·00	14·00	18·00	17·50	17·00	14·00	12·75	12·00	40·00	40·00	36·00	
8·00	8·00	5·50	21·00	21·00	16·50	13 00	12·00	12·00	16·00	13·50	11·50	40·00	40·00	40·00	
7·50	...	...	14·00	...	...	16·00	...	...	13·75	...	...	..	...	..	
9·81	9·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·00	14·00	...	28·00	28·00	...	
16·0	22·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·0	22·0	...	...	..	.	
9·19	9·00	...	19·00	..	...	20·50	20·00	...	20·00	21·00	...	42·37	40·31	...	
9·00	...	...	15·25	...	...	16·00	...	...	16·25	...	...	24·00	...	...	
10·00	10·00	...	18·00	18·00	17·75	22·00	22·00	25·00	14·13	14·13	18·00	...	...	...	
13·00	12·50	...	12·00	12·00	...	27·00	27·00	...	20·75	21·00	...	...	...	...	
12 00	12·00	12·50	16·50	18·75	22 50	14·50	16·00	16·75	14·00	15·25	19·00	...	...	...	
19·00	19·00	19·00	...	...	...	21·00	21·50	...	20·00	20·00	21·00	...	...	...	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEAR.	FROM 1st APRIL to 28th FEBRUARY.									
	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1868-69	247,544	2,194,144	166,770	1,291,162	221,487	991,348	122,862	502,616	758,663	4,979,270
1869-70	265,563	2,353,850	172,108	1,318,675	211,207	1,032,136	102,271	462,761	751,149	5,167,422
1870-71	275,984	2,445,901	164,470	1,246,811	214,835	1,140,851	115,636	511,610	770,925	5,345,173
1871-72	270,441	2,397,090	160,886	1,224,262	222,746	1,187,162	101,309	500,791	755,382	5,309,305
1872-73	276,765	2,453,146	169,850	1,290,271	213,191	1,138,712	109,837	542,944	769,643	5,425,073
Average ...	267,259	2,368,826	166,816	1,274,236	216,693	1,098,042	110,383	504,144	761,152	5,245,248

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. VII of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 22nd Feb. 1873.	For week ending 24th Feb. 1872.	Total from 1st January to 22nd Feb. 1873.	Total from 1st January to 24th Feb. 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873. *a.*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
8th March 1873 ...	East Indian, Main	6,16,640	6,38,512	42,64,036	50,57,021	...	7,92,985
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpoor	42,831	41,915	2,95,073	3,04,454	...	9,381
1st Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	62,022	66,533	4,17,755	3,57,027	60,728	...
22nd February 1873 ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	16,906	8,721	1,08,450	43,161	65,289	...
8th March 1873 ...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	98,000	85,709*b*	6,73,917	7,14,839*b*	...	40,922
1st Ditto ...	Madras	1,43,327	1,18,296	10,51,228	9,04,901	1,46,327	...
22nd February 1873 ...	Great Southern of India	25,923	14,991	1,85,819	1,18,900	66,919	...
1st March 1873 ...	Carnatic	695	533	4,251	4,264	...	13
8th Ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula*	5,57,263	5,03,241	37,67,734	39,45,824	...	1,78,090
1st Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,29,053	1,54,019	8,03,052	11,47,666	...	3,44,614
	TOTAL ...	16,92,660	16,32,470	1,15,71,315	1,25,98,057	...	10,26,742
	State.						
15th March 1873 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,797	1,829	15,206	14,897	309	...
8th Ditto ...	Nulhatee	1,973	(No return)	12,868	(No return)	12,868	...
	TOTAL ...	3,770	1,829	28,074	14,897	13,177	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	16,96,430	16,34,299	1,15,99,389	1,26,12,954	...	10,13,565

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.

a Two days less than in the previous year.

b Exclusive of steamer earnings.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF TRAFFIC ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE FOUR QUARTERS OF 1871-72.

Quarters.	East Indian. Main Line.		East Indian. Jubbulpore Line.		Eastern Bengal.		Calcutta and South-Eastern (State).		Nulha'ee (State).		Oudh and Rohilkhund.		Punjab and Delhi.		Sindh.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
FIRST QUARTER.																
Total Earnings ... £	658,700	722,046	40,188	47,054	c54,986	c58,754	2,774	2,516	...	...	6,868	7,670	84,813	97,320	16,504	18,999
Mean Mileage open ... No.	1,279	1,280	223	223	156	157	28	28	...	...	42	82	567	565	106	106
Average receipt per week ... £	50,669	55,542	3,091	3,620	4,230	4,520	213	194	...	...	528	590	6,524	7,486	1,270	1,461
Average receipt per week per mile open £	39·6	43·4	13·9	16·2	27·1	28·8	7·6	6·9		...	12·6	7·2	11·5	13·3	12·0	13·8
SECOND QUARTER.																
Total Earnings .. £	576,605	f816,972	36,200	f75,459	c52,126	c56,189	2,352	2,044	...	1,904	7,617	10,134	79,760	93,923	17,871	20,718
Mean Mileage open ... No.	1,279	1,280	223	224	156	157	28	28	...	27	42	120	567	566	106	106
Average receipt per week ... £	44,354	47,459	2,785	5,805	4,010	4,322	181	157	...	146	586	780	6,135	7,225	1,375	1,594
Average receipt per week per mile open £	34·7	37·0	12·5	25·9	25·7	27·5	6·5	5·6	...	5·4	14·0	6·5	10·8	12·8	13·0	15·6
THIRD QUARTER.																
Total Earnings ... £	408,963	424,161	20,705	22,665	c54,029	c61,812	1,438	1,398	...	1,706	4,481	8,546	a66,911	b69,192	...	...
Mean Mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	223	224	156	157	28	28	...	27	42	148	640	f673	...	...
Average receipt per week .. £	31,459	32,628	1,593	1,744	4,156	4,755	111	108	...	131	345	657	5,147	6,861	...	...
Average receipt per week per mile open £	24·6	25·5	7·1	7·8	26·6	30·3	4·0	3·9	...	4·9	8·2	4·4	8·0	f10·2	...	...
FOURTH QUARTER.																
Total Earnings... £	659,011	660,084	45,269	74,194	c39,960	c78,658	1,624	2,428	...	2,034	6,608	15,594	a112,553	b139,989	...	...
Mean Mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	223	224	156	157	28	28	...	27	42	230	671	673	...	...
Average receipt per week .. £	50,693	50,776	3,482	5,707	3,074	6,051	125	187	...	156	508	1,200	8,658	10,761	...	...
Average receipt per week per mile open £	39·6	39·7	15·6	25·5	19·7	38·5	4·5	6·7	...	5·8	12·1	5·2	13·0	16·0	...	...
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.																
Total Earnings... £	2,303,279	2,423,263	142,362	219,372	c201,101	c255,413	8,188	8,386	...	d5,644	25,574	41,944	a378,412	c460,041	...	...
Mean Mileage open ... No.	1,280	1,280	223	224	156	157	28	28	...	27	42	146	664	672	...	...
Average receipt per week ... £	44,294	46,601	2,738	4,219	3,867	4,912	157	161	...	144	492	807	7,277	8,847	...	...
Average receipt per week per mile open £	34·6	36·4	12·3	19·8	24·8	31·3	5·6	5·7	...	5·3	11·7	5·6	11·0	13·2	...	...

Quarters.	Madras.		Great Southern of India.		Carnatic.		Great Indian Peninsula.		Khamgaon Branch (State).		Omractee Branch (State).		Bombay, Baroda, and Central India.		Total.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
FIRST QUARTER.																
Total Earnings ... £	119,924	138,080	16,012	18,136	728	733	526,918	571,564	951	771	(g) 433	952	123,769	171,464	1,653,568	1,856,009
Mean Mileage open ... No.	805	832	168	168	19	19	1,258	1,274	7	8	5	6	312	349	4,975	5,097
Average receipt per week ... £	9,225	10,618	1,232	1,395	56	56	40,532	43,966	73	59	72	73	9,521	13,190	127,236	142,770
Average receipt per week per mile open £	11·5	12·8	7·3	8·3	3·0	2·9	32·2	34·5	10·4	7·4	14·4	13·2	30·5	37·8	25·6	28·9
SECOND QUARTER.																
Total Earnings .. £	127,392	141,916	17,889	18,138	1,246	1,230	540,198	478,034	966	373	680	486	162,396	170,227	1,623,297	1,667,749
Mean Mileage open ... No.	832	832	168	168	19	19	1,269	1,274	7	8	5	6	318	366	5,019	5,181
Average receipt per week ... £	9,799	10,917	1,376	1,395	96	94	41,554	36,772	74	29	52	37	12,492	13,094	124,869	129,826
Average receipt per week per mile open £	11·8	13·1	8·2	8·3	5·1	4·9	32·7	28·8	10·6	3·6	10·4	6·2	39·3	35·8	25·0	25·0
THIRD QUARTER.																
Total Earnings ... £	140,267	130,745	17,401	19,515	839	836	286,961	214,972	171	456	312	336	60,963	55,216	1,063,341	1,021,156
Mean Mileage open ... No.	832	832	168	168	19	19	1,274	1,366	7	8	5	6	326	390	5,000	5,228
Average receipt per week .. £	10,790	10,057	1,339	1,501	65	64	22,074	16,536	13	17	24	26	4,682	4,247	81,795	79,332
Average receipt per week per mile open £	13·0	12·1	8·0	8·9	3·4	3·4	17·3	13·1	1·8	2·1	4·8	4·3	14·4	10·9	16·4	15·2
FOURTH QUARTER.																
Total Earnings... £	142,359	139,876	19,884	17,949	742	j621	476,034	426,689	244	441	484	511	120,093	101,502	1,624,363	1,660,070
Mean Mileage open ... No.	832	832	168	168	19	19	1,274	1,266	7	8	5	6	335	390	5,040	5,308
Average receipt per week .. £	10,951	10,760	1,530	1,381	57	52	36,618	32,822	19	24	37	39	9,239	7,808	124,990	127,724
Average receipt per week per mile open £	13·2	12·9	9·1	8·2	3·0	2·7	28·7	25·9	2·9	3·0	7·4	6·5	27·6	20·0	24·8	24·[illegible]
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.																
Total Earnings... £	529,942	550,567	71,186	73,738	3,555	3,420	1,830,111	1,691,259	2,331	1,241	1,909	2,287	467,121	498,409	5,965,071	6,234,984
Mean Mileage open ... No.	825	832	168	168	19	19	1,269	1,270	7	8	5	6	323	374	5,009	5,210
Average receipt per week ... £	10,191	10,588	1,369	1,418	68	66	35,194	32,524	45	32	46	44	8,983	9,585	114,723	119,948
Average receipt per week per mile open £	12·4	12·7	8·1	8·4	3·6	3·5	27·7	25·6	6·4	4·0	9·2	7·3	27·8	25·6	22·9	23·0

(a) For S. P. and D. Railway, exclusive of Flotilla.
(b) Ditto ditto inclusive of ditto.
(c) This is exclusive of the Flotilla receipts for the 1st half of 1872.
(d) From 1st April to 31st December 1872.
(e) Exclusive of Steamer earnings.
(f) As per amended returns.
(g) Receipts for 6 weeks.
(h) Ditto for 22 days.
(i) Ditto for 12 days.
(j) Ditto for 13 weeks.

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The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1873.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th March 1873.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will leave Calcutta on Monday, the 14th April 1873, and will arrive at Simla on or about Friday, the 18th April.

By Command,

WM. EARLE, *Colonel,*
Mily. Secy. to the Viceroy.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. OF GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2145, dated 28th March 1873.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India.

Read—

Minute by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, dated 27th March 1873.
Budget Estimates for 1873-74, with Appendices.

THE Governor General in Council has already approved of the figures of the Budget Estimates for 1873-74, and the usual notifications will be issued to the several Local Governments and Administrations.

2. A comparison between the estimate of the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year 1873-74 shows a surplus of £220,000.

3. The cash balance in India at the commencement of the year is estimated at £19,300,000, and, at the end of the year, at £14,800,000, after providing for an expenditure of £3,878,000 on reproductive works, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been met from loan funds.

4. The general condition of the finances is, therefore, satisfactory. Although the estimated surplus for the year 1873-74 is small, the estimates, both of revenue and expenditure, have been framed with caution; the estimate of the net receipts from opium is £5,385,000, which is less by 2¼ millions, than the receipts of 1871-72, and by 1½ million, than the receipts of 1872-73; and the state of the cash balances prevents any risk of financial difficulty during the year.

5. With respect to the future, His Excellency in Council believes that no additional taxation is required for the purpose of maintaining the finances of India in a sound and satisfactory condition. Besides the gradual expansion of the revenue which may reasonably be expected, there will be, in the course of the years 1874-75 and 1875-76, a reduction of expenditure of nearly half a million per annum, in consequence of the time having arrived when the Stock of the East India Company will be paid off. Any increase of expenditure which may be necessary in some branches of the public service, may, His Excellency in Council believes, be met by economy in others. The schemes for public works chargeable to loan funds have been revised, and, so far as reliance can be placed upon careful estimates, the completion of the system of guaranteed

railways, and the construction by Government of the railway and irrigation works now sanctioned or contemplated, will not entail any serious additional charge upon the annual revenues. The Government of India has, therefore, decided that it is not necessary, with reference to the present or prospective condition of the finances, that the Income Tax should be reimposed, or that any other tax should be imposed in addition to the existing sources of revenue.

6. The Government of India has also considered whether the Income Tax should be reimposed as a part of the ordinary fiscal system of India, while other taxes might, either immediately or eventually, be remitted or reduced. After a careful consideration of this alternative, and of the opinions expressed by the local authorities and officers in answer to the recent financial circular, the Government has determined that it would not be expedient to reimpose the Income Tax for the purpose of carrying this policy into effect.

7. As no legislative measure will be introduced in connection with the Budget of the coming year, it would be in contravention of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, that a financial statement should be made in the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations. The minute recorded by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, which contains the customary explanations of the Budget figures of the present year, together with his review of and opinions regarding the financial policy of the Government of India during the last four years, will be published, together with this Resolution, the Budget Estimates, and Appendices, in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
28*th March*, 1873.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MINUTE

BY THE

HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.

I have to present the budget of British India for the year 1873-74, together with my financial exposition in the usual divisions :—

1*stly*, the actuals for the past year 1871-72;

2*ndly*, the regular estimate for the current year about to close, 1872-73;

3*rdly*, the budget estimate for the coming year about to commence, 1873-74; and

4*thly*, the ways and means and the cash balances.

Before treating of each of these divisions in order, I must mention some slight alterations which have (with the sanction of the Secretary of State) been made in the form of the accounts.

On the receipt side a new heading of receipts in aid of superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances is presented. This consists chiefly of the subscriptions by officers on account of those pensions for widows and orphans which were formerly paid from the military and medical funds, but which are now paid by the State, since the abolition of those funds in 1866, and it includes transfers from the capital deposits originally the property of those funds, but now the property of the State. In my previous budget statements they were included in the miscellaneous heading.

On the expenditure side a new heading appears for civil furlough and absentee allowances, an item which has always been shown separately in the home accounts. And, on this occasion, the loss by exchange on remittances to the Home Treasury which used to be included in miscellaneous, is shown separately, by reason of the special importance of the item. The miscellaneous heading, which was unduly large, has thus been reduced to a more manageable size. The heading of medical services, which has heretofore appeared in the budget statements, disappears in the present statement, having been transferred to the heading of allotments for provincial services. The greater part of the civil medical grants had previously merged in these allotments, and the remnant now follows.

ACTUALS, 1871-72

I thus begin with the actual figures of the year 1871-72. In my last financial exposition it was explained that, according to regular estimate, a surplus of £2,700,000 was expected of income over ordinary expenditure, owing mainly to gain in the opium department, and partly to savings and reductions in expenditure. It is now seen, however, that the surplus actually amounts to £3,124,178, or more than three millions, owing to still further savings and reductions in expenditure. The fact of this amount exceeding actually even the large surplus shown in the regular estimate, is satisfactory, as proving that

ACTUALS, 1871-72.

this regular estimate, though very favorable, was yet cautious, and that the economy enforced so successfully up to the tenth month of the year, when the regular estimate was prepared, was strictly maintained up to the last day of the year. And in this advantage all departments have shared alike, according to their respective proportions, the civil branches generally, the army, the marine, the public works, the railways. The main causes of this surplus were set forth by me last year. Doubtless its magnitude will be regarded as very satisfactory; but our satisfaction must be moderated by the recollection that more than half of the surplus arises from a gain in opium, on which we had no right to count. Still the result is partly due to our own management; for the ordinary expenditure of the year (just under 47 millions) was low; quite the lowest that has been seen for several years past.

It will be observed then from the appended statement that the receipts of the year 1871-72 were £50,109,093, or more than 50 millions; while the ordinary expenditure amounted to £46,984,915, or nearly 47 millions, leaving the surplus of £3,124,178, or more than 3 millions.

Besides the ordinary expenditure, there was an extraordinary expenditure of £1,628,474, or 1½ millions, on remunerative public works. Even with this extraordinary expenditure, for which we are allowed to provide by loan, the income of the year exceeded the aggregate of expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary together, by £1,495,704, or 1½ millions.

Thus ends the most prosperous year yet known in our financial history, since the establishment of the budget system.

REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1872-73.

I next turn to the second part of the subject, namely, the regular estimate for the current year 1872-73. On this, as on previous occasions, the estimate is based on actual figures for periods ranging from 9 to 11 months for the various provinces and departments. It is to be remembered that the remaining months for which we still await the actual figures, are of importance, and that, notwithstanding all the care which can be exercised, many variations will probably occur between this estimate and the actual accounts of the year, when they shall be made up hereafter.

The budget for the year showed a surplus of £237,000 of income over ordinary expenditure. The regular estimate now shows a surplus of £1,354,000, or 1⅓ millions, the estimated receipts amounting to £49,905,000, or nearly 50 millions, and the estimated ordinary expenditure to £48,551,000, or 48½ millions.

The year has been generally propitious. The rains have been abundant; the harvests, for the most part, good, and, in some provinces, very fine. The condition of the people being prosperous, the revenues have flourished. Though the import trade has not been in a favorable position, and though some exports have fallen off, yet several staples of the export trade have advanced excellently. We have enjoyed immunity from misfortunes of season, and from those political contingencies and troubles which so often have disturbed financial arrangements.

There have also been special causes for the production of surplus, and once more I have to dwell on the fact that the surplus of the year is attributable mainly to gain in opium. In the budget £7,700,000, or 7¾ millions, were set down for opium receipts; but in the regular estimate there appear £8,677,000, or 8⅔ millions; the difference in our favor amounting to £977,000, or nearly 1 million. Of the increase, more than one-third (£369,700) is in the Malwa opium, the revenue of which has amounted to £2,614,700, a sum which is so high as to be almost without precedent, even in this speculative division of the trade. The increase (£607,300) in the Bengal opium is not owing to the quantity, inasmuch as the number of chests is fixed under our system to within a very narrow margin, but owing to the prices rising beyond the rate assumed in the budget. The rate stood at Rs. 1,200, or £120 per chest

in the budget; the actual rate has been Rs. 1,386, or £138-12*s*. per chest. It is hardly necessary to advert to the uncertainty which always hangs over the subject of prospective prices of opium. The result, as is so well known, may be affected by circumstances both in China and in India. We are not aware of any present circumstances in China which could be adduced as causes of the high range of prices. But in India, there is one cause immediately apparent; namely this, that the poppy crop, which at the time of bringing forward the budget promised a fair yield, gave, ultimately, an indifferent yield. Instead of the 55,000 chests expected under the earlier condition of the harvest, there was, in the end, an out-turn of only 46,656 chests. Both figures include the supply for consumption in India itself. Thus, in the first half of the year, there was an apprehension of a somewhat short supply, a circumstance specially calculated to make prices rise and to maintain them at a high standard.

REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1872-73.

But, further, this comparatively short supply has affected the estimate in another direction. Less opium having been produced in the Bengal agencies, there has been less to be paid for than was expected. Consequently the payments, estimated in the budget at £2,323,000, have fallen in the regular estimate to £1,818,000, showing a diminution of £505,000.

Thus the difference in the opium estimate amounts on the receipt side to £977,000, and on the expenditure side to £505,000; in all to £1,482,000, or 1½ million. Whether this difference is wholly favorable to the future of our finance may be a question. But that it more than accounts for the surplus in the current year is unquestionable. And it is the main support of the fortunate position of the financial year upon which I am commenting.

There has not been any marked increase under the heads of revenue in the regular estimates as compared with the budget estimates. Under most heads the budget estimate has been well sustained, and no more. To this, however, there are some exceptions to which I must advert.

The land revenue shows an increase of £329,000. This, to the extent of more than £100,000, has arisen from the payment in 1872-73 of revenue suspended in the Bombay Presidency at the end of 1871-72. The remainder of the improvement is due to the favorable season to which I have already adverted.

To the same general cause must be attributed the improvement of £82,000 under excise on spirits and drugs.

Under customs there is an increase of £61,000, due entirely to the great expansion of the export trade in rice.

In the post office, the receipts show a falling off of £213,000. This decrease is not, however, in the cash receipts paid in by the public, which are improving, slowly though steadily, but in the receipts from official postage during the year. The new rules for the abolition of franking, and the substitution of official postage stamps, have fully come into force, and have caused economy to be exercised to a degree greater even than was expected. The reformed system causes every official to observe closely the charge that he incurs when transmitting letters on the public service, because that charge is rendered immediately apparent by the value of the stamp affixed. Consequently, the numerous public departments, having had their attention practically down to the subject, have exercised an unprecedented economy, not only in respect to the weight of their despatches, but also in respect to the mode of transmission. A large part of the despatches are now sent by the slower and cheaper transit; the more urgent letters only being reserved for the quicker and more expensive transit. And, inasmuch as, by existing rules, the value of official postage is credited in the receipts of the postal department, there is a decrease in the total of receipts. This is in some degree nominal, and is, so far, balanced by decrease of recorded expenditure under the several service heads. But it really represents a considerable saving in the cost of transmitting the mass of official letters throughout India. And, accordingly, the regular estimate shows on the other side of the account an actual decrease of £51,000 in the postal expenditure.

REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1872-73.

In the mint the receipts show a large decrease, which arises from the fact that the amount of silver bullion tendered by the public for coinage, on which a seignorage of 2 per cent. is levied, has been insignificantly small. I shall hereafter revert to this somewhat remarkable circumstance.

There is also some decrease in forest receipts. This is of less importance, inasmuch as it only indicates that the department has done less work than was expected, and has incurred less expense. As has been explained on previous occasions, this is a spending rather than a receiving department. And though we may continue to regret that its revenues do not increase faster, still we must always bear in mind that its main work, which it performs efficiently, is the preservation of the national wealth of forests with which India is endowed.

The net result on the receipt side of the estimate is an increase of £1,134,000, or upwards of one million.

On the expenditure side I will advert, firstly, to items of decrease, and, secondly, to items of increase.

There are savings and reductions in various civil departments, such as that of land revenue, decrease £54,000; of assessed taxes, decrease £17,000; of customs, decrease £10,000; of salt, decrease £23,000; of administration, decrease £27,000; of law and justice, decrease £144,000. To a considerable extent these decreases are due to the saving in official postage, as already explained. The decrease under law and justice is partly, nominal, owing to the exclusion of the receipts and charges for the service of processes in the Madras Presidency, which were included in the original estimates.

There is a decrease of £73,000 in marine charges by reason of less work being done than usual in the Bombay dockyard.

There is a large decrease, £52,000, under forests; but, as has been just seen, there has been a decrease of receipts also.

The decrease of £51,000 under post office has been just explained.

And the great decrease under opium has been already adverted to.

There is a reduction in army charges; the budget showed £15,862,000, whereas the regular estimate shows only £15,646,000, the difference less being £216,000, or nearly a quarter of a million. In both cases the total is satisfactorily low. But it must be remembered that (as stated in my last exposition) there has been a transfer of charge for certain barrack expenses from the military department to the public works department. After allowing for this, however, I believe that the estimate is indicative of strict economy.

This great item of expenditure is divided into two heads, namely, the charges incurred in India, and the charges incurred in England on account of India. The charges incurred in India may be summarized thus: The budget showed an expenditure of £12,100,000; the regular estimate shows £12,025,000; a decrease of £75,000. The decrease is owing to the postponement of the camps of exercise in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, to the retirement of artillery officers and breaking up the head quarters of the 24th Brigade Royal Artillery, to the abolition of the Poona depôt, to favorable market prices for grain and forage, to savings in the Military Account department, to a less outlay for clothing, barrack, medical, and ordnance supplies, and to a less expenditure for sea transport and non-effective charges. The estimated saving from these sources is about £238,000. On the other hand, increased provision had to be made in the revised estimate for—

	£
The Looshai Expedition	25,000
Camps of Exercise at Delhi (arrears) and Hussun Abdal ...	8,000
For two Regiments of Madras Native Infantry returned from China and the Straits	22,000
Asylums in the Madras Presidency transferred from civil to military estimates	9,000
Arrear charges, Order of British India	15,000
Special payments to artillery officers on retirement	9,000
Arrear charges, Overland Troop transports	30,000
Freight paid in India on Military Stores	45,000
	£ 163,000

Setting these increments against the savings, there appears a net saving of £75,000 upon the budget. REGULAR ESTIMATE 1872-73.

The expenditure of the army has been analysed with extreme care by the department over which my hon'ble colleague (General Norman) presides.

The military receipts in India were set down at £840,000, but the actuals for the first eight months of the year justified the revised estimate of £870,000. The causes of this improvement are the discharge purchase-money of British soldiers in India, and the messing contributions for passages by the overland troop transports, which are now credited to the Indian instead of to the Home Government; and the receipts, by a larger sale than was expected, of stud cattle, clothing, medical and ordnance stores.

On the other hand a large credit expected in England was not realised, so that the decrease there neutralises the improvement in India.

For the charges incurred in England on account of India, the revised estimate shows a reduction of £141,200, of which £25,000 is in furlough allowances of Indian officers, owing to a decrease in the number of officers on furlough, and £100,000, are savings in military stores.

On the other hand, there are several items of increase on the expenditure side of the regular estimate.

The item of interest on service funds and other accounts rises from £527,000 to £584,000, mainly by reason of an adjustment of a claim with interest on the part of the Madras Civil Service Annuity Fund for sums overpaid by the fund to Government on account of the annuities.

There is an increase of £97,000 under minor departments. This is owing to a charge of £57,000 for stores in England which, under the old system, would have been entered under miscellaneous; to the completion of the general census of British India, the original provision for this important operation not having been found sufficient in some provinces; and to its having been found necessary to make a special grant in order that Indian products and fabrics may be worthily represented at the Vienna Exhibition.

The increase of £23,000 in the political charges arises from the transfer to this head of the Mairwára battalion; to the unforeseen expenses of durbars; and to additional charges on account of the late Yarkand mission and the Seistan arbitration.

There is a considerable increase of £240,000 under loss by exchange. It will be remembered that, in the budget, we calculated that the drawings by the Secretary of State would amount to 13½ crores of rupees during the year, at an average rate of 1*s.* 11*d.* to the rupee, which would represent a loss by exchange in round numbers of £500,000. It is now estimated that the bills paid will exceed 15 crores, at an average rate of 1*s.* 10¾*d.* to the rupee, representing a loss by exchange of £740,000. This sum of 15 crores includes the payment for a sum of £403,040, which was remitted to England in May last by bills purchased in India. The excess in the drawings was chiefly occasioned by a diminution in the amount of railway capital for India intended to be raised in England. Some of the capital (£1,100,000), for the receiving of which provision had been made, was subsequently countermanded as not being required. This diminution was very desirable, because the Indian treasury has still a large amount of unexpended railway capital in hand.

The increase of £278,000 in the allotment for provincial services is owing to additional grants having been found necessary, for Bengal of £113,500, chiefly for compensation for a court house made over to the military department as a hospital for the troops, and for the capitalisation of certain annual charges at the debit of the Imperial Government—for Bombay £107,400 for the construction of a small cause court house and of buildings required for the collection of the salt revenue—for Burmah £45,000, in order to enable the administration to execute various useful works which are urgently needed.

The increase of £216,000 in public works ordinary has occurred in consequence of its having been found necessary to assign additional funds for the prosecution of various works; and in consequence of the transfer to this head

FOR ESTIMATE. 1873. of items, which it was originally intended to defray from loan funds, but which are now found to be not properly so debitable.

The net charge for guaranteed railway interest was originally estimated at £1,800,000, but is now expected to amount to £2,117,000, or more than 2 millions, which is considerably larger than any sum ever yet shown on this account, and suggests serious consideration. This charge is made out in this wise: the guaranteed interest amounts to £4,665,000 on a capital sum of £95,000,000. Against this there is a set-off of £2,548,000, estimated net traffic receipts on 5,073 miles of open line, which receipts arise from £6,864,000, estimated gross traffic earnings, less £4,316,000, working expenses. The net traffic receipts deducted from the guaranteed interest leave the £2,117,000 as cost to the State.

The increase of the net charge upon the Government does not at all arise from the gross amount of the interest being in excess of the estimate; on the contrary, it is rather less, by reason of the capital subscriptions being less than the anticipation; which circumstance aggravates the fact of the net charge being so much greater. What, then, are the causes of the excess? In the first place, there has been a change for the better in accounting, whereby the charges for the stores expended in working are transferred more rapidly than heretofore from the capital account to the revenue account. This has caused an unusually heavy debit during the current year. Then there has been a recurrence of disastrous floods, injuring or destroying masonry works on several lines, causing additional expense, and also interruption of traffic. Another cause is want of expansion in the traffic. Not indeed that the total of gross traffic earnings has actually declined; on the contrary, it was slightly greater during the last calendar year, 1872, than it has ever been. But it has remained almost stationary during the three years ending with 1872, notwithstanding that 400 miles of new line have been opened. In 1870 it stood at £6,247,000; in 1871 at £6,125,000; in 1872 at £6,275,000. This stagnation, on the whole, is the more remarkable, inasmuch as, during the period, the passenger traffic has steadily increased. Some 18 millions (18,048,547) of passengers travelled in 1870, whereas some 20 millions (19,907,781), or 2 millions more, travelled in 1872. But the goods traffic has not increased on the whole; while, on some lines, it has even declined. In my last exposition there was allusion to the special enquiry regarding the falling off on the East Indian line, which was traced partly to the state of the harvests and partly to variations in the rates. With a view to affording further inducements to traffic, the railway company have given prompt attention to the rates, and have judiciously reconsidered them. On the Great Indian Peninsula line there was disappointment in respect to the total earnings (notwithstanding increase in many articles) by reason of the falling off in the transport of cotton from the central regions of India to the port of Bombay. But, whatever special causes may be assignable in particular years, the main fact remains that the goods traffic has for some years been either stationary or slightly retrogressive. And, whatever may have been the fluctuations in trade, it appears that the roads and rivers which compete with the railways have all this time experienced no lack of traffic. Thus, we cannot but fear that the railways are not used by the people as much as we might hope. And we must reflect more and more closely on the question whether the railway management and administration might not be more practically adapted to the needs and the habits of the country.

On the other hand, there has been no proportionable increase in the working expenses. Economy has been, and is being, enforced. The train service is more economically managed; the engineering establishments have been reduced; European agency has in many stations been replaced by cheaper native agency. On some lines, especially the East Indian, and the Punjab and Delhi, the diminution of expenses has been demonstrably great. On the East Indian line the percentage of working expenses amounted to 40·5 per cent. on the earnings, which will apparently bear favorable comparison with the corresponding percentage on some of the principal English lines: for instance the—

48	per cent.	on the Great Northern,
45	„	on the Great Western,
45	„	on the London and North-Western,
45	„	on the Midland,

and the 47, average on the lines throughout England and Wales.

In order to show how far the lines are beginning to prove remunerative undertakings, I subjoin an abstract statement showing the percentage of profits on capital withdrawn for all the guaranteed railways in India. It will be seen that, on the whole system, the percentage still falls short of the guaranteed rate of 5 per cent. :— REGULAR ESTIMATE 1872-73.

NAME OF GUARANTEED RAILWAY.	1871. Percentage of profits on capital withdrawn.	1ST HALF OF 1872. Rate of percentage per annum of profits on capital withdrawn.
East Indian, Main	4·90	5·98
Ditto, Jubbulpore Extension	1·23	*4·44
Eastern Bengal	3·07	1·84
Oudh and Rohilkund	0·22	0·38
Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi...	0·14	1·16
Madras	2·69	2·76
Great Southern of India	1·91	1·52
Carnatic	1·71	1·92
Great Indian Peninsula	2·97	3·92
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	2·66	5·16
All Guaranteed Railways	3·00	3·96

* Exceptional, owing to adjustments.

I may be pardoned for this brief digression, inasmuch as the finance of the year is affected adversely to the extent of £317,000 by the guaranteed railways.

The result on the expenditure side of the regular estimate, increase balanced against decrease, is a net increase of £17,000.

The total result, as already seen, is the surplus of £1,354,000 of income over ordinary expenditure.

Besides the ordinary expenditure there is in this the regular estimate an extraordinary expenditure on reproductive works of £2,307,000, or 2¼ millions, which amount corresponds fairly with that set down in the original estimate. Of the two great divisions, that pertaining to canals shows somewhat less expenditure by reason of the postponement of the Sarda canal, while that of State railways shows somewhat more. The approximate agreement in this instance between the totals of the regular and of the original estimate is worthy of notice, inasmuch as, in previous years, the actual expenditure on these works has been much less than that proposed in successive budgets, the cause of the difference having been, generally, delay in the maturing of the projects, and in the submitting of complete plans for sanction. But now that the organization of these works is in a more advanced state, the rate of progress becomes comparatively quicker; and, thus, the accounts of the year are presenting the largest expenditure ever yet attained in this branch. While, on the one hand, this result is satisfactory, as indicating the advance of material improvement, yet, on the other hand, it suggests precautions for maintaining strong cash reserves in the treasury to meet the rising demand for funds.

The surplus of income over ordinary expenditure is the outturn of an estimate which, though made near the close of the year, may fail to accord entirely with the actual facts yet to be finally ascertained. But it may not be otherwise than opportune to pass in review the aggregate of surplus which has been obtained since 1869-70. The actual surplus then has been as follows :—

	£
1869-70, actual	118,669
1870-71 „	1,482,990
1871-72 „	3,124,178
Add—	
1872-73 „ (estimated)...	1,354,000
TOTAL ...	£6,079,837

REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1872-73

Allowing for some variation yet to arise in the surplus for 1872-73, we have a surplus for the four years of more than six millions.

It may be well to recall to mind the chief causes which have produced this important result. I say causes, inasmuch as it is attributable not to any one circumstance, but to a combination of circumstances.

One main reason has been the prosperity of the opium revenue. Within the four years, we have received from this source, net (after deduction of expenditure), £3,894,140 in excess of the budget estimates. Year by year, the opium estimate has received the approval of the Secretary of State as being prudent and in accord with the known facts of the time. The actual receipts, however, have proved larger than the anticipation. This, too, happened during a period when some authorities seem to consider the Indian opium trade as threatened by serious competition from the expanding culture of the indigenous drug in China and even from the produce of other countries—when the Indian opium harvests have been considerably below the average,—and when the area under poppy cultivation has not materially increased. Indeed, the fiscal facts point to the conclusion that the demand in China for the Indian drug is firmly sustained. Doubtless the ability of China to pay a good price for the opium is maintained by the growing wealth and rising trade of that country.

The full increase (£2,980,554) which occurred in the opium receipts, and the full decrease (£913,586) in the charges, could not indeed have been entirely foreseen. But the occurrence of some improvement did not excite surprise, because the possibility of its occurring was foreseen, inasmuch as the estimates were purposely made with cautious moderation. Looking to the disturbing elements to which some parts of the budget were exposed; looking also to the deficit which had extended over three years, the recurrence of which it was necessary to avert, we desired that the opium estimates should be made absolutely secure.

Another cause consists, no doubt, in reduction of expenditure. As shown in my last exposition, the total expenditure was in—

	£
1868-69	52,036,722, or 52 millions.
1869-70	50,782,452, or 50¾ „
1870-71	49,930,695, or 50 „

But the expenditure was in—

1871-72	46,984,915 or 47 milions.
1872-73 (estimated)	48,534,000 or 48½ „

The expenditure on public works ordinary stood thus:—

	£
1867-68	5,972,626
1868-69	6,632,135
1869-70	5,347,037

But the expenditure was brought down to £3,811,167 in 1870-71. And if the reduced grants of subsequent years be added to the public works charges transferred to provincial services, the total for 1872-73 will hardly exceed the last-named sum.

The army expenditure stood thus in—

	£
1867-68	16,103,296
1868-69	16,269,581
1869-70	16,329,739

whereas in 1872-73 it stands at £15,646,000.

In the other branches of the service it was not possible to obtain so considerable a reduction. But, in every department, we strove to keep down the budget grants to the lowest amounts possible, and then to secure economy and saving even within the limits of those grants. The detailed rules which operate in the direction of economy were vigilantly observed, and adherence to them in all particulars was insisted on. The financial control exercised in the numerous civil branches did no doubt contribute to the production of the surplus.

Furthermore, among the main causes of the surplus are the measures passed during the four years by the authority of the Legislative Council, consist-

ing of five Income-tax Acts. The revenue obtained under the operation of those Acts may be stated at net £4,453,232, or 4½ millions as seen below :— REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1872-73.

Year.	Receipt.	Expenditure.	Net.
	£	£	£
1869-70	1,110,224	41,701	1,068,528
1870-71	2,072,025	43,991	2,023,034
1871-72	825,241	29,566	795,575
1872-73	575,000	14,000	561,000
TOTAL	4,582,490	129,258	4,453,232

The total sum is equal to more than two-thirds of the amount of the surplus of six millions just stated. It is thus manifest that, without the income-tax, so large an aggregate of surplus would not have been obtained. And, whatever may be the importance of other facts operating in combination, this fact alone proves the importance of the measures passed by the legislature during the period under review, and illustrates the share they have had in the maintenance of our financial status.

If these 4½ millions be added to the proceeds of the direct taxation, including the license taxes, imposed since the establishment of the budget system in 1860, the aggregate of receipts from this source will amount to 14 millions sterling.

A consideration of the past condition of our finances compelled us to do all that could properly be done for the purpose of obtaining a substantial surplus. The condition of deficit had been so serious for three years, that it had become imperative to effectually obviate the risk of any future deficiency arising, and to ensure the application of an adequate remedy. At one time the cash reserves in the treasury were regarded as being too low for the demands of the public service. Effort was therefore made for the restoration of the cash balance to its normal strength. In regard also to the financial credit of the Government, it was desirable to prove that a state of deficit would be immediately superseded by a state of surplus.

We did not indeed make provision for so large a surplus as that which has accrued; nor was taxation imposed for that particular end. What we aimed at was financial safety supported by a moderate surplus. But, as the surplus has proved to be so great, there is cause for satisfaction in the thought that there has been no new or heavy burden on the mass of the people for the benefit of the general revenue; that the income-tax was very limited in its incidence; and that, except for a period of eighteen months, it has been levied at a minimum rate.

Further, I think that there are reasons for affirming that considerable as the surplus may have been, it has not been greater than what was needed in order to establish the finances in a strong position.

The accounts of the three previous years had shown deficit amounting, on the whole, to £6,299,216, or 6¼ millions of income as compared with ordinary expenditure, as will be seen thus—

	£
1866-67 (11 months)	2,517,491
1867-68	1,007,695
1868-69	2,774,031
TOTAL	6,299,217

I acknowledged this deficit expressly in my financial exposition on the 2nd April 1870; and added: "The deficit being 6¼ millions, of which only 3½ can be accounted for by the barracks and are susceptible of special justification, it must be admitted that the remainder, 2¾ millions, are due to excess of expenditure accepted as chargeable against current income; and represent deficit pure and simple without such special justification."

This large deficit was twice noticed by the Governor General (the late Earl Mayo) in the Legislative Council, once in November 1869, and once in April 1871.

Against that deficit we may now set the surplus just explained. I would repeat the opinion stated in my previous expositions, that, if our finance is to possess stability, the deficit of some years must, at least, be balanced by the surplus of other years. From this point of view, it is seen that the greater

REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1872-73.

part (though not quite the whole) of the abovementioned deficit has been counteracted by surplus.

In justice to Indian finance, however, it is to be noted that in one of the years just mentioned, namely, 1866-67, there were included only eleven months (owing to alteration of the financial year), which placed the exceptional period at a disadvantage. Also the preceding year 1865-66 was a year of surplus, shown in the financial statement at £2,766,068, but of which £1,028,089 we ascertained to be nominal, leaving £1,737,979 real surplus. If this circumstance be considered, then a similar result, namely, the balancing of deficit by surplus, will be apparent for the period previous to that on which I have been commenting. From the financial statements of my predecessors, the following years are found to be in deficit or in surplus respectively:—

Deficit of income as compared with ordinary expenditure.

				£
1860-61	...	...	...	4,021,385
1861-62	...	...	...	50,628
1864-65	...	...	...	193,521
			TOTAL ...	4,265,534

Surplus of income as compared with ordinary expenditure.

				£
1862-63	...	...	...	1,827,346
1863-64	...	...	...	78,347
1865-66	...	...	...	1,737,979*
			TOTAL ...	3,643,672

			£
*Total shown	...	...	2,766,068
Deduct nominal	...	...	1,028,089
Leaving real	...	..	1,737,979

In these years, then, which complete the period since the establishment of our budget system, the deficit is, for the most part, counteracted by surplus.

It may be impossible to prevent the occurrence of deficit in some years. Such occurrence may arise from any one of the many chances to which the country is exposed. But it ought to be possible to produce an equilibrium between income and ordinary expenditure if taken on a series of years. And, if the period be reviewed since 1860, when the budget system was established in India, it will be found that we are not very far from attaining such an equilibrium between income and ordinary expenditure,—although an exact balancing of the account from 1860 to the present time might show that there remains something to be made up by means of surplus, if the principle, as above stated, should be accepted.

In stating the financial result, however, I do not intend to claim too great a degree of credit for our own proceedings. Something is due to causes beyond the control of the Government, though something also is due to policy and management.

I present, for the first time, a statement of the accounts of the system of provincial services announced in the Resolution of 17th December 1870; and commenced from the year 1871-72. The statement for these services is prepared uniformly with the imperial statement, and embraces the actual figures of 1871-72, the regular estimate of 1872-73, and the budget for 1873-74. I must explain, however, that this general statement is only a compilation from the detailed statements furnished by the several local Governments. There is some difficulty in the classification of the various heads of receipt and of expenditure, and in their proper distribution between provincial services and local funds. The organization of the system is not sufficiently perfected to enable me to certify that the statement is entirely correct. The figures therefore, as rendered by the local Governments, are not as yet accepted by the Government of India. And, at the best, the statement chiefly consists of estimates from which the actual figures may differ largely hereafter. I present it, however, in the belief that whatever imperfections exist will be rectified within a short time.

REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1872-73

To the allotments of the opening year 1871-72 were added the special assignment of £200,000, rateably distributed among the various provinces as explained in my exposition of March 1871. It will be observed that in that year, 1871-72, there was an available amount of £5,713,933, of which the various local Governments expended £5,453,873, leaving a balance of £260,060, to be carried on to the next year; that in 1872-73 there was an amount (balance of former year added to fresh allotments) of £6,283,789, against which the local Governments have an estimated expenditure £6,391,181, leaving an adverse balance of £107,392 to be provided for from local resources, which resources are seen to be ample from the accompanying statement of local funds.

During the current year a circular was addressed to the local Governments, asking opinions as to the working of the system of provincial services; and the replies are, unanimously and strongly, in favour of the system. Improvement both in efficiency and economy, and abridgement of labour, are attributed to it by all the authorities consulted. Nothing has come to the knowledge of the Government of India to lessen the force of that conclusion. And, from a financial point of view, we must acknowledge that the limitation of expense which the system has imposed on several of the departments most likely to expand, does materially conduce to the maintenance of equilibrium in the imperial budget, and contributes something towards the favorable result now exhibited for the general finance of the country.

It is to be remembered that the statement above alluded to relates only to the measure introduced by the resolution of December 1870, which provides that certain allotments shall be made from the imperial exchequer for certain provincial services, and that the receipts derived previously, from those services and credited to imperial revenues should be transferred to local revenues. It does not relate to the previously existing local funds and local expenditure; nor to the various measures of local taxation subsequently passed. For all these a separate statement is prepared.

I have not space enough to describe the details for each local Government; which details will, however, be found in the statement relating to local funds. But it may be noticed that, in every province, the provincial administration has been conducted at a cost fairly within the financial means available, and that, generally, a fair margin has been left. This is noteworthy as indicating that, together with enlarged local responsibility, there has prevailed a keener spirit of economy than heretofore, and a stronger desire to measure requirements by the standard of disposable resources. The closing balance of the local funds, if taken together with the closing balance of the provincial services, will show a net increase of available means.

In my last exposition a list was given of the new measures of local taxation in the various provinces of India. Of these, however, some have been held in abeyance. In Bombay, the levy of the non-agricultural cess has been suspended. In Madras, that portion of the local taxation which related to houses has not generally been carried out.

From the abovementioned list, it might perhaps have been understood by some that all those measures were consequences of the provincial service resolution. I did not, however, intend to imply this. Some of the measures were consequences of that resolution, while others were not. The Bengal cess, and the Madras local taxation Acts, were in contemplation before the resolution was framed. In the North-West Provinces that portion of Act of 1871, which authorized the five per cent. cess in temporarily settled districts, did not impose any taxation, but virtually gave a new legal form to cesses previously existing or ordered.

The total amount received from the new local taxes imposed in consequence of the resolution, during 1871-72 was only £144,000, and the amount for 1872-73 is estimated at £212,000. These amounts are relatively small, and afford perhaps the most satisfactory answer to those who apprehend that local taxation is likely, under the present system, to be carried too far. And, certainly, the vigilant attention of the Government of India has been, and is, directed to the subject, in order that due moderation may be observed in this important respect.

The total income of all local funds, including new local taxes, but excluding provincial service receipts, was for 1871-72 £4,399,191, and is expected to be £3,593,078, or 3½ millions for 1872-73. The expenditure from these local funds was for 1871-72 £4,155,647, and for 1872-73 it is expected to be £2,967,601, leaving a balance in hand of £2,811,484, for commencement of the coming year.

REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1872-73

Doubts seem to have arisen in the minds of some whether the provincial service system will not cause local taxation to be excluded from the revenue accounts of India; whether it will not relieve the imperial finance of expenses to be transferred to local finance; and whether it will not seriously aggravate the burdens of the people.

Now the first of these objections was obviated from the beginning by the provision that there shall be provincial budgets, appended to the imperial budget; to which provision effect is now given on this the very earliest opportunity.

It was not contemplated by the provincial service resolution to transfer imperial burdens to local finance to any appreciable extent. For certain heads of service a fixed annual allotment was determined by the Government of India for each local Government. The sum total was indeed less by £330,000 than the budget allotments of the year last preceding. But it was held that those budget allotments were somewhat more than what would have been permanently allowed even without the new system; and that in practice some savings within these allotments were actually being made by the local Governments themselves. Thus the reduction did not amount to much in reality. And at all events it bore but a small proportion to the total in question, namely, 5⅛ millions. The new allotments were in fact made on a calculation of what the local Governments were being allowed to spend. Thus the allowance made was such as the local Governments might be reasonably expected to work with. And they have actually worked within it, since the provincial service system has come into operation. It was no part of the policy eventually adopted to cut down the allowances to an insufficient limit, and leave the local Governments to provide the remainder. The objects of the scheme were indeed more administrative than financial. And that the allotments are, on experience, found sufficient, is proved by the statements which I now present.

As to the system aggravating the burdens of the people,—no such effect was intended by the Government of India. That no such consequence has yet arisen, is proved by the facts I have just recited.

BUDGET, 1873-74

I thus come to the third part of my subject, namely, the budget for the coming year, 1873-74.

The first and most important item on the receipt side is that of land revenue. In the last budget the amount was £20,900,000, which was stated to be (if adjustments and transfers were set aside) the largest sum ever presented under this head. That estimate is, however, exceeded by the regular estimate for the year. And in the present budget the amount will be seen to be again somewhat larger, namely £21,180,000. The slow but steady growth of this our greatest branch of revenue is satisfactory; especially as it accrues at a time when revised settlements are in progress in several provinces of India, north, south and west. The increase is not indeed proportionate to the known augmentation of the agricultural resources of the country and to the rise in prices. Indeed, the revised assessments are, avowedly and intentionally, made more moderately than any previous assessments in proportion to the means of the people.

It will be recollected that the rainfall during last summer was abundant, and that the harvest and crops, with but few exceptions, have been good throughout India.

The returns of canal irrigation during the year have been less than was expected, and this is attributed to the diminished need of irrigation after the abundant rainfall. The estimate for the next year, £478,000, is set down at a slight increase. Doubtless, some expansion of irrigation from the canals of Northern India is to be looked for, though certainly the growth is but slow as yet.

The decrease apparent under excise, £100,000, is partly balanced by a decrease in expenditure, £39,000, and is to some extent due to the exclusion from both sides of the account of the cost price of opium consumed in the Bombay Presidency. A portion of the decrease is also due to the fact that, during the current year, the excise in some provinces still included, as a receipt, a portion of the gross price of opium paid for in former years, which receipt will be

necessarily less in the coming year. This is connected with the arrangement mentioned in my last exposition, whereby the cost price of opium retailed in India is to be credited directly to opium, and not intermediately to excise. Some small portion of this revenue has also been surrendered to certain cantonments. BUDGET, 1873-74.

The relative merits or demerits of the system of central distilleries as compared with the old farming system have been often discussed and sometimes pressed upon our consideration. While prepared to admit such modifications in the central distillery system as may be found expedient in practice, the Government have adhered to the principle of that system, namely this, that the excise shall be administered not so much for the augmentation of the revenue as for the welfare of society; that everything conducive to the encouragement of the excessive use of drugs and spirits shall be avoided; and that our aim shall rather be to levy the maximum of duty on the minimum of consumption.

The heading of assessed taxes shows a sum of only £10,000. This comprises the arrears due under the Income-tax Act of 1872-73, which still remain to be collected. That Act expires on the 31st March 1873. And the Government have decided not to propose an Income-tax Act for 1873-74.

The next item calling for remark will be that of customs, for which £2,649,000 are set down; being nearly the same sum as that which is shown in the regular estimate for the current year. This amount is somewhat in excess of the amounts shown in the past budget, 1872-73, and in the actual account of 1871-72. It may excite remark that there should be this increase at a time when trade is known not to be flourishing generally, and when especially there has been some falling off in several dutiable imports. But the cause of the fiscal increase on the whole has been the very favorable condition of the export trade in grain, which grain mainly consists of rice exported from Bengal Proper and from British Burmah. The rice is sent chiefly to the United Kingdom and to the continent of Europe, partly also to the Persian Gulf and to the British colonies,—in quantities annually increasing, as will be seen thus:—

	1869-70	1870-71.	1871-72	1872-73 (9 months only.)
	Cwt	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Rice exported from India to foreign countries	10,614,644	16,087,813	17,311,285	15,692,340

It is hardly necessary to dilate on the importance of this exportation of an agricultural product, which is specially Indian, and which is an article of food for the nations of Europe.

At one time, an apparent discrepancy was discovered between the Indian return of rice exported nominally to the United Kingdom, and the English return of the same article imported into that country; the former being in excess of the latter. This, however, has been on enquiry accounted for by the fact that the vessels which carry rice destined for the continent of Europe, clear nominally for the United Kingdom and call at the channel ports; and there, without unloading their cargo, wait for orders, on receipt of which they proceed to the continental ports. The cargoes of such vessels would necessarily appear in the Indian returns as exportations to the United Kingdom, but would not appear in the English returns at all. Consequently the Indian returns would be *pro tanto* in excess of the English; and hence the discrepancy which is thus accounted for.

The trade returns for 1871-72 have recently been published. It will therefore have been already seen how the total return of that year, the last completed year, was, on the whole, one of the largest ever known in British India, and the best that has occurred since the close of the American war, and since the period when the exportation of Indian cotton was so abnormally high. The total value of the trade of 1871-72, merchandize and treasure together, amounted to

BUDGET 1873-74.

more than 107 millions sterling; and this large amount is brought out notwithstanding the fact that the imports of merchandize were somewhat low, amounting to only 31 millions in value. The real cause of the magnitude of the aggregate then, is the amount of the exports which rose to the high value of 63 millions sterling. With the exceptions of three articles, raw silk, saltpetre and seeds, there was an increase all through the list of our export staples. The cotton export, though far from being the highest known, yet amounted to 809 millions of pounds or 2 millions of bales at 400 lbs. per bale. The jute export rose to the unprecedented amount of 6 millions of cwts., the rice export to 17 millions of cwts. These are the three most important of our staples. Two articles specially interesting to our countrymen in India, namely, tea and coffee, have, in this return, a more favorable place than ever: the export of coffee amounts to 56 millions of lbs., and that of tea to 17 millions of lbs.

In my last exposition, attention was drawn to the magnitude of our exports, and encouragement was thence derived as to the future prospects of the country. The total value of the exports then amounted to 55 millions sterling. But now another year's figures are before us, and the total has risen to 63 millions.

But although the past year, 1871-72, has in this respect ended so well, there is every reason to fear that the outturn of the current year, 1872-73, will be less favorable. Up to a recent period the prices of cotton have been comparatively low, and the export has fallen off. There is also a serious decline (under the heading of oilseeds) in the exportation of rapeseed; but, as this arises from a failure of the crops of this staple in some districts, it will prove, we hope, to be but temporary. The importation of British piece-goods shows some tendency to decline; and the condition of that important branch of trade does not seem to be considered satisfactory by those engaged in it. The exportation of jute (fibre) is very large, and that of rice continues to flourish.

The influence of the Suez Canal upon the trade of India is becoming more and more marked every year. I subjoin a table of the value of merchandise (excluding treasure) from Bengal, Sindh and Burmah, which has passed through the canal during the three years that have elapsed since its opening. Returns have not been received from Madras and Bombay:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73 (11 months.)
Bengal.	£	£	£
Imports	6,289,414	8,682,250	9,097,286
Exports	2,154,254	5,454,772	5,385,485
TOTAL ...	8,443,668	14,137,022	14,482,771
Sindh.			
Imports	... ...	30,708	59,595
Exports	... ...	88,158	131,450
TOTAL ...	... ...	118,866	191,045
British Burmah.			
Imports	29,680	273,462	724,627
Exports	16,978	149,956	398,891
TOTAL ...	46,658	423,418	1,123,518
GRAND TOTAL ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Imports	6,319,094	8,986,420	9,881,508
Exports	2,171,232	5,692,886	5,915,826
TOTAL ...	8,490,326	14,679,306	15,797,334

The amount for Bombay must, in all probability, be nearly equal to that for Bengal, 14½ millions for eleven months of 1872-73. Thus the figure for

Bombay may be assumed at 14 millions sterling. Judging from the proportion of the vessels employed in the Madras trade, I assume that the amount for Madras cannot be less than 6 millions. In this way, the aggregate value, actual and estimated, will not fall short of 36 millions sterling.

If the total annual value of the entire foreign trade of India be taken at 100 millions, it would then appear that a portion represented by 36 per cent. in value of the trade of India is passing through the Suez Canal within three years of its opening.

The above comparison is not however strictly relevant, because it includes a large quantity of merchandise which, belonging to the Eastern and Southern trade, could not possibly pass through the canal. A test can best be had from a comparison with the trade of India with Europe and America. The value then of the merchandise (excluding treasure) of the trade of India with Europe and America during 1871-72 amounts to £69,635,773, or 69¾ millions. As already seen, the value of the merchandise passing through the canal during 11 months of 1872-73 amounts to 36 millions, which gives a percentage of 51 upon the 69¾ millions. It is thus evident that more than half of the trade of India with Europe and America is already passing through the Suez Canal.

I add a table of the number and tonnage of vessels which passed through the Suez Canal to and from India during the last three years :—

Years.		Bengal.		Bombay.		Sindh.		Madras.		British Burmah.		Total.	
		Vessels.	Tons	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1870-71 ...	Entered.	56	56,353	58	58,566	...	...	34	37,837	5	3,780	153	156,536
	Cleared.	40	43,438	77	74,828	1	576	11	12,568	6	5,416	135	136,826
Total ...		96	99,791	135	133,394	1	576	45	50,405	11	9,196	288	293,362
1871-72	Entered.	89	109,175	90	93,258	6	4,022	50	63,146	19	14,843	254	284,444
	Cleared..	85	105,065	90	91,303	2	1,637	24	28,470	17	13,625	218	240,100
Total ...		174	214,240	180	184,561	8	5,659	74	91,616	36	28,468	472	524,544
1872-73 (11 months)	Entered.	81	107,570	118	132,949	5	4,390	57	78,737	62	64,107	323	387,753
	Cleared..	66	91,226	100	101,987	6	5,390	27	39,087	50	49,375	249	287,065
Total ...		147	198,796	218	234,936	11	9,780	84	117,824	112	113,482	572	674,818

It is thus seen that in the eleven months of 1872-73 there have passed through the canal 572 vessels with 674,818 tons.

As the shipping annually engaged in the trade of India with Europe and America is represented by an average of 2,687 vessels and 2,760,242 tons, it follows that 21 per cent. of the number of vessels and 24 per cent. of their tonnage pass through the Suez Canal already.

The comparison refers to merchandise only. There is also the treasure, the amount of which fluctuates greatly from year to year. At present it is for the most part carried by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, which vessels have seldom made use of the canal.

In my last financial exposition, the fact was adverted to that for the latest completed year (1870-71) the import of treasure amounted to only 5½ millions sterling—a very low sum as compared with the average of preceding years (14 millions). The importation was however stated to be then on the increase. And accordingly for 1871-72, the import of treasure stands at 11½ millions. But during the current year 1872-73 the influx of treasure has, for the most part, ceased. The quantity of bullion presented for coinage at our mints at Calcutta and Bombay is very small, and it may be said that the mint establishments are, for the time, in a state of unavoidable inaction. The proximate cause is not far to seek, and is found in the condition of the exchange between India and England. The exchanges have been, for Secretary of State's bills, on the average rate of 1*s.* 10¾*d.* to the rupee, and have not since May last reached 1*s.* 11*d.*, which rates are of course unfavorable to India. A dis-

BUDGET, 1873-74. cussion of the causes again of this low range of the exchange rates would exceed the limits of this exposition. But the diminished values and quantities of the cotton exports immediately suggest a reason. And another reason is doubtless connected with the inevitably large drawings upon India by the Secretary of State in England, now that India has to remit annually the sum of her whole debt to the home treasury, without any assistance being derived from the capital payments in England by the guaranteed railway companies of India.

In my last exposition I endeavoured to show how necessary it is for India that she should be able to sell progressively large quantities of her produce to other nations, in order that she may have the means of arranging for the annual remittance of her great debt to England, now more than 13 millions sterling a year. From this point of view the returns for the last complete year, just commented on, are eminently satisfactory, as proving that India, by the development of her export trade, is duly providing herself with such resources.

I have thus dwelt for a few moments on the condition of our trade, because it affects, not only our customs revenue primarily, but, secondarily, several other items in the budget, such as the mint receipts, the loss by exchange, the net traffic receipts of the guaranteed railways, and also, to some extent, the prices and returns of opium.

For the next item, salt, a sum is taken nearly in accordance with the regular estimate of the current year; the fiscal yield remaining stationary. The various rates of the salt duty which prevail, and the various modes of levying the duty, in the several provinces of India, have been carefully considered by the Government.

The sum set down for opium is £7,500,000, or 7½ millions, being somewhat less than the 7¾ millions set down in the last budget and considerably less than the 8¾ millions which will be received during the current year. The estimate consists of two parts: one relating to Bengal opium, the other to Malwa and Bombay opium.

For the Bengal opium the quantity is small, consisting of 31,500 chests taken from the supply of the harvest of 1872, for three quarters of the financial year 1873-74; and 11,250 chests for the last quarter to be taken from the harvest of 1873, in all 42,750 chests. The harvest of 1873 is not yet gathered, and its outturn cannot be confidently predicted. The early promise was good; but, subsequently, doubts arose which have not been altogether removed. An abundant yield is hardly hoped for now. But whatever the yield may be, we do not intend to take from it more than what may suffice to make up a certain supply for the calendar year 1874. It is not intended to sell more than 45,000 chests in that calendar year. The expectation is that the yield of the present crop will suffice to provide at least that number of chests, though, on this point, no guarantee can be given. But if, as we hope, the yield shall be in excess of this standard, then the surplus quantity will be devoted to forming a reserve supply of chests on which we may draw in order to make up for future deficiency of harvest. The object in view is to prevent any considerable variation in the supply from year to year, and to promote steadiness in the prices. The attainment of this object, though always kept in view, has been of late retarded by the unpropitiousness of the seasons for two consecutive years.

The average price has been assumed at Rs. 1,200 or £120 per chest. This is less than the average of the prices, as explained to-day, which have prevailed during the current year. But the tendency for the last few months has been slightly towards decline, and the contingency of a fall in prices must be guarded against. In the last budget the estimate of Rs. 1,200 or £120 per chest was considered to be as high as the then existing circumstances would warrant. The prices are now considerably lower than they were then. Still, in consideration of the present state of prices and the small supply that we are providing for sale, it is thought that we may assume the same average price without overstepping the bounds of prudence. It cannot be too often repeated in financial expositions, that a safe and moderate estimate of the opium revenue is one of the mainstays of our finance.

The estimate of the Malwa opium revenue is framed on the calculation of 37,050 chests being brought forward for exportation. Under the circumstances of the trade, and the known facts of the past and the current year, this expectation for the coming season seems to be sufficiently well founded. BUDGET, 1873-74.

The estimated exports of the Malwa opium, combined with the comparatively certain sale of Bengal opium, will bring up the probable total supply for the Chinese market during the year to 79,800 chests.

The stamp receipts show an increase of £51,000, which is wholly nominal, owing to the intended collection, for the first time, of fees for the service of processes in Madras by means of stamps. Otherwise, these receipts are taken at the same amount as that shown in the regular estimate. In my last exposition I described the growth of this branch of revenue in recent years. The development must now be gradual, concurrently with the progress of wealth, activity and enterprize. The use of adhesive stamps, in substitution of the old impressed stamps, has been ordered for nearly all departments and classes of documents, with a large saving of expense and labour. The adhesive stamps are being prepared in England with the advantage of precise mechanical execution. Notwithstanding the opinion entertained by some that the method of affixing stamps will afford some opportunities of forgery and malpractice which were not afforded under the system of impressed stamps, we trust that with the use of adhesive stamps, forgery and malpractice will be more difficult than ever; and in this view we are supported by the experience of the postal and telegraphic departments.

The mint receipts are set down at the very low amount of £40,000, which is based on the apprehension that no more than two millions sterling worth of silver bullion may be presented for coinage during the year. For the current year a much larger amount (8 millions worth) was anticipated in the budget, the matter being avowedly one of much uncertainty. But, as has been explained to-day, the actual amount proved to be insignificant. And at present the promise for the future is hardly more favorable. Bullion is not flowing into the country; the mints are still inactive; the rate of exchange is lower than usual at this season of the year.

The postal receipts are estimated at a sum (£719,000) which is more than the amount received during the current year, but, on the other hand, less than the actual amount of the past year (1871-72). The great fluctuation in the receipts of the current year in official postage has been already explained to-day; and the same cause will continue to operate beneficially in keeping down the official postage during the coming year. But there will, it is hoped, be some slight advance in private postage; and a large increase is caused on both sides of the account by the incorporation in the postal account of the receipts and expenditure for certain services hitherto recorded separately.

The estimate of electric telegraph receipts in India shows a slight increase, which is justified by the increase of private messages under the improved tariff introduced two years ago. But the receipts of the Indo-European line have fallen off by reason of the competition of private companies; and this causes the total (£225,000) to show no increase, and even a slight decrease.

The slight diminution in the receipt under interest has occurred in the home estimates. In India the item stands well, being chiefly derived from the investment of a part of the specie reserve of the paper currency, which investment has been brought very nearly up to the limit of six millions fixed by law.

Under the head of railway receipts, the gross traffic earnings of the new state railways are beginning to appear: for the present year the amount is small, being only £39,000; doubtless it will grow year by year as the lines are opened.

The rest of the item consists of the gain by exchange on the sums received in India on account of the guaranteed railways under the arrangement explained more than once in my previous expositions. As the traffic receipts are large, and as the payments for the construction of the lines are becoming small, the net gain on this exchange account is considerable. Questions have been raised whether the rate of 1*s.* 10*d.* to the rupee fixed in 1849, whereby the

BUDGET, 1873-74

payments and receipts are accounted for to the principal railway companies, is a just one in the interests of India. Having seen the working of the arrangement for some years, I may declare my belief that it is quite just. Until recently, the result of the transaction was a net loss to the Indian treasury; but in the present, and probably for the future, the result will be net gain. It may be said that the actual rates of the exchanges have been high heretofore, but are now lower, and are likely to continue low; and that thus while we were losing, the loss was computable at a high rate, and when we shall be gaining, the gain will be computable at a low rate. This may prove true; but, on the other hand, the period of loss has been comparatively short, and the period of gain will probably be long; and, on the whole, I infer that the arrangement of 1849 was made with skill and foresight.

The total of receipts is set down at £48,286,000, or £48¼ millions.

On the expenditure side the first item is that of interest on the funded debt. This accrues in nearly equal portions in England and in India. The portion in England shows some slight diminution (£25,000), due to the expected conversion of 5 per cent. sterling debentures. The portion in India shows a larger reduction, as it is set down at £2,792,400, whereas in the current year it is estimated at £2,872,100, and in the past year it amounted to £3,032,672. This diminution is due to the conversion operations explained in my last exposition, whereby the interest on 16½ millions of debt was reduced from 5 to 4½ per cent., with prospect of further reduction to 4 per cent. Moreover, in the early part of the current year, it was considered that some small part of the cash balances might be safely invested, for a time, in Government securities, and thus yield a profit to the exchequer until such time as it might be required for the public service. With this view, a million sterling was applied to the purchase of Government securities, producing a saving in interest here shown of £46,000 for 1873-74. This saving was for the most part realized in the year 1872-73 also, but then there was a debit of the premium paid upon the promissory notes purchased.

The items of interest on service funds and other accounts, and of refunds and drawbacks, do not seem to require remark.

In the charges connected with the land revenue, there is a slight tendency to increase, by reason of the settlement operations in progress in several provinces. This outlay will, however, prove beneficial, and its good effect has been already seen to-day on the receipt side of the account.

The items of expenditure on forest, excise, customs, salt, opium, stamps do not seem to require further remark here.

The mint charges show a reduction, as might be expected after what has been explained regarding the slow influx of bullion. It is impossible to reduce fully these highly organized establishments in reference to a cessation of work, of which the resumption may become necessary at any time, under circumstances which cannot now be foreseen.

The increase shewn under the head of post office does not indicate any expansion of the regular establishment. On the contrary, the establishment is being reduced to some extent. It arises from the incorporation of the accounts of certain separate services, as has been already explained on the receipt side. In the electric telegraph there is a slight decrease, which occurs in the home estimate. In reference to the slow growth of the income of the department, it is much to be wished that this expenditure could be lowered.

The items of administration, of minor departments, of law and justice, and of marine exhibit no noteworthy change.

The grant for ecclesiastical services (£157,000) provides for vacancies in the roll of the chaplains being filled up, so that this important establishment may be maintained at its present complement.

The political charges are set down at some increase, £70,000, to meet the various requirements of the political service.

The heading of loss by exchange shows an increase of £111,000. The Secretary of State has warned us that he must raise by bills during the year 13⅓ millions sterling. And, after consulting the best authorities on the spot, we have assumed a rate of from 1-10½ to 1-10⅝ to the rupee, which gives an estimated loss of £850,000. BUDGET, 1873-74.

The miscellaneous heading shows a large decrease as compared with the current year. This mainly arises from the circumstance that the heading had become swollen by certain payments under decrees of the Privy Council, which will not recur.

The allotments for provincial services are set down at £5,156,000, or 5¼ millions, a sum slightly below that of the regular estimate, which includes various grants that will not re-appear. I need not add anything here to the explanation already given in respect to this important branch of the expenditure.

The army charges are estimated at £15,524,000, or 15½ millions, showing a decrease of £122,000. This is the lowest amount set down for the army since the year 1863-64.

The revised estimate of military expenditure in India during the current year 1872-73, for reasons already explained, was reduced to £12,025,000. But this included extraordinary charges for the Looshai expedition, £75,000, arrear charges for the overland troop transport service £30,000, arrear charges of the Order of British India, pay to the Native Army, £14,000, and special payments to Artillery Officers on retirement, £9,000,—amounting in all to £128,000. Deducting this sum from the aggregate estimate, there will remain £11,897,000 as the estimated ordinary expenditure of the year 1872-73.

For the coming year 1873-74, the budget is for £11,845,000 in India, or £52,000 less than the estimated ordinary expenditure of the preceding year. In framing the budget, regard has been had to the actual experience of the past and current years. Abatement has been made for officers of the staff corps and general lists, who have elected, or may elect, to reside in England under the provisions of the order of 1st August 1872. The stud expenditure has been curtailed, consequently upon the reductions recently ordered by Government. The provision for supplies in the commissariat, barrack, and ordnance departments has been made on the lowest scale compatible with the actual requirements in each case. The extended employment of the overland transport service, and the diminution of reliefs of troops between Indian ports, will admit of a reduced provision. Then, we have not this year to make provision on account of any military expedition.

There is indeed a net increase of £58,000 in that part of our military expenditure which is incurred in England. On the one hand there is an increase of £120,000 on account of clothing and ordnance supplies, and from the recent extraordinary rise in the price of iron-work and other stores; also an increase of £50,000 in the item of retired pay of officers of the Indian service consequent on the retirement of a large number of officers of the Royal Artillery, and the succession to Colonel's allowance of many other Indian officers. On the other hand, there is a decrease of £108,000 in the cost of troop transport service, and of £20,000 in retired pay of troops which have served in India.

The grant for public works ordinary stands at £2,354,000, or 2⅓ millions. It will be remembered that this amount is irrespective of the grant for roads and civil buildings, which is included in the allotments for provincial services. It thus relates only to particular civil works which still remain under the direct financial control of the Government of India, and to military works for the accommodation of the troops. Out of the above sum the portion relating to the military service amounts to £1,150,000.

The charge for guaranteed railway interest, less net traffic receipts, is set down at £1,790,000, or 1¾ millions. This may be considered as an average charge in the present period. The gross payment for this interest is taken as £4,690,000. From this sum there is an abatement of £2,900,000 net traffic

BUDGET 1873-74 receipts (after deduction of working expenses), which leaves the amount of £1,790,000 above shown.

The charge is £327,000 less than that which we expect to have to pay this year; but I have already explained that the unfavorable result during the current year is largely due to circumstances which are not expected to recur.

The total ordinary expenditure is set down at £48,066,000, or 48 millions.

The total ordinary expenditure, compared with the total receipts already shown, leaves a small surplus of £220,000.

Besides the ordinary expenditure as above explained, there is set down a proposed extraordinary expenditure of £3,878,000, or more than 3¾ millions, on public works, of which £1,266,000 are for canals of irrigation, and £2,612,000 for state railways. The irrigation works on which progress is being made are the canals from the Jumna near Agra, the lower Ganges canal, the canal from the river Soane, and the completion of the canal system in the deltas of the Kistna and the Godavery, the improvements of the western Jumna canal, and the Moota project in the Bombay Presidency. The state railways consist of the line from Agra to Jeypur, the Sambhur salt lakes, and Ajmere; the line from Rewaree to Ulwur to join the last named railway; the line from Lahore towards Peshawur, where the operations are chiefly directed to the bridges over three great rivers; the Indus valley line; the Wurda line to the coal mines near the Nagpur country; and the Holkar line from Nimar to Indore. Perhaps doubt may be felt whether a sum in itself so large, and so much larger than the sum expended in any previous year, can be advantageously laid out during the coming year. But the expenditure on the canals is to be much the same as that which is shown for the current year, and the plans and designs, as already explained, are mature. The proposed increase is to be found in the state railways, which lines have been sanctioned and are in the hands of contractors, whose interests and obligations impel them to strive for completion within specified periods; and the capacity evinced by them warrants the belief that they will punctually perform their allotted tasks. Moreover, a considerable part of the expenditure is for stores in England, which, doubtless, will be provided in the manner laid down. It would, therefore, be prudent to be prepared for the demand of the 3¾ millions for this important outlay, the progress of which must immediately promote the wealth and power of the country, and the delay of which would represent so much advantage lost.

But, in relation to this, we must remember the state of the estimate appended to my last exposition, styled "the estimated account of money raised by loan for reproductive works and of extraordinary expenditure" for 1871-72. The account showed a balance of £2,648,185 of loan money to be carried forward to 1872-73. The actual account now presented shows a balance of £3,814,366; and an estimate in the same form shows that by the end of the current year, the loan money will have been exhausted, the net amount borrowed being in excess of the net expenditure on reproductive works by £266,194.

This result entirely accords with the expectation held out in my last statement.

Up to the end of 1872-73 the extraordinary expenditure has been defrayed out of the cash balances augmented by loans previously raised for this purpose. But in 1873-74 it is to be defrayed from the cash balances without any such augmentation. That this should be found possible is a circumstance affording cause for much satisfaction. And the statement of the cash balances which I shall presently make will amply testify to the possibility.

If it be thought strange that our cash balances should be so strong as to bear the drain of 3¾ millions for these works without any borrowing, then we must remember that there is still an excess amount of money, 2¼ millions, in the treasury, which belongs to the railway capital account, as I shall presently explain; to which extent the cash balances are abnormally augmented. Then there is the accumulated surplus on the ordinary account of several past years. It is true that this surplus may be regarded as recouping the deficit of previous

years, as already shown in this exposition. But it is to be remembered that, in the years when that deficit occurred, there was borrowing both for ordinary purposes and for extraordinary public works, as shown in my exposition for 1869-70 on the 6th March 1869; that is, 6½ millions were borrowed, out of which 3 millions were expended on public works extraordinary. In this way the fact of the balances being able to bear the present strain will be fully accounted for. BUDGET, 1873-74

In a former part of this exposition, I have shown that the deficit from 1866-67 to 1868-69 has been nearly counteracted by the accumulated surplus from 1869-70 to 1872-73. Accordingly, there ought not, at the present time, to be any increase over the debt at the close of 1865 66, on account of the deficit of the three following years. But I showed in my statement of 6th March 1869, that for meeting that deficit, three and a half millions were borrowed. Hence, it is expedient and proper that the three and a half millions which we have on hand from the surplus of the three years now expiring, should be employed on public works extraordinary in the stead of an equal amount of borrowing. This will have the same effect on the public debt as if it had not been increased by 3½ millions for meeting the deficit from 1866 67 to 1868-69; or, in other words, the arrangement will be virtually equivalent to a diminution of debt.

In previous expositions I alluded to the doubts apparently entertained in some quarters, first, as to whether the loan money has been really applied to the public works extraordinary, and, secondly, whether a proper account is published annually of these moneys and of this expenditure. I have now presented three yearly accounts of these transactions, from the beginning of 1869-70 to the end of 1872-73. That account must now be regarded as closed, inasmuch as we are now to carry on the works without having any loan money in hand. And as the Government of India has desired to discharge fully its obligations in respect to these transactions, I append an additional abstract of this account for the four years 1869-70 to 1872-73 inclusive.

It has been urged that, in order to prove that the loan money has been rightly applied to the works for which it is intended, there ought to be accounts annually published, demonstrating this to be the case. The statements above adverted to are accounts of this nature. Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the form of such an account, the substance of it ought to be this, that on one side there should be all the loan receipts, and on the other side all the expenditure on the specified classes of works. And this is exactly what these statements show. On the one side there are the several loans, item by item, embracing all the loan transactions of the Government of India for the period; on the other side there is the expenditure—divided into the three heads, irrigation, state railways, and advances to municipalities,—and embracing all the disbursements under that category. The receipt side of the statement depends on the accounts audited partly at the India Office in London, and partly by the Comptroller General at Calcutta; the expenditure depends on the accounts passed by the public works auditors, and as regards municipalities on accounts audited by the Comptroller General.

But another account will be required to show how far the works become profitable and how far they repay the interest paid by the State on the capital borrowed for their construction. It is to be remembered, however, that the works undertaken since 1869-70 are quite incomplete, so that with insignificant exceptions there can be neither income nor working expenses.

As regards the transactions with municipalities, this account would be simple; on the one side, so much interest paid by the treasury on the loan funds advanced to the municipalities; on the other side, so much recovered from municipalities in defrayal of the said interest, or in repayment of the advance.

As regards state railways the case is also easy, as their accounts will be kept in the manner so well established for the guaranteed railways.

As regards canals there is some difficulty which I must pause for a moment to explain.

BUDGET, 1873-74.

So much of the canal income as is represented by water-rent is, and always has been, shown in the accounts; so much as arises from improvement in the land revenue is not so easily shown. For the future, in the Bengal Presidency, where the largest works are to be undertaken, the canal laws contain provisions in regard to the rating. In these provinces then we shall have such certainty as may properly be embodied in accounts. For the other parts of India it may not be practicable to enact such provisions or to obtain such certainty; and for those provinces we must accept the best calculations that can be made by the local authorities.

Thus the establishment of a revenue account of the canals of the period beginning from 1869-70 is in due train.

It has also been suggested that such an account should be prepared for works of periods antecedent to 1869-70, such as the Ganges canal, the Punjab canals, and most of the Madras irrigation works. Now, so far as expenditure on one side, and water-rent on the other side, may go, the account has been duly made up. But in Northern India the water-rent shows only a part (though a large part) of the canal income; the remainder consists of improvement in land revenue. In the Madras Presidency generally (with the exception of the particular works belonging to the Madras irrigation company) there is no such thing as water-rent; the whole income of canals consists of improvement of the land revenue; and therein is room for controversy. Some will claim the entire improvement of land revenue from one period to another; others will demand abatement, alleging that there would have been improvement in the land revenue even without the canals. And as no capital or revenue accounts were formally established at the outset for any of the canals, whether in Northern or in Southern India, the preparation of such statements at this late period cannot be satisfactorily completed. Why at the beginning, some 30 or 35 years ago, such accounts were not drawn out is a question which may be asked, but cannot now be perfectly answered. The works were then constructed out of ordinary income; there were no separate transactions for raising funds; the regular income might not always be sufficient to defray such outlay, and there might be deficit: such deficit, however, was not attributed to this outlay in particular, but to the general expenditure. And the broad consideration was that, in constructing these works, the Government was fulfilling one of its highest duties, and conferring a public benefit, the cost of which might fairly be borne by the general revenues.

On the whole, it may be said that the capital and revenue accounts will be made quite complete for the new canals, namely, those of the Soane, of Sirhind, of the Jumna near Agra, of the lower Ganges, and of Orissa; that they will be nearly complete for the canals of the Ganges, of the Jumna Eastern and Western, and of the Baree Doab; that they will be made up in some form for the Madras canals, but whether such form will at all approach to the exact nature of an account is more than I can say at present. For any new works that may be undertaken in the Madras or Bombay Presidency, or in any province, there will be capital and revenue accounts.

As regards the Madras irrigation works, however, I can affirm—having had the advantage of studying the subject on the spot in company with the best informed authorities—that they are eminently successful, and abundantly remunerative in the highest sense both to the State and to the people; and that the benefits, direct and indirect, are so great that they can hardly be represented adequately by any regular account, in whatever form it may be prepared.

WAYS AND MEANS AND CASH BALANCES.

I now proceed to the fourth and last division of the subject, namely, the ways and means and the cash balance account.

It will be remembered that the regular estimate for the past year, 1871-72, showed an expected cash balance in India at the close of that year of £21,640,143, or 21½ millions. The accounts, however, for that year, as finally made up, show a cash balance somewhat exceeding the estimate, namely, £21,997,715, or 22 millions. This excess is attributable to the surplus of

income over ordinary expenditure being larger than was expected; and the extraordinary expenditure being somewhat less.

WAYS AND MEANS AND CASH BALANCES.

For the current year, 1872-73, the budget gave an estimated cash balance, at the close, of £17,541,543, or 17½ millions in India. The regular estimate now shows a somewhat larger sum, namely, £19,300,000, or 19¼ millions.

There have been various causes during the year affecting the amount of the balance—some favorably, others unfavorably. The circumstances producing a favorable effect have been, first of all, the excess sum of £357,572 in the opening balance; then the expenditure in India on public works extraordinary has been less than estimate by £204,700; the surplus of income over ordinary expenditure in India has been greater by £1,054,300; and the railway capital account by £1,143,000. On the other hand, the causes operating in diminution of the balance have been the increase of £1,260,000 in the amount of Secretary of State's bills paid, and the investment of one million of the cash balances as already explained.

The coming year 1873-74, which is expected to open with a cash balance of £19,300,000 as just seen, has an estimated balance at its close of £14,800,000, or nearly 15 millions. It is not now proposed that there should be any borrowing, either in England or India, for the public works extraordinary. In my last exposition it was shown in detail that in 1872-73 we had 2½ millions in hand remaining of the money raised by loan. It was then expected that the expenditure of the year for these works would absorb the above-mentioned remainder. This expectation, as already seen, has been actually fulfilled.

As directly bearing on the amount of cash balance which ought to be kept up, there is still the fact, adverted to in my previous expositions, that the exchequer owes a considerable sum on the capital account with the guaranteed railways. On the last occasion it was shown that the payments from the treasuries for the construction of the lines, when set against the capital subscriptions in England received by the Secretary of State, left a debt due by the treasury of 3½ millions. This debt has now been reduced to 2¼ millions. Even the reduced sum, however, is considerable; and the fact dictates the necessity of maintaining a strong cash reserve.

This circumstance again has a bearing upon the amount to be drawn from India by the Secretary of State during the year. This amount is set down (as already stated to-day) at 13½ millions, for which purpose we estimate that bills to total amount of 14⅓ crores of rupees must be drawn upon India. It is arrived at in this way: the net expenditure ordinary in England on account of the Government of India is estimated at £8,091,600, or 8 millions; the extraordinary expenditure, chiefly stores for works in progress in India, at £832,200, or more than ¾ million; the guaranteed railway interest at £4,652,000, or 4½ millions. These three items make up the amount of £13½ millions.

I may here add that the amount of the bills drawn by the Secretary of State, outstanding at the beginning of 1873-74, is expected to be £863,000.

The general cash account of the Indian treasury will be found in the appended statement of the estimated receipts and payments in England and in India during 1872-73 and 1873-74. It will be sufficient here to mention the main items in the statement for 1873-74.

For 1873-74 then, on the receipt side (total for England and India), besides the opening balance of £22,138,852 and the Government income of £48,286,000 already described, there are traffic receipts of guaranteed railways, recoveries and deposits, provincial and local funds, and receipts on remittance and suspense account, which bring up the total to £138,117,527, or more than 138 millions. On the payment side, besides the Government expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, as already described, there are working expenses of guaranteed railways, advances recoverable, deposits to be repaid, sums payable on bills drawn by Secretary of State, disbursements for construction of guaranteed railways in India, and some transfer entries which bring up the total to £121,052,959. This total, on being deducted from the total on the receipt side, leaves the anticipated sum of £17,064,568, or 17 millions, as the probable balance at the close of the year, that is on the 31st March 1874.

WAYS AND MEANS AND CASH BALANCES.

The statement also shows, in separate columns, an abstract estimate of the cash account kept by the Secretary of State in London on account of India for 1873-74. On the receipt side there is the opening balance of £2,838,852; the amount to be received on bills of exchange drawn on India is set down at 13½ millions; there will be 1½ million railway capital subscribed; all which, together with some smaller items, make up a total of £18,140,127. On the payment side there will be an expenditure in England on account of India of £13,575,800; there will be 1,142,700 paid on the remittance account, and there will be £1,154,059 of railway capital withdrawn. These, together with some smaller items, make a total of £15,875,559, which, deducted from the total on the receipt side, leaves a probable closing balance of £2,264,568 on the 31st March 1874.

The estimates relating to the budget are elaborated by a sound method. First, they are prepared by the executive authorities on the spot; then transmitted to the local accountant general, and, after revision by him, examined by the local Government. After this, they are submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department in the beginning or middle of January. They are then considered there, heading by heading, item by item, repeatedly, as later information is received. A statement of proposed modifications is prepared and sent to each local accountant general, who, in communication with the local Government, returns his answers to the Government of India during the month of February; these answers are then considered, and the result embodied in the draft budget by the beginning of March. A date is then fixed, towards the end of March, by which date the latest information on every point is sent by electric telegraph to the Financial Department; and thus the last rectifications are made in the budget estimate before it is produced. The same system *mutatis mutandis* is established for all the imperial departments, army, railways, post office, electric telegraph, and others, under the direct control of the Government of India.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Before concluding I must touch on a few subjects connected with finance.

Since January 1872, the note circulation of the Government paper currency has developed itself considerably. For several months it has exceeded 13 millions. For the year 1872-73 the average net circulation has amounted to £12,972,340. The highest point reached was that of £13,660,872, or 13¾ millions. All these figures represent growth and expansion of the paper currency. I have hardly space enough to enter on the details of the causes of this result. One main cause, however, is immediately apparent, in the increase of the export trade, as already shown; which trade promotes activity of monetary circulation between the trading ports and the producing districts in the interior. Another cause is the facility afforded by Government for the encashment of notes, under the order authorising the provincial offices of issue to cash notes of other circles besides their own within certain limits. In this way, accommodation has been afforded by the encashment of several millions worth of notes which could not otherwise have been cashed. Something also has been effected by the issue of notes of additional denominations. Five-rupee notes have been issued, and 5,57,500 of these notes have been asked for since July last, when the issue first began. The convenience to bankers and others having large transactions has been consulted by the issue of notes of ten thousand rupees. The opening of currency agencies in some of the district agencies has had but slight effect as yet. There are twenty such agencies, and the amount consigned to them in notes and in silver is over a quarter of a million sterling, or £280,000.

The Government Savings Banks of all kinds have a return of 60,000 depositors and £1,461,090, or nearly 1½ million, of deposits. The number of District Savings Banks in Bengal is 110, in which £71,095 are held in deposit by 3,646 depositors. All the above figures show a considerable increase over those of last year.

The number of Money Order Offices now open in British India is 302, against 362 as given in my statement last year. This diminution in number is owing to the abolition of many offices which were found to be inoperative. But the number of orders issued during the year 1871-72 was 2,51,123,

amounting in value to £1,251,400, against 2,42,700 issued during the previous year, which amounted to £1,300,600. On the whole, it may be said that this useful branch of business performed by the State for the public is fairly well sustained. MISCELLANEOUS

The arrangements for a money order system between India and England have been completed, and have had effect from the 1st of October last, since which date, 4,181 overland money orders have been issued and received at Bombay. The amount of these orders is £28,312. In this branch of the business we anticipate further development.

In my last exposition, a classified abstract was given of the public debt of India, and reference was made to the high prices commanded by the 4 per cent. stock in India and in England. Subsequently these prices have been still higher; not only reaching par, but standing at a premium of nearly 2 per cent. in India and 3 per cent. in England. The credit of the Government of India in the money market has hardly ever been in so satisfactory a position as at present, and may be measured by a rate of interest something below 4 per cent.

I shall now summarize the chief points in the explanations which have been given. It has been shown, then— CONCLUSION.

that for 1871-72 there is an actual surplus of £3,124,178, or more than 3 millions of income over ordinary expenditure;

that this surplus is owing to increase of net opium receipts and to reduction of expenditure;

that for 1872-73 there is an estimated surplus of £1,354,000, or 1⅓ million of income over ordinary expenditure, owing to increase of net opium receipts;

that the surplus from beginning of 1869-70 to end of 1872-73 will be 6 millions;

that this surplus almost counteracts the deficit of 6¼ millions which occurred between the beginning of 1866-67 and the end of 1868-69;

that for 1873-74 there is estimated an equilibrium between income and ordinary expenditure supported by a small surplus of £220,000;

that the income-tax for 1872-73, which is about to expire, will not be renewed for the coming year;

that the net receipts of the several income-tax measures passed between 1869-70 and 1872-73 amount to £4,453,232, or 4½ millions;

that the concession to the several local governments of increased financial control over certain provincial services continues to work well as regards both efficiency and economy;

that, an account is published of the receipts and expenditure of provincial services and local funds, embracing the actual figures of 1871-72, the regular estimate of 1872-73, and the budget of 1873-74;

that the 2½ millions which had remained in hand of money borrowed for public works extraordinary have been expended during the year 1872-73;

that, the entire borrowing since 1869-70 having been equalled by expenditure on public works extraordinary since that date, the account of loan money and of extraordinary expenditure for that period is closed;

that capital and revenue accounts for works of irrigation are being established, as far as existing circumstances render the arrangement practicable;

that it is proposed to meet £3,878,000, or nearly 4 millions of expenditure on public works extraordinary during 1873-74 without borrowing either in England or in India;

that the Indian treasury is to meet bills to be drawn by the Secretary of State in England, during 1873-74, to the amount of 14⅓ crores of rupees.

that the cash balances in India are estimated at £19,300,000 on the 31st March 1873 and at £14,800,000 on the 31st March 1874.

CONCLUSION.

that the interest on the public debt of India has been reduced by £235,000 per annum since 1871-72 with a prospect of still further decrease;

that the government paper currency has had a circulation of more than 13 millions sterling;

that the prices of the 4 per cent. securities of the Government of India have been higher than ever, and that the stock now commands a premium of 2 per cent.

In concluding this exposition, I need not again dwell on those principles of financial policy which have been vindicated on previous occasions. On a retrospect of the results which have accrued during the period of five years which is now approaching its termination, I find that our hopes have in some respects been more than realized, and in other respects have been disappointed.

Though the ordinary revenue of India has increased, and has in a certain degree flourished, it has not proved as elastic as we might desire; its growth is perceptible indeed, but slow and gradual. The obstacles to the imposing of additional taxation, imperial or local, to any appreciable amount, have proved practically great. There are acknowledged defects in our salt duties, and in our inland customs system, and in our export tariff, which we have not yet been able to remedy. The opium crops, always regarded as precarious, have of late been subject to embarrassing vicissitudes of season. The import trade of the country, as respects European piece goods, has hardly developed of late; and we expected that the people of India, with their recently good harvests and general prosperity, would have augmented their consumption of these goods more largely than has been the case. Although the cotton trade of India received a powerful impulse after the American war, and although the advanced position then gained is not wholly lost, still it is to be feared that the country is not fully maintaining the place it occupied for a time in the cotton marts of Europe, and is less and less able to compete with the riviving power of the Southern States of America. The extension of canal irrigation in Northern India is tardy and uncertain to a degree hardly anticipated by us after the warnings which the people have received from the periodical recurrence of drought and famine. It is now certain that some period must elapse before the great canals, which have been undertaken or may yet be commenced in Northern India, can repay the interest on the borrowed capital laid out by the State on their construction. The earnings of the completed series of guaranteed railways are much below our anticipations: though the native passenger traffic is increasing, still the goods traffic lags behind, indicating sometimes even a tendency towards retrogression, while the competing communication by water and by road continues to prosper. For a long time to come, the possession of these railways, however beneficial in other respects, must prove to be a burden on the finances. As regards metallic currency, public opinion has not practically manifested any desire for the introduction of a gold coinage with legal tender.

These several circumstances must be sources of disappointment more or less to all persons concerned in the affairs of Indian finance.

But as a counterpart of the case, there are points where the advantages have exceeded our hopes. The aggregate of surplus income over ordinary expenditure is very considerable. Though deficit occurred in some years, it is now seen to be counteracted by surplus in other years. If the finance of India be examined upon a series of years, an approximate equilibrium between income and ordinary expenditure will be found to exist. The possibility of repressing the public expenditure within prescribed bounds has been satisfactorily demonstrated. Notwithstanding the influences of a progressive age, the demands of administrative reform, and the needs of a growing civilization, some reduction of expenditure has been found practicable. The experiment of entrusting local authorities with increased financial control, so as to secure not only greater activity in improvement, but also greater economy in administration, has proved successful. The export trade has, in regard to several of its staples, advanced in a remarkable manner. Some agricultural products, such as jute-fibre, rice, and oilseeds, some products produced under European supervision, such as tea and coffee, are fast acquiring a prominent position in the markets of the world. The Suez canal is already exerting upon Indian trade an influence equal even to the hopes of the projectors, and is bringing the trade centres of India into direct connexion with the ports of continental Europe. The prices commanded

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by Indian opium in Chinese markets have been so high as to produce important fiscal results. Separate resources have been provided by loan funds for public works of a reproductive character, whereby the operations so essential to the welfare of the country can be prosecuted without the interruptions to which the course of ordinary finance is liable. On the other hand, the interests of the ordinary finance have been preserved from the temptation to charge to capital account various items which may be hard to be defrayed, but which, nevertheless, ought to be defrayed, from current revenue. An effective restriction has been exercised on the transfer to the extraordinary head of charges which ought to be treated as ordinary. A separate account of the borrowing for the extraordinary public works, and of the expenditure on those works, has been successfully established. The national credit of India has stood almost unprecedentedly high, and may be measured by a rate of interest somewhat less than 4 per cent. The rate of interest which exceeded 4 per cent. on portions of the public debt has been successfully lowered. The note circulation of the government paper currency, though it has not spread among the masses of the people, has yet established itself at the trade centres with expansive vigour. The general treasury has remained so full as to afford a strong cash reserve, which proved of service in maintaining the public credit at a time when the occurrence of deficit had caused discouragement. Then as a part of the cash reserve was deposited in the presidency banks, it did not lie idle, but was to some extent utilised for the benefit of commerce.

On the whole, a comparison of those matters wherein success has been attained with those wherein disappointment has occurred, confirms me in the view that it has been possible so to administer the finances of India that troubles and difficulties might be vigorously encountered, and that in time of peace there might be exhibited a constantly increasing prosperity. In respect to the future I need not offer any prediction.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

March 28, 1873.

ENGLAND

Budget Esti

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS, 1871-72.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1872-73.	REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1872-73.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1873-74.	BUDGET COMPARED WITH REGULAR.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—LAND REVENUE ...	20,520,337	20,900,000	21,229,000	329,000	...	21,180,000	—49,000
II.—TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS FROM N. STATES	744,036	728,000	737,000	9,000	...	722,000	—15,000
III.—FOREST	501,924	581,000	549,000	...	32,000	584,000	+ 35,000
IV.—EXCISE ON SPIRITS AND DRUGS	2,369,109	2,236,000	2,318,000	82,000	...	2,218,000	—100,000
V.—ASSESSED TAXES ...	825,241	570,000	575,000	5,000	...	10,000	—565,000
VI.—CUSTOMS	2,575,990	2,570,000	2,631,000	61,000	...	2,649,000	+ 18,000
VII.—SALT	5,966,595	6,103,000	6,149,000	46,000	...	6,144,000	—5,000
VIII.—OPIUM	9,253,859	7,700,000	8,677,000	977,000	...	7,500,000	—1,177,000
IX.—STAMPS	2,476,333	2,500,000	2,578,000	78,000	...	2,629,000	+ 51,000
X.—MINT	96,150	160,000	54,000	...	106,000	40,000	—14,000
XI.—POST OFFICE ...	820,894	786,000	573,000	...	213,000	719,000	+146,000
XII.—TELEGRAPH	228,368	249,000	230,000	...	19,000	225,000	—5,000
XIII.—LAW AND JUSTICE ...	373,160	408,000	385,000	...	23,000	380,000	—5,000
XIV.—MARINE	196,894	192,000	199,000	7,000	...	179,000	—20,000
XV.—INTEREST	363,212	466,000	502,000	36,000	...	472,000	—30,000
XVI.—PENSIONS	682,282	677,000	573,000	...	104,000	662,000	+ 89,000
XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS ...	340,531	255,000	257,000	2,000	...	220,000	—37,000
TOTAL ...	48,334,915	47,081,000	48,216,000	1,135,000	...	46,533,000	—1,683,000
ARMY	944,420	889,000	888,000	...	1,000	870,000	—18,000
PUBLIC WORKS, ORDINARY ...	91,783	48,000	72,000	24,000	...	73,000	+ 1,000
PUBLIC WORKS, IRRIGATION ...	471,580	482,000	430,000	...	52,000	478,000	+ 48,000
RAILWAYS	266,395	271,000	299,000	28,000	...	332,000	+ 33,000
TOTAL ...	50,109,093	48,771,000	49,905,000	1,134,000	...	48,286,000	—1,619,000
DEFICIT, INCLUDING P. W. EXTRAORDINARY	...	2,378,000	953,000	...	1,415,000	3,658,000	+2,705,000

FORT WILLIAM;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 28th March 1873.

G. FITZGERALD,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

AND INDIA.

mate, 1873-74.

EXPENDITURE.	Actuals, 1871-72.	Budget Estimate, 1872-73.	Regular Estimate, 1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimate, 1873-74.	Budget compared with Regular.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt ..	5,469,708	5,344,000	5,339,000	...	5,000	5,234,000	—105,000
2.—Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts ...	496,591	527,000	584,000	57,000	...	536,000	—48,000
3.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	285,537	317,000	310,000	...	7,000	301,000	—9,000
4.—Land Revenue ...	2,435,552	2,497,000	2,443,000	...	54,000	2,477,000	+34,000
5.—Forest	354,616	445,000	393,000	...	52,000	420,000	+27,000
6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	135,347	147,000	130,000	...	17,000	91,000	—39,000
7.—Assessed Taxes ...	29,566	31,000	14,000	...	17,000	1,000	—13,000
8.—Customs	184,921	189,000	179,000	...	10,000	185,000	+6,000
9.—Salt	477,368	489,000	466,000	...	23,000	480,000	+14,000
10.—Opium	1,596,646	2,323,000	1,818,000	...	505,000	2,115,000	+297,000
11.—Stamps	103,779	87,000	95,000	8,000	...	120,000	+25,000
12.—Mint	83,874	89,000	74,000	...	15,000	63,000	—11,000
13.—Post Office	657,260	748,000	697,000	...	51,000	820,000	+123,000
14.—Telegraph	449,911	483,000	471,000	...	12,000	450,000	—21,000
15.—Administration ...	1,541,162	1,530,000	1,503,000	...	27,000	1,586,000	+83,000
16.—Minor Departments ...	237,698	278,000	375,000	97,000	...	312,000	—63,000
17.—Law and Justice ...	2,273,813	2,368,000	2,224,000	...	144,000	2,310,000	+86,000
18.—Marine	574,100	639,000	566,000	...	73,000	581,000	+15,000
19.—Ecclesiastical	155,911	161,000	152,000	...	9,000	157,000	+5,000
20.—Political Agencies ...	315,100	347,000	370,000	23,000	...	440,000	+70,000
21.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	1,724,510	1,730,000	1,707,000	...	23,000	1,721,000	+14,000
22.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowance ...	173,029	188,000	153,000	...	35,000	162,000	+9,000
23.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	1,453,471	1,570,000	1,572,000	2,000	...	1,530,000	—42,000
24.—Loss by Exchange on Remittances to Home Treasury	395,964	500,000	740,000	240,000	...	850,000	+110,000
25.—Miscellaneous ...	361,395	277,000	279,000	2,000	...	71,000	—208,000
26.—Allotment for Provincial Services	4,848,205	4,918,000	5,196,000	278,000	...	5,156,000	—40,000
Medical (Transferred) ...	181,411	178,000	182,000	4,000	...	*...	—182,000
TOTAL CIVIL ...	26,996,745	28,400,000	28,032,000	...	368,000	28,169,000	+137,000
Army	15,678,112	15,862,000	15,646,000	...	216,000	15,524,000	—122,000
Public Works, Ordinary ...	2,459,497	2,332,000	2,548,000	216,000	...	2,354,000	—194,000
Railways	127,343	140,000	208,000	68,000	...	229,000	+21,000
Guaranteed Interest, less Net Traffic Receipts	1,723,218	1,800,000	2,117,000	317,000	...	1,790,000	—327,000
TOTAL ORDINARY ...	46,984,915	48,534,000	48,551,000	17,000	...	48,066,000	—485,000
Public Works, Extraordinary .	1,628,474	2,615,000	2,307,000	...	308,000	3,878,000	+1,571,000
TOTAL ..	48,613,389	51,149,000	50,858,000	..	291,000	51,944,000	+1,086,000
Surplus, excluding P. W. Extraordinary	3,124,178	237,000	1,354,000	1,117,000	...	220,000	—1,134,000
Surplus, including P. W. Extraordinary	1,495,704	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guaranteed Interest ...	4,592,166	4,724,000	4,665,000	...	59,000	4,690,000	+25,000
Net Traffic Receipts ..	2,868,948	2,924,000	2,548,000	...	376,000	2,900,000	+352,000
Guaranteed Interest, less Net Traffic Receipts	1,723,218	1,800,000	2,117,000	317,000	...	1,790,000	—327,000

* Transferred to Provincial Services.

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ENG

Estimate,

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	ACTUALS, 1871-72.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1872-73.	REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1872-73.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1873-74.	BUDGET COMPARED WITH REGULAR.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
X.—MINT ...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—TELEGRAPH ...	21,788	13,000	23,800	10,800	...	5,600	—18,200
XIV.—MARINE ...	1,969	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV.—INTEREST	35,306	15,000	63,000	48,000	...	15,000	—48,000
XVI.—PENSIONS ...	96,648	93,000	90,700	...	2,300	90,600	—100
XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS ...	6,304	...	5,600	5,600		6,000	+ 400
TOTAL ...	162,037	121,000	183,100	62,100	...	117,200	—65,900
ARMY	55,080	49,100	17,500	...	31,600	13,000	—4,500
PUBLIC WORKS	4,264	10,800	10,800	...	...	17,000	+ 6,200
TOTAL ...	221,381	180,900	211,400	30,500	...	147,200	—64,200

FORT WILLIAM;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 1872.

G. FITZGERALD,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

LAND.

1873-74.

EXPENDITURE.	Actuals, 1871-72.	Budget Estimate, 1872-73.	Regular Estimate, 1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.	Budget Estimate, 1873-74.	Budget compared with Regular.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	2,437,036	2,468,900	2,466,900	...	2,000	2,441,600	—25,300
4.—Land Revenue ..	7,233	...	4,600	4,600	...	3,400	—1,200
5.—Forest	4,050	...	5,500	5,500	...	2,300	—3,200
9.—Salt	7,190	...	...	...	.	...	...
10.—Opium	952	...	300	300	...	.	—300
11.—Stamps	15,363	10,100	11,600	1,500	...	45,200	+33,600
12—Mint	5,896	2,600	3,100	500	...	3,500	+400
13.—Post Office	41,145	89,600	74,200	...	15,400	77,200	+3,000
14.—Telegraph	83,899	119,000	122,900	3,900	...	76,000	—46,900
15.—Administration ...	306,781	285,200	291,200	6,000	...	353,100	+61,900
16.—Minor Departments ...	10,181	...	57,200	57,200	...	28,300	—28,900
17.—Law and Justice ...	6,369	...	3,400	3,400	...	3,400	...
18.—Marine	197,395	244,600	206,800	...	37,800	223,400	+16,600
19.—Ecclesiastical	300	...	1,300	1,300	...	900	—400
20.—Political Agencies ...	48,658	55,000	43,700	...	11,300	41,500	—2,200
21.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	19,336	19,300	19,300	...	...	19,300	...
22.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances ...	173,029	188,000	153,000	...	35,000	162,000	+9,000
23.—Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances	844,159	833,000	870,000	37,000	..	842,000	—28,000
25.—Miscellaneous . ..	24,186	115,700	201,100	85,400		29,000	—172,100
Medical Services (transferred) ..	7,444	...	6,800	6,800	...	6,800	...
TOTAL ..	4,240,602	4,431,000	4,542,900	111,900	...	4,358,900	—184,000
Army	3,642,014	3,762,300	3,621,100	.	141,200	3,679,100	+58,000
Public Works, Ordinary ...	97,118	43,500	99,600	56,100	...	53,000	—46,600
	7,979,734	8,236,800	8,263,600	26,800	...	8,091,000	—172,600
Public Works, Extraordinary	147,677	410,200	306,900	...	103,300	832,200	+525,300
TOTAL ...	8,127,411	8,647,000	8,570,500	...	76,500	8,923,200	+352,700

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Receipts and Payments in England and

RECEIPTS.	ENGLAND.	INDIA.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£
1.—OPENING BALANCE	3,305,972	16,818,743	20,124,715
2.—ORDINARY INCOME	221,381	49,888,552	50,109,933
3.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS	.....	6,699,981	6,699,981
4.—DEPOSITS REPAYABLE AND ADVANCES RECOVERABLE, &c. ...	5,562	22,805,488	22,811,050
5.—LOCAL REMITTANCES	.....	253,487	253,487
6.—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS ...	.....	18,736,769	18,736,769
7.—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT	99,201	1,155,460	1,254,661
8.—ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION	1,072	39,431	40,503
9.—BILLS OF EXCHANGE	10,310,339	.....	10,310,339
10.—RAILWAY CAPITAL	3,689,096	1,412,830	5,101,926
11.—BORROWED	1,413,406	17,465,277	18,878,683
TOTAL ...	19,046,029	135,276,018	154,322,047

Abstract of the above, showing how the Ways

SURPLUS IN ORDINARY ACCOUNT, INCLUDING RAILWAY TRANSACTIONS	3,124,178
INTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS	538,676
BILLS OF EXCHANGE	749,415
RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIPTS IN EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE	92,274
BORROWED	2,566,323
TOTAL ...	7,070,866

FORT WILLIAM;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 28th March 1873.

G. FITZGERALD,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

India during the Year 1871-72.

PAYMENTS.	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£
12.—Ordinary Expenditure	7,979,734	37,282,803	45,262,537
13.—Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital	4,546,236	45,930	4,592,166
14.—Extraordinary Expenditure	147,677	1,480,797	1,628,474
15.—Railway Working Expenses and Surplus Profits paid to the Railway Companies	.....	3,831,033	3,831,033
16.—Deposits repaid and Advances recoverable, &c. ...	8,434	23,104,195	23,112,629
17.—Local Remittances	.....	566,929	566,929
18.—Inter-provincial and Inter-departmental Transactions ...	.....	18,198,093	18,198,093
19.—Remittance Account	1,038,845	340,454	1,379,299
20.—Abyssinian Expedition	.....	49,144	49,144
21.—Bills of Exchange, including Specie Remittance ...	.....	9,560,924	9,560,924
22.—Railway Capital	2,499,011	2,510,641	5,009,652
23.—Debt paid	5,000	16,307,360	16,312,360
24.—Closing Balance	2,821,092	21,997,715	24,818,807
TOTAL ...	19,046,029	135,276,018	154,322,047

and Means of the year have been provided.

Cash Balance Increased	4,694,092
Extraordinary Expenditure	1,628,474
Deposits repayable and Advances recoverable	301,579
Local Remittances	313,442
Remittances	124,638
Abyssinian Expedition	8,641
TOTAL ...	7,070,866

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Estimated Receipts and Payments in England

RECEIPTS.	ENGLAND.	INDIA.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£
1.—OPENING BALANCE	2,838,852	19,300,000	22,138,852
2.—ORDINARY INCOME	147,200	48,138,800	48,286,000
3.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS	... ..	7,145,500	7,145,500
4.—DEPOSITS REPAYABLE AND ADVANCES RECOVERABLE, &c. ...	3,000	20,809,000	20,812,000
5.—LOCAL REMITTANCES	.....	295,000	295,000
6—INTER-PROVINCIAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL TRANSACTIONS ..	.....	20,620,000	20,620,000
7.—REMITTANCE ACCOUNT	115,000	1,228,300	1,343,300
8.—ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION	15,000	2,000	17,000
9.—BILLS OF EXCHANGE	13,500,000	.....	13,500,000
10.—RAILWAY CAPITAL	1,520,475	1,339,200	2,859,675
11.—BORROWED	..	1,100,200	1,100,200
TOTAL	18,139,527	119,978,000	138,117,527

Abstract of the above, showing how the Ways

CASH BALANCE REDUCED	5,074,284
SURPLUS IN ORDINARY ACCOUNT, INCLUDING RAILWAY TRANSACTIONS	220,000
LOCAL REMITTANCES	35,000
REMITTANCES	38,700
ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION ADVANCES RECOVERED	15,000
RAILWAY CAPITAL RECEIPTS	87,216
BORROWED	266,300
TOTAL ...	5,736,500

FORT WILLIAM;
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 28th March 1873.

G. FITZGERALD,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

and India during the Year 1873-74

PAYMENTS	England.	India.	Total.
	£	£	£
12.—Ordinary Expenditure	8 091,000	38,185,000	46,276,000
13.—Guaranteed Interest on Railway Capital	4,652,000	38,000	4,690,000
14.—Extraordinary Expenditure	832,200	3,045,800	3,878,000
15.—Railway Working Expenses and Surplus Profits paid to Railway Companies	.....	4,245,500	4,245,500
16.—Deposits repaid and Advances Recoverable, &c .	3,000	22,467,500	22,470,500
17.—Local Remittances	.....	260,000	260,000
18.—Inter-provincial and Inter-departmental Transactions ...	.....	20,820,000	20,820,000
19.—Remittance Account	1,142,700	161,900	1,304,600
20.—Bills of Exchange	.....	13,500,000	13,500,000
21.—Railway Capital	1,154,059	1,618,400	2,772,459
22.—Debt Paid	..	833,900	833,900
23.—Abyssinian Expedition	...	2,000	2,000
24.—Closing Balance	2,264,568	14,800,000	17,064,568
TOTAL ..	18,139,527	119,978,000	138,117,527

and Means of the year are estimated to be provided.

Extraordinary Expenditure	3,878,000
Deposits repaid and Advances recoverable, &c.	1,658,500
Inter-provincial and Inter-departmental Transactions	200,000
TOTAL ...	5,736,500

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Comptroller General.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

A.

STATEMENT of Special Loans to Municipalities, &c., during 1871-72.

	Amount of Loans sanctioned	Rate of Interest	Date of Orders authorizing the Loans.	Balance from last year	Amount advanced	Total.	Amount repaid.	Balance	Amount of Interest received or credited to Revenue.	Balance of Interest unpaid.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
PORT CANNING MUNICIPALITY (for improvement of Port)	4,50,000 0 0	*Nil* for 5 years.	Finl. Dept., Govt. of India, 10th March 1866, No. 1251.	2,25,000 0 0		2,25,000 0 0	... ..	2,25,000 0 0	...	
CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY (for Water-supply)	52,00,000 0 0	at 4 per cent. *a*	Finl. Dept., Govt. of India, 28th Feb. 1867, No. 1171.	52,00,000 0 0	. .	52,00,000 0 0	.	52,00,000 0 0	2,08,000 0 0	
DITTO (for Market in Calcutta) .	6,00,000 0 0	at 5 „ ..	Home Dept, No. 1093, dated 23rd February 1871, and Finl. Order No. 4111, dated 4th Oct 1871.	.	3,00,000 0 0	3,00,000 0 0	... ..	3,00,000 0 0	.	
CALCUTTA PORT FUND	17,65,000 0 0	at 4½ „	Finl. Dept., Govt. of India, 30th April 1870, No. 200, and 7th July 1871, No. 1832.	17,65,000 0 0	. ..	17,65,000 0 0	.....	17,65,000 0 0	1,20,902 0 0	
CALCUTTA PORT TRUST	10,00,000 0 0	at 4½ „ .	Act No. V of 1870, B C. .	6,62,574 9 7	38,274 13 4	7,00,849 6 11	.....	7,00,849 6 11	75,000 0 0	
MADRAS LOCAL FUNDS (for completion of East Coast Canal, at least Rs. 5,000 to be repaid half-yearly).	2,00,000 0 0	at 5 „ ..	Finl. Dept., Govt. of India, 5th July 1869, No. 1753.	44,981 10 7	.	44,981 10 7	10,000 0 0	34,981 10 7	2,124 1 4	
MADRAS MUNICIPALITY (for Water-supply)	12,80,000 0 0	at 4 „ *a* ...	Finl. Dept., Govt. of India, 27th February 1869, No. 1219, and 8th July 1869, No. 1862.	4,60,000 0 0	5,75,000 0 0	10,35,000 0 0	....	10,35,000 0 0	26,913 5 3	
OOTACAMUND MUNICIPALITY	20,000 0 0	at 5 „ ...	Madras Govt. Order of 11th August 1869, No. 1112, Public Dept.	18,165 9 3	.	18,165 9 3	3,333 5 11	14,832 3 4	908 4 6	
BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY (for payment of existing debts, repayable by instalments in 10 years).	15,00,000 0 0	at 5 „	Finl. Dept, Govt. of India, 31st March 1869, No. 1907.	13,10,789 14 5	... ..	13,10,789 14 5	1,29,399 9 11	11,81,390 4 6	62,600 6 3	*Nil.*
BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY (for Vehar Water Works) ..	...	at 4 per cent.	Bombay Acts XIII of 1863 and II of 1865, and Bombay Govt. Resolution No 1389, dated 27th July 1865.	37,55,478 11 0	..	37,55,478 11 0	1,15,139 0 5	36,40,339 10 7	1,49,310 15 9	*Nil.*
BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY (for the construction of the Reservoir at Toolsee).	4,00,000 0 0	at 4½ „ ...	Govt. of India, Finl. Dept., No. 1288, dated 21st Feby. 1872.	...	.. .	.	.....	....	.....	
NEW 15 LAC LOAN OF 1872 TO BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY (for payment of existing debts, repayable by instalments in 20 years).	15,00,000 0 0	at 5 „ :..	Bombay Govt. Resolution No. 866, dated 21st Feby. 1872, General Dept., and Bombay Act II of 1872.	. . .	15,00,000 0 0	15,00,000 0 0	.....	15,00,000 0 0	.	
BOMBAY PORT TRUST FUND . ..	...			2,01,27,802 0 0	8,70,145 0 0	2,09,97,947 0 0	.	2,09,97,947 0 0		
PUNDHURPOOR MUNICIPALITY (for Water-supply)	75,000 0 0	at 5 „	Finl Dept, Govt. of India, No. 1143, dated 26th February 1870.	.. .	53,250 9 9	53,250 9 9	21,953 8 10	31,297 0 11	370 13 10	*Nil.*
SHOLAPOOR MUNICIPALITY (for the relief of sufferers from famine).	10,000 0 0	at 4½ „ ..	Govt. of India, Finl. Dept., No. 3304, dated 30th December 1871.	.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	10,000 0 0	.....	
KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY (for Water-supply) .	6,30,000 0 0	at 4 „ *a* ...	Finl. Dept., Govt. of India, 25th March 1869, No. 1519.	....	. .	.	....	.	.....	
CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY .	2,69,540 0 0	at 5 „	Finl. Dept., Govt. of India, Order of 14th December 1869, No. 2959.	1,00,000 0 0	.. .	1,00,000 0 0	. ....	1,00,000 0 0	.... .	
SIMLA MUNICIPALITY	... –	. .	..	...	5,077 0 0	5,077 0 0	5,027 0 0	50 0 0	.....	
			TOTAL Rs.	3,36,69,792 6 10	33,51,747 7 1	3,70,21,539 13 11	2,84,852 9 1	3,67,36,687 4 10	6,46,129 14 11	

a.—2 per cent. additional appropriated to form a Sinking Fund.

CALCUTTA;
COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

H. A. MANGLES,

SINKING FUNDS for redemption of Loan during 1871-72.

	Balance.		Receipts.		Total.		Payments.		Balance.	
	Government Securities.	Cash	Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.	Cash.
	Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta Municipality (for Water-supply)	2,36,900 0 0	32 10 6	1,04,100 0 0	1,19,517 9 0	3,41,000 0 0	1,19,550 3 6	...	1,19,224 7 2	3,41,000 0 0	325 12 4
Madras Municipality (for Water supply)	2,000 0 0	41 5 7	13,300 0 0	13,604 10 7	15,300 0 0	13,646 0 2	..	13,475 6 4	15,300 0 0	170 9 10

CALCUTTA;
Comptroller General's Office,
The 28th March 1873.

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Comptroller General.

Account of Money raised on Loan in 1871-72 for Reproductive Works, and of Extraordinary Expenditure.

		£	£	£
Balance brought forward ...		...	...	3,149,225
LOANS RAISED—				
ENGLAND—				
Proceeds of 4 per cent. Stock		1,413,406		
Less—Indian Debentures paid off		5,000		
			1,408,406	
INDIA—				
Proceeds of 4 per cent. Stock		2,734,297		
Loan from the Moharajah Holkar for State Railway		200,000		
		2,934,297		
DEDUCT—				
DEBT PAID—				
5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57 ...	1,462,540			
5 per cent. Public Works Loan of 1854-55	43,560			
4½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1872...	110,450			
Debenture Loan of 1866-67 and 1867-68	149,700			
Other Loans	7,928			
		1,774,178		
			1,160,119	
				2,568,525
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—Loans recovered—				
Port Canning Municipality		...	*22,500	
East Coast Canal		1,000		
Ootacamund Municipality		333		
			1,333	
Bombay Municipality (Existing Debts) ...		12,940		
Ditto (Vehar Water-Works)		11,514		
Ditto (Elphinstone Circle Debt)		*9,280		
Pundhurpoor Municipality		2,195		
			35,929	
Simla Municipality		503		
			503	
				60,265
				5,778,015

		£	£	£
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—				
Irrigation Works... India		983,030		
Irrigation Works... England		824		
			983,854	
State Railways ... India		497,767		
State Railways ... England		146,853		
			644,620	
				1,628,474
LOANS—				
To Calcutta Port Trust		3,827		
Calcutta Municipality		30,000		
			33,827	
Madras Municipality		57,500		
			57,500	
Bombay Municipality		150,000		
Bombay Port Trust Fund		87,015		
Pundhurpoor Municipality		5,325		
Sholapoor Municipality		1,000		
			243,340	
Simla Municipality			508	
				335,175
				1,963,649
Balance carried to account for 1872-73 ...		...	...	3,814,366
				5,778,015

* These amounts were repaid in 1869-70, but were not included in the account for that year.

CALCUTTA;
COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
The 28th March 1873.

H. A. MANGLES.

Estimated Account of Money raised on Loan in 1872-73 *for Reproductive Works, and of Extraordinary Expenditure.*

	£	£	£
Balance brought forward ...	....	...	3,814,366
LOANS RAISED—			
INDIA—			
Loan from the Moharajah Holkar for State Railway	110,000	110,000	
DEDUCT—			
DEBT PAID—			
5½ per cent. of 1859-60	404,150		
5 per cent. of 1856-57	950,960		
5 per cent. debenture of 1867-68	233,500		
Other Loans	32,580	1,621,190	
Deduct excess of debt paid off	.. ...	.	1,511,190
			2,303,176
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—Loans recovered—			
East Coast Canal	1,000		
Ootacamund Municipality	330	1,330	
Bombay Municipality (Existing Debts) ...	17,800		
Ditto (Vehar Water-Works)	7,400		
Bombay Port Trust Fund ...	2,500		
Pundherpoor Municipality	5,300		
Sholapoor Municipality	1,000	34,000	
			35,330
			2,338,506

		£	£	£
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—				
Irrigation Works ..	India	826,600		
	England	2,700	829,300	
State Railways ...	India	1,173,500		
	England	304,200	1,477,700	
				2,307,000
LOANS—				
To Calcutta Port Trust...		60,000		
Calcutta Municipality		175,000	235,000	
Madras Municipality		24,500	24,500	
Bombay Port Trust Fund		10,000		
Pundherpoor Municipality		2,200	12,200	
Umritsur Municipality		19,000		
Simla Municipality		5,000	24,000	
Saharunpoor Municipality ...		2,000	2,000	
				297,700
				2,604,700
Deficit		...	...	266,194
				2,338,506

CALCUTTA;
COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
The 28th March 1873.

H. A. MANGLES,
Officiating Comptroller General.

Account of Money raised on Loan for Reproductive Works, and of Extraordinary Expenditure from the creation of the Loan Fund in 1869-70 to the close of 1871-72.

	£	£	£
LOANS RAISED—			
ENGLAND—			
Proceeds of 4 per cent. Stock	7,876,674		
DEDUCT—			
Debt paid off	506,300		
		7,370,374	
INDIA—			
Proceeds of 4 per cent. Stock ...	6,797,112		
Loan from the Moharajah Holkar for State Railway	450,000		
	7,247,112		
DEDUCT—			
Debt paid off	2,256,154		
		4,990,658	
			12,361,032
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—Loans recovered—			
Port Canning Municipality	...	22,500	
East Coast Canal, Madras	3,000		
Ootacamund Municipality	516		
		3,516	
Bombay Special Fund	28,150		
Bombay Municipality (for existing Debts) ...	31,861		
Ditto (for Vehar Water-Works)...	15,084		
Ditto (for Elphinstone Circle Debt)	12,273		
Elphinstone Land and Press Co.	*130,000		
Pundhurpoor Municipality	2,195		
		219,563	
Kumaon Municipality	...	400	
Simla Municipality	...	503	
			246,482
			12,607,514

	£	£	£
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE—			
Irrigation Works { India	2,615,139		
Irrigation Works { England	1,094,514		
		3,709,653	
State Railways .. { India	1,008,334		
State Railways .. { England	276,528		
		1,284,862	
Bombay Special Fund	401,383		
		401,383	
			5,395,898
LOANS—			
To Calcutta Municipality	550,000		
Calcutta Port Fund	176,500		
Calcutta Port Trust	112,124		
		838,624	
Madras Municipality	103,500		
East Coast Canal, Madras	6,498		
Ootacamund Municipality ...	2,000		
		111,998	
Bombay Municipality (for existing Debts) ...	300,000		
Bombay Port Trust Fund	2,099,795		
Elphinstone Land and Press Co. ...	30,000		
Pundhurpoor Municipality	5,325		
Sholapoor ditto	1,000		
		2,436,120	
Cawnpoor ditto	...	10,000	
Simla ditto	...	508	
			3,397,250
			8,793,148
Balance at the close of the year 1871-72 ...	...	...	3,814,366
			12,607,514

* Includes recovery of £100,000 advanced before 1869-70, but not debited in the account of that year.

CALCUTTA;
COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
The 28th March 1873.

H. A. MANGLES,

	ACTUAL, 1871-72.						REGULAR ESTIMATE, 1872-73.						BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1873-74.					
	RECEIPTS.			CHARGES.			RECEIPTS.			CHARGES.			RECEIPTS.			CHARGES.		
	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.	Total.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.	Total.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ...	...	34,867	34,867	36,105	—1,238	34,867	—1,238	33,247	32,009	34,397	—2,388	32,009	—2,388	42,761	40,373	43,911	—3,538	40,373
OUDH	9.399	234,717	244,116	236,100	8,016	244,116	8,016	277,490	285,506	315,850	—30,344	285,506	—30,344	262,170	231,826	344.000	—112.174	231,826
CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	11,994	315.642	327,636	341,950	—14,314	327,636	—14,314	324,964	310,650	362,087	—51,437	310,650	—51,437	331,564	280,127	355,430	—75,303	280,127
BRITISH BURMAH	...	320,711	320,711	293,189	27,522	320,711	27,522	349,430	376,952	345,112	31,840	376,952	31,840	303,120	334,960	344,153	—9,193	334,960
BENGAL	53,287	1,450,084	1,503 371	1,269,505	233,866	1,503,371	233,866	1,640,067	1,873,933	1,511,300	362,633	1,873,933	362,633	1,587,340	1,949,973	1,764,972	185,001	1,949,973
N. W. PROVINCES ...	28.246	681,787	710,033	865,021	—154.988	710,033	-154,988	745,192	590,204	1,133,000	-542,796	590,204	-542,796	737,292	194,496	1,219,420	—1,024,924	194,496
PUNJAB	23,521	613,993	637,514	616,076	21,438	637,514	21,438	623,444	644 882	682.510	—37,628	644.882	—37,628	630,241	592,613	359,025	233,588	592,613
MADRAS	33,467	890,270	923.737	823.637	100,100	923,737	100.100	891,922	992,022	908,829	83,193	992,022	83,193	881,166	964,359	942,403	21,956	964,359
BOMBAY	40,086	971,862	1,011,948	972.290	39,658	1,011,948	39,658	1,137,973	1,177,631	1,098,096	79,535	1,177,631	79,535	1,082,014	1,161,549	1,123,797	37,752	1,161,549
TOTAL ...	200,000	5,513,933	5.713.933	5,453 873	260,060	5,713,933	260,060	6,023,729	6.283,789	6,391,181	—107,392	6,283,789	—107,392	5,857,668	5,750,276	6,497,111	—746,835	5,750,276

LOCAL FUNDS.

	ACTUALS, 1871-72.						REGULAR ESTIMATE 1872-73						BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1873 74					
	RECEIPTS.			CHARGES.			RECEIPTS			CHARGES			RECEIPTS			CHARGES.		
	Opening Balance	Receipts	Total	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.	Total	Opening Balance	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Total	Opening Balance	Receipts.	Total	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government of India	20,434	88,791	109,225	87,252	21,973	109,225	21,973	47,732	69,705	45,957	23,748	69,705	23,748	49,425	73,173	49,883	23,290	73,173
Oudh	115.580	168,443	284,023	140,297	143,726	284.023	143,726	136,552	280,278	64,150	216,128	280,278	216,128	136,555	352,683	63,000	289.683	352,683
Central Provinces	32,671	183,486	216,157	160,675	55,482	216,157	55,482	143,311	198,793	101,728	97,065	198,793	97,065	154,106	251,171	121,183	129,988	251,171
British Burmah	106,389	95,468	201,857	121,369	80,488	201,857	80,488	162,362	242,850	145,662	97,188	242,850	97,188	122,044	219,232	55,265	163.967	219,232
Bengal	225,321	356,842	582,163	362,128	220,035	582,163	220,035	288,000	508,035	294,300	213,735	508,035	213,735	474,494	688,229	615,228	73,001	688,229
N. W Provinces	498,740	998,124	1,496,864	817,304	679,560	1,496,864	679,560	934,900	1,614,460	463,200	1,151,260	1,614,460	1,151,260	918,200	2,069,460	450,080	1,619,380	2,069,460
Punjab	162,027	510,482	672,509	387,323	285,186	672,509	285,186	361,093	646,279	294,187	352,092	646,279	352,092	360,519	712,611	678,033	34,578	712,611
Madras	324,852	1,258,129	1,582,981	1,339,689	243,292	1,582,981	243,292	982,931	1,226,223	895,511	330,712	1,226.223	330,712	933,585	1,264,297	963.327	300,970	1.264,297
Bombay	456,449	739,426	1,195,875	702,290	493,585	1,195,875	493,585	536,197	1,029,782	662,906	366,876	1,029,782	366,879	489,797	856,673	658,874	197,799	856,673
TOTAL ...	1,942,463	4,399,191	6,341,654	4,118,327	2,223,327	6,341,654	2,223,327	3,593,078	5,816,405	2 967,601	2,848,804	5,816,405	2,848,804	3,638,725	6,487,529	3.654,873	2,832,656	6,487,529

CALCUTTA.
COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Net Charges on account of Services now Provincial.

	Actuals, 1871-72.	Budget Estimate, 1872-73.	Regular Estimate, 1872-73	Increase	Decrease	Budget Estimate, 1873-74.	Budget compared with Regular.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
AILS	363,220	443,319	377,626	..	65,693	384,871	+7,245
EGISTRATION (Net Receipts) ...	48,971	37,086	51,893	14,807	..	44,081	-7,812
OLICE	2,021,271	2,101,751	2,254,184	152,433	...	2,300,453	+46,269
DUCATION	576,656	722,588	611,345	...	111,243	722,402	+111,057
EDICAL SERVICES	304,830	355,019	331,299	...	23,720	407,454	+76,155
RINTING	107,798	139,309	141,418	2,109	...	136,218	-5,200
ISCELLANEOUS	22,655	106,143	138,551	32,408	...	295,224	+156,673
'BLIC WORKS	1,495,573	2,157,515	1,700,629	...	456,886	1,958,185	+257,556
TOTAL ...	4,843,032	5,988,558	5,503,159	...	485,399	6,160,726	+657,567

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th March 1873.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will leave Calcutta on Monday, the 14th April 1873, and will arrive at Simla on or about Friday, the 18th April.

By Command,

WM. EARLE, *Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 25th March 1873.

No. 1217.—The services of Surgeon R. Moir, M. D., of the Bengal Medical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 1250.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon J. M. Coates, M. D., to the joint medical charge of Simla in the place of Dr. R. Moir.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 28th March 1873.

No. 124.—Mr. C. Sanderson, Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta, reported his departure on leave to Europe on the evening of the 17th instant.

A. C. LYALL,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Fort William, the 25th March 1873.

No. 215.—Lieutenant St. George C. Gore, R. E., is appointed an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade in the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

No. 220.—Dr. T. Oldham, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, is allowed 9 months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the 2nd of April 1873, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of such furlough.

Mr. H. B. Medlicott, Deputy Superintendent, will officiate as Superintendent of the Geological Survey during the absence on furlough of Dr. Oldham, or until further orders.

LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT.

The 28th March 1873.

No. 257.—By Notification in the Home Department, No. 1320, dated the 13th December 1867, published in the *Gazette of India* of 14th December 1867, it was declared that the rule of "the deep stream" should be applied in deciding the boundaries of all districts in the Meerut, Rohilkhund, Agra, and Allahabad Divisions in the North-Western Provinces.

2. The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the above Notification is cancelled.

J. GEOGHEGAN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 28th March 1873.

No. 12.—The following Extract from the *London Gazette* of the 14th February is republished by order of the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—

INDIA OFFICE,
The 6th February 1873.

"The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Richard Pollock, C. S. I., Bengal Staff Corps, lately employed (with local rank of Major General) on a special mission in Seistan, Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawur Division, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

"Her Majesty has been further pleased to nominate and appoint Captain Beresford Lovett, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, lately employed (with local rank of Major) on a special mission in Seistan, and Henry Walter Bellew, Esq., Surgeon, Bengal Establishment, lately employed on a special mission in Seistan, to be Companions of the said Most Exalted Order of the Star of India."

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY.

Fort William, the 25th March 1873.

No. 13 *M.*—PROMOTION.—The following promotions are made in the Meywar Bheel Corps, with effect from the 1st of December 1872:—

Jemadar Rajeea to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Kurroea, invalided.
Havildar Talleea to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Rajeea, promoted.

POLITICAL.

The 25th March 1873.

No. 576*P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Charles Buchanan Forbes as Acting Consul for Siam at Bombay.

The 28th March 1873.

No. 596*P.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Georg Smidt as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Calcutta.

No. 605*P.*—By virtue of authority duly acquired in that behalf by agreement with the Maharaja of Cashmere, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under Sections 4 and 5 of Act XI of 1872 (*The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act*), to delegate to the British Officer for the time being on duty in Cashmere the powers described in the following Regulations :—

I. The British Officer for the time being on duty at Srinuggur shall represent the British Government in Cashmere, and for the maintenance of good order the following powers and duties are respectively conferred and imposed upon him :

(*a.*) He may direct any European British subject who is travelling or residing in Cashmere, and who is guilty of any gross misconduct, to leave Cashmere forthwith, and may punish any person knowing of such direction and disobeying the same with rigorous or simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(*b.*) He shall receive, try, and determine in his Court (which shall be called "The Court of the British Officer in Cashmere") all suits of a civil nature between European British subjects, or between European British subjects and their servants, provided—

(1) that the right to sue has arisen, or the defendant at the time of the commencement of the suit dwells or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within Cashmere.

(2) that the suit is not of the same nature as those suits of which the cognizance by the ordinary Civil Courts of British India is barred by law.

(*c.*) He shall have the powers of a Magistrate of the first class as described in Section 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872) for the trial of offences committed by European British subjects or by Native British subjects, being servants of European British subjects.

Provided that in the case of any offender being a European British subject, he shall only have power to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or both; and when the offence complained of is under the Indian Penal Code punishable with death, or with transportation for life, or when it cannot, in the opinion of such officer, be adequately punished by him, he shall (if he thinks that the accused person ought to be committed) commit him to the Chief Court of the Punjab.

II. Fines shall be recovered in manner provided by Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872.)

III. Sentences of whipping shall be carried into execution in manner provided by Section 310, 311, 312 and 313 of the same Code.

IV. Persons sentenced to imprisonment shall be transferred to, and confined in, the Sealkote or Rawul Pindee Jail.

V. The procedure in all civil suits between European British subjects, or European British subjects and their servants, shall be regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure The procedure in all criminal prosecutions shall be regulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure.

VI. The said Officer shall make rules to regulate the service and execution of processes issuing from his Court, and shall fix the fees to be charged to suitors for serving such processes.

VII. All questions of law, or fact, or both, arising in cases before the said Officer, shall be dealt with and determined according to the law administered in the Courts of the Punjab.

VIII. The said Officer shall keep such registers, books, and accounts, and submit to the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab such statements of the work done in exercise of the aforesaid powers, as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the said Lieutenant Governor. He shall also comply with such requisitions for records as the said Lieutenant Governor may, from time to time, make upon him.

IX. Duties and fees of the same amount respectively as the Stamp duties and Court fees prescribed by Act XVIII of 1869 and Act VII of 1870, shall be enforced by the said Officer.

X. There shall be no appeal against any order, judgment, or decree passed by the said Officer in a civil suit. But if, in the trial of any such suit, any question of law or as to the construction of a document (which construction may affect the merits of the decision) shall arise, he may draw up a statement of the case, and refer it for the decision of the Chief Court of the Punjab; and he shall, on receipt of a copy of such decision, dispose of the case conformably thereto.

And any person convicted on a trial held by such Officer may appeal to the Commissioner of the Rawul Pindee Division; and if such person be an European British subject, he may appeal either to the said Commissioner or to the Chief Court of the Punjab.

XI. The appellant shall in every case give notice of the appeal to the said British Officer in Cashmere, who shall, if necessary, instruct the Officer empowered to prosecute the case.

The Mixed Court.

XII. Civil suits between European British subjects or their servants not being subjects of the Maharaja on the one side, and subjects of His Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere on the other side, shall be decided by a Mixed Court composed of the said British Officer and the Civil Judge of Srinuggur, or other officer specially appointed in this behalf by the Maharaja of Cashmere.

XIII. When the said British Officer and the said Civil Judge or other Officer are unable to come to a final decision in any such suit, they shall reduce their difference into writing and refer it to a single arbitrator to be named by them.

XIV. The arbitrator so nominated shall proceed to try the case, and his decision shall be final.

XV. And in every case of a reference under these Rules—

(*a*) the arbitrator shall be at liberty to proceed *ex parte* in case either party, after reasonable notice, neglects or refuses, without good and sufficient cause, to attend on the reference;

(*b*) the arbitrator shall have power to summon witnesses in cases referred to him;

(*c*) and the parties respectively shall produce before the arbitrator all books and documents within their possession or control, which the arbitrator may call for as relating to the matters referred;

(*d*) and the parties and their representatives in interest shall abide by and perform the award.

GENERAL.

The 22nd March 1873.

No. 718*G.*—LEAVE.—The subsidiary leave of absence granted to Captain W. J. W. Muir, Political Agent, Haraotee and Tonk, in Notification No. 384G, dated the 14th ultimo, is extended to twenty-one days.

No. 720*G.*—Captain A. W. Roberts, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana, officiated as Political Agent, Marwar and Jeysulmere from the 20th of November 1872 to the 14th January 1873.

No. 722*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana until further orders.

No. 724*G.*—Lieutenant A. C. Talbot assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana on the forenoon of the 12th March 1873.

No. 739*G.*—Lieutenant E. L. Durand assumed charge of the Office of 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India on the forenoon of the 10th March 1873.

The 24th March 1873.

No. 742*G.*—LEAVE.—Lieutenant Colonel R. Renton, Madras Staff Corps, Town Magistrate of Mysore, and Civil Pension Paymaster, is granted subsidiary leave of absence for one month from the 20th January 1873, or from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties, to enable him to proceed to Madras, preparatory to taking furlough to Europe.

The 26th March 1873.

No. 770*G.*—APPOINTMENT.—With reference to Notification No. 518G, dated the 28th of February 1873, Lieutenant J. N. S. Kirkwood, Officiating Adjutant of the Deolee Irregular Force, will perform the duties of 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain J. H. L. Greenfield, or until further orders.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 22nd March 1873.

No. 2011.—Subsidiary leave for one day (27th March 1873), preparatory to furlough, is granted to Mr. H. D. Sandeman, Officiating Comptroller General.

The 27th March 1873.

No. 2071.—From the 11th instant, Mr. T. H. Biggs ceased to officiate in the fourth, and Baboo Rajaninath Roy in the fifth, class of the Financial Department.

The 28th March 1873.

No. 2123.—In continuation of Notification No. 1417, dated the 24th February 1873, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date, in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of February last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information :—

	February 1871.	February 1872.	February 1873.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	3,16,22,045	4,62,34,223	3,08,64,589
Bengal	1,49,37,750	2,00,76,234	2,38,72,121
British Burmah	28,50,376	29,34,166	23,37,048
North-Western Provinces	2,41,20,225	2,81,22,195	2,37,98,155
Oudh	56,89,247	51,04,711	80,69,533
Punjab	1,21,01,569	1,54,79,132	1,27,96,291
Bombay	2,90,87,843	6,26,72,427	4,89,63,011
Central Provinces	76,75,822	78,06,291	84,99,049
Madras	2,73,54,662	2,73,73,905	3,15,77,410
TOTAL ...	15,57,39,539	21,58,03,284	19,07,77,207

EXPENDITURE.

ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

The 26th March 1873.

No. 2077.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the increase from 9 to 12 of the number of probationers in the sixth class of the Financial Department. With this augmentation, the sanctioned complement of Classified Officers in the Department will be as shewn below :—

First Class	6
Second „	7
Third „	10
Fourth „	10
Fifth „	13
Sixth „	12
TOTAL ...	58

The schedule contained in the Notification of this Department, No. 563, dated the 21st June 1872, showing how the offices in the Department should, be ordinarily distributed among the first five classes, remains unaltered.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 22nd March 1873.

No. 1981.—Captain R. S. Robinson, of the Royal Artillery, is appointed Deputy Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint.

The 26th March 1873.

No. 2064.—Mr. C. E. Chapman is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad Circle.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

The 27th March 1873.

No. 2022.—Mr. W. H. MacGowan, Post Master of Calcutta, having returned to duty on the 1st March 1873, the unexpired portion of the leave on medical certificate for fifteen months granted to him in Financial Department's Notification No. 3314, dated 9th May 1872, is cancelled.

The 28th March 1873.

No. 2122.—Mr. T. W. Gribble received charge of the Office of Post Master General of Bengal from Mr. J. Tweedie on the afternoon of the 17th March 1873.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd March 1873.

No. 328 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel Hungerford Meyer Boddam, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebaugh,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Alexander Haldane Eckford, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, and Judge, Court of Small Causes, Barrackpore,—for seven months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Robert Edward Seymour Smith, of the General List, Infantry, Adjutant, 15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for eighteen months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain John Henry Willoughby Osborne, of the late 4th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey Department,—for twelve months, under the Regulations of 1868.

The 24th March 1873.

No. 329 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, clause 5:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Fitzroy Miller Mundy,—23rd March 1873.

The 25th March 1873.

No. 330 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm Major H. Watson, of the Madras Staff Corps, in his appointment as Commandant of the 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, with effect from the 25th March 1873, *vice* Colonel W. Murray.

No. 331 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm Captain (Brevet Major) C. V. Conway-Gordon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, in his appointment as Brigade Major, Hyderabad Contingent, with effect from the 25th March 1873, *vice* Major H. Watson, appointed to another situation.

No. 332 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Bangalore Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I., to be 2nd in command, *vice* Major C. A. Benson, appointed Commandant.

No. 333 *of* 1873.—Lieutenant Colonel C. Murray, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having elected to reside in India on the terms laid down in paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 797 of the 1st August 1872, is permitted to remain in this country, with effect from the 10th January 1873.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 1316 of the 30th December 1872, granting this Officer an extension of furlough in India from the 10th January to the 10th April 1873.

No. 334 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England:—

Lieutenant Colonel F. R. Maunsell, of the Royal Engineers, Commandant, Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners,—date of arrival at Bombay, 28th February 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Young, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Commissioner, Punjab,—date of arrival at Bombay, 28th February 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel A. H. Paterson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Calcutta,—date of arrival at Bombay, 28th February 1873.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) H. C. Johnstone, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 6th March 1873; date of departure on furlough from Bombay, 13th May 1871.

Major C. J. Mead, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, Department Public Works,—date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd March 1873.

Major T. Buttanshaw, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal,—date of arrival at Fort William, 9th March 1873.

Major H. Z. Darrah, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 12th March 1873.

Surgeon E. J. Gayer, of the Medical Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 28th February 1873.

Captain C. S. De F. Roche, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 14th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers),—date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd March 1873.

Captain J. Liston, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Jhansi, North-Western Provinces,—date of arrival at Bombay, 6th March 1873.

Captain H. McV. Chrichton, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Bengal,—date of arrival at Fort William, 9th March 1873.

Captain H. R. Thuillier, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—date of arrival at Fort William, 9th March 1873.

Captain M. A. Alves, of the Royal Engineers,—date of arrival at Bombay, 16th February 1873.

Lieutenant S. A. Swinley, of the General List, Cavalry, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 3rd Bengal Cavalry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 31st January 1873; date of departure on furlough from Bombay, 4th February 1871.

Honorary Surgeon T. Murray, M. D., of the Subordinate Medical Department, in medical charge of the Mhairwarra Battalion,—date of arrival at Bombay, 1st March 1873.

No. 335 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel Felix Vincent Richard Jervis, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 336 *of* 1873.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the period of tenure of appointment as Brigade Major by Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army will for the future be restricted to three years.

Officers appointed from Native Regiments to the Brigade Staff under this ruling will retain a lien on their substantive regimental appointments and return to them on the expiration of their tour of staff service, their names being meanwhile retained on their Regimental Lists.

They will receive the benefit of any promotion which may take place in their Regiments during their absence, provided they are considered qualified for the same, but will retain no claim whatever on any regimental allowances during the period of their absence on staff employ.

Officers appointed to fill these temporary vacancies will receive the full allowances from the date on which they may take up the duties of their appointments.

The above ruling is not to be held to affect present incumbents.

The 26th March 1873.

No. 337 *of* 1873.—With reference to the notification issued by the Public Works Department, No. 180, dated the 14th March 1873, the services of Lieutenant J. C. Barker, of the Royal Engineers (Imperial Establishment), late Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 338 *of* 1873.—ADDENDUM.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the following addition to be made to the list of Barrack furniture issued by the Public Works Department, as published in G. G. O. No. 303 of 1872 :—

Letter.	Articles.	When required and for what purpose.	Authorized proportion.	REMARKS.
C	Clock ...	Schools ...	One to each Regiment.	When absolutely necessary.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 339 *of* 1873.—The furlough in India on private affairs granted to Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Thelwall, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, in G. G. O. No. 326, dated 27th March 1872, is extended for six months, from the 10th April 1873, on the same account without pay.

No. 340 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs :—

Lieutenant G. de C. Morton, of the 1st Battalion, 6th Foot, Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, Punjab,—for six months, without pay, under the Regulations of 1854.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 295 of the 18th March 1873.

The 27th March 1873.

No. 341 *of* 1873.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 94, dated 1st May 1837, the under-mentioned widow is admitted to Pension equal to that conferred by the 2nd Class Order of Merit on her late husband for three years, commencing from the date of the casualty :—

Name of Claimant.	Age.		Height.		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	Description of the deceased relation on whose account claims are made.			Date of admission.	Date of Committee's proceedings.	Amount of Pension.	Circle of Payment.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.					Name.	Rank.	Last Corps.			Rs. A. P.	
Choonoo ...	65	0	4	3	Shaikh ...	Wheat complexion, pox marks, white and black hairs (not grey altogether), open forehead.	Allunhow, Rodowlie, Nawabgunge, Barabunkee.	Widow ...	Shaick Sullar Bux.	Subadar ...	48th Native Infantry.	14th Sept. 1870.	27th July 1872.	...	N. W. Provinces.

No. 342 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Punjab Cavalry.

Captain O. T. Underwood, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major J. Gillespie, or until further orders.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) E. A. Money, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, *vice* Captain Underwood.

Corps of Guides.

Captain G. Stewart, Commandant of Cavalry and Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain R. B. P. P. Campbell, or until further orders.

Captain R. C. Hutchinson, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as Commandant of Cavalry and Squadron Officer, *vice* Captain Stewart.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Captain G. N. Money, 2nd Wing Subaltern and Officiating Commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, *vice* Major B. R. Chambers, appointed Commandant, 6th Punjab Infantry.

Captain Money will continue to officiate as Commandant of the 5th Punjab Infantry until the return of Captain McQueen, or until further orders.

Captain E. C. Codrington, Wing Officer, 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion), and Officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Major F. T. Bainbridge, appointed Commandant of the 4th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant C. B. Norman, Quartermaster, 1st Sikh Infantry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain J. Cook, appointed to the 5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

1st Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant A. F. Lambe, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenant C. B. Norman, appointed to the 3rd Sikh Infantry.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Captain L. C. deL. Daniell, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 1st Sikh Infantry, and Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, but to continue to officiate as Wing Officer of the Regiment during the time Captain B. E. Gowan continues to officiate as 2nd in Command, or until further orders.

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Captain J. Cook, Adjutant, and Officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Captain E. C. Codrington, appointed to the 3rd Sikh Infantry.

No. 343 *of* 1873.—ERRATUM.—In G. G. O. No. 1069 of 1872, appointing Lieutenant Colonel T. E. Gordon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be an Assistant Adjutant General of Divisions, for 16th October 1872, *read* 28*th October* 1872, the date on which the tenure of Colonel H. R. Drew's staff service expired.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 344 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Surgeon J. Picthall, M. D., Examiner of Medical Accounts, to officiate as Examiner of Commissariat and Stud Accounts in addition to his own duties during the period Colonel T. James, C. B., may officiate as Controller of Military Accounts at Bombay, or until further orders.

No. 345 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Major B. W. D. Morton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 37 of 1873, per *Mirzapore*, 14th March 1873.

Major T. G. Montgomerie, of the Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 70 of 1873, 10th March 1873.

Captain T. R. Cowie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 179 of 1873, per *Peshawur*, 17th March 1873.

Captain F. F. J. Toke, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 152 of 1873, per *Jas. C. Stevenson*, 20th March 1873.

No. 346 *of* 1873.—In modification of paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Chapter VIII of the Medical Regulations of 1851, the following rules for the admission of candidates to the Subordinate Medical Department (Apothecary Class) are laid down for the information and guidance of Half-yearly Committees of Examination in the Bengal Presidency.

2. No candidate shall be admitted below 15 or above 18 years of age.

3. Candidates will be required to produce certificates of parentage and age, and satisfactory testimonials of good character, before they can be deemed eligible for preliminary examination.

4. In cases where, from unavoidable circumstances, an original extract (or certified copy) from a Baptismal Register cannot be produced, an affidavit before a Justice of the Peace by the next of the kin of the candidate, or other person in a position to swear to the candidate's age, should be submitted.

5. Candidates must be of healthy constitution, and physically fit for the active duties of the service. Examining Committees will certify to this effect in their Proceedings.

6. The Educational standard will be as follows:—

I.—English Language.

Dictation.—Thirty lines from a standard work; 10 errors to exclude from further competition.

Reading.—Prose and Poetry, 30 lines of each.

Grammar.—Rules of Syntax, and meaning of words.

II.—History of England and of India (outlines of).

III.—Geography, more especially that of India.

IV.—Arithmetic, up to the Rule of Three, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

V.—Vernacular, colloquial.

7. The relative merits of each candidate will be determined by the number of marks which he may gain, to be assigned by Examining Committees according to the following Table:—

English, 250 Marks.									
Reading.	Handwriting.	Orthography.	Meaning of words.	Grammar and Rules of Syntax.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Vernacular.	Total number of marks obtainable.
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	100	50	500

8. A candidate obtaining less than half the number of marks fixed for any subject will be considered to have failed in his examination.

9. The papers of unsuccessful candidates should be at once returned to them by the Committee, with an intimation that they are not qualified for admission to the Subordinate Medical Department.

No. 347 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Stansfeld, of Infantry,—date of arrival at Fort William, 17th March 1873.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) R. H. M. Aitken, V. C., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Inspector General of Police, Oude,—date of arrival at Bombay, 13th March 1873.

Captain J. S. Tait, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Fort William, 17th March 1873.

Surgeon R. Gray, M. B., of the Medical Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 13th March 1873.

Lieutenant H. Howell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quartermaster, 1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 13th March 1873.

No. 348 *of* 1873.—With reference to the last paragraph but one of G. G. O. No. 550, dated 17th May 1872, it is notified that Batteries and Regiments proceeding to England will take with them the appointments appertaining to Trumpeters, Drummers and Pioneers, together with such musical instruments as are the property of Government.

ADDENDUM.—In G. G. O. No. 550 of 1872, laying down the list of arms, &c., to be taken home by Lancer Regiments, *add* "1 Lance" between the words "1 Pistol" and "1 Sword with Scabbard."

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 349 *of* 1873.—Native Medical Pupil Shaik Ausgur Ally, No. 309, who was admitted into the service by G. G. O. No. 49 of 1872, is struck off the List of Native Medical Pupils.

No. 350 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Henry Stephen Hutchinson,—25th March 1873.

No. 351 *of* 1873.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

4th Bengal Cavalry.

Jemadar Gholam Jelani Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Shekh Inayut Hukk, deceased.

Kote Duffadar Ali Ahmed Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Gholam Jelani Khan, promoted.

The above promotions will have effect from the 9th December 1872.

Woordie Major and Ressaidar Jyegopal Sing to be Ressaldar, *vice* Sarfaraz Khan, deceased.

Jemadar Saheb Ali Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Jyegopal Sing, promoted.

Kote Duffadar Munsubdad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Saheb Ali Khan, promoted.

Ressaidar Sunt Sing to be Woordie Major, *vice* Jyegopal Sing, promoted.

The above promotions will have effect from the 15th December 1872.

18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Jygobind Opudhea to be Subadar, *vice* Bhugwunt Singh, "Bahadoor," deceased.

31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Havildar Lehna Sing to be Jemadar from the 22nd November 1872, *vice* Sawun Singh, invalided.

No. 352 *of* 1873.—The services of Captain M. A. Alves, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 353 *of* 1873.—Apothecary R. D. Logg, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is allowed an extension of leave to the 31st January 1873, the date on which he reported his return from furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 354 *of* 1873.—The services of Veterinary Surgeon P. Moir, of the Royal Artillery, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 355 *of* 1873.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Home Department, No. 1247, dated the 25th March 1873, the services of Surgeon R. Moir, M. D., of the Medical Department, in joint medical charge of Simla, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 356 *of* 1873.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Commissioned Grades of the Army Commissariat Department:—

Lieutenant J. R. Burlton-Bennett, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.	From 5th February 1873, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant R. Patch, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, or until further orders.
Captain N. R. Burlton, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class. Major A. W. Montagu, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class. Lieutenant F. N. Chalmers, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.	From 8th February 1873, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Colonel H. Mills, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, or until further orders.
Lieutenant L. W. Christopher, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.	From 20th February 1873, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain E. M. L. Marriott, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, or until further orders.

The 28th March 1873.

No. 357 *of* 1873.—The under-mentioned Hospital Assistants, who have passed their professional examination, are advanced to the next higher grade, with effect from the dates specified against their respective names :—

NAMES.	Date of completion of the septennial period of service.	Date of passing the professional examination.	Date of promotion.	REMARKS.
To be 1st Class Hospital Assistants.				
Tacoor Persaud ...	Oct. 21, 1871 ...	Oct. 15, 1872 ...	Oct. 22, 1871.	
Fuzloorrahman, *a* ..	Dec. 30, „ ...	„ „ ...	„ 15, 1872	
Shaik Emam Ooddin ...	Jan. 6, 1872 ...	„ „ ...	„ 15, „	
Munram Sing, *b* ...	Mar. 31, „ ...	„ „ ...	April 1, „	
Heera Lall, *e* ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	Oct. 15, „	
Shaik Abdoolla ...	June 6, „ ...	„ „ ...	June 7, „	
Lalla Kally Churn, *c* ...	„ 24, „ ...	„ „ ...	„ 25, „	
Ameer Khan ...	July 8, „ ...	„ „ ...	July 9, „	
Kallee Churn	Sept. 23, „ ...	„ „ ...	Sept. 24, „	
To be 2nd Class Hospital Assistants.				
Kummoo Khan ...	Dec. 13, 1865 ...	Oct. 15, 1872 ...	Oct. 15, 1872.	
Meer Kurramut Hossein ...	April 15, 1867 ...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Futteh Mahomed 2nd ...	„ 26, 1870 ...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Dabee Pershaud ...	Sept. 30, „ ...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Ram Ditt ...	Feb. 26, 1871 ...	„ „ ...	Feb. 27, 1871.	
Shaik Mohabuth ...	Sept. 6, „ ...	„ „ ...	Oct. 15, 1872.	
Ausgur Allie ...	April 14, 1872 ...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Shaik Abdoollah ...	„ 19, „ ...	„ „ ...	April 20, „	
Allahyar Khan, *b* ...	„ 19, „ ...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Ameer Bux ...	May 31, „ ...	„ „ ...	June 1, „	
Gunpat Roy ...	July 31, „ ...	„ „ ...	Aug. 1, „	
Ram Lall, *d* ...	Sept. 30, „ ...	„ „ ...	Oct. 1, „	
Pyar Allie Khan ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Baseerood Deen ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Kaderdad Khan ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Walee Mohamed Beig ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	„ „	
Raheemoollah, *b* ...	„ „ ...	Oct. 16, „ ...	„ „	
Elahee Bux ...	„ „ ...	„ 15, „ ...	„ „	

a Passed an examination in English on the 28th November 1872.
b „ „ „ *vide* G. G. O. No. 968 of 1870.
c „ „ „ on the 24th September 1872.
d „ „ „ on the 15th October 1872.
e „ „ „ *vide* G. G. O. No. 495 of 1871.

No. 358 *of* 1873.—The following Hospital Assistants passed their English qualification examination, according to the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of the 7th October 1868, on the dates specified against their respective names :—

NAMES.	Date of Rank.	Date of passing the examination in English according to the new test.	REMARKS.
2nd Class Hospital Assistants.			
Sadut Ali ...	July 15, 1860 ...	Oct. 19, 1872.	
Ausruf Khan ...	April 15, 1863 ...	„ 29, 1872.	
Shumshere Khan ...	Oct. 1, 1864 ...	Feb. 17, 1873.	
3rd Class Hospital Assistants.			
Gholam Hyder ...	April 21, 1866 ...	Nov. 22, 1872.	
Hurnam Doss ...	„ 17, 1868 ...	Feb. 7, 1873.	
Abdool Wahed ...	July 10, 1869 ..	Nov. 23, 1872.	
Syed Noor ...	April 1, 1870 ...	Feb. 12, 1872.	
Dabee Lall ...	„ 1, 1870 ...	„ 15, 1872.	
Soonder Sing ...	„ 21, 1870 ...	Dec. 13, 1872.	
Shaik Nuseer Oodeen (Assamese) ...	„ 21, 1870 ...	Nov. 25, 1872.	
Syed Guffore ...	March 9, 1871 ...	Feb. 15, 1872.	
Masellamoney ...	„ 9, 1871 ...	Dec. 31, 1872.	
Mahomed Ishaq ...	April 16, 1871 ...	„ 5, 1872.	
Abdool Mujeed ...	„ 22, 1871 ...	Nov. 9, 1872.	
Abdool Mahmood Khan ...	Oct. 13, 1871 ..	Jan. 2, 1873.	
Hernath ...	April 1, 1872 ...	Nov. 11, 1872.	
Mohamed Rehmut Oollah Khan ...	„ 11, 1872 ...	April 11, 1872.	
Kashi Ram ...	May 1, 1872 ...	Aug. 20, 1872.	

No. 359 *of* 1873.—It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the under-mentioned Officer with effect from the 7th October 1872, in room of Major General Sir James Brind, K. C. B., who has succeeded to the Colonels' allowance :—

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Henry Bruges Buckle, C. B., of the Medical Department.

Served in the Punjab Campaign, including passage of Chenab and battles of Chillianwalla and Goojerat—Medal and Clasp; served at the siege and capture of Delhi—Medal and Clasp; served in the expeditions against Cabul Kheyl Wuzeerees, 15th December 1859, and against the Mahsood Wuzeerees in April 1860, under Brigadier General N. Chamberlain, C. B; was senior Medical Officer with the native portion of the Eusufzaie Field Force, and there superintended all arrangements for the numerous native sick and wounded in the most zealous and efficient manner—Medal and Clasp, for North-West Frontier and Umbeyla.

Assistant Surgeon, 18th March 1811.
Surgeon, 16th September 1857.
Surgeon Major, 18th March 1861.
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals. } 4th October 1870.

Was senior Officer of his Department, and served during the Looshaie Expedition with the Left Column of the Force; was indefatigable in his exertions for the health and comfort of the troops.

No. 360 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the accompanying letters from the Quartermaster General of the 16th January and 17th February 1873, reporting, the operations of the Camp of Exercise at Hussan Abdal and the breaking up of the camp.

The Governor General in Council has received with high satisfaction this report of the great success which attended this Camp of Instruction, and the testimony borne by the Commander-in-Chief to the cordial assistance afforded to His Excellency by the Civil authorities in the Punjab as well as by the Officers of the Madras and Bombay Armies and of the Hyderabad Contingent, who attended the Camp and zealously aided the Staff Officers of the Bengal Army in rendering every assistance in their power.

His Excellency in Council desires to acknowledge the services of these Officers, as well as those of the several Departments favorably noticed by the Commander-in-Chief, and further to place on record the pleasure with which he has received His Excellency's report as to the efficiency and soldierly bearing of the troops which were assembled on this occasion.

The Governor General in Council desires to offer the thanks of the Government of India to the Commander-in-Chief for the very successful manner in which, under His Excellency's orders, the arrangements connected with the Camp of Exercise have been carried out.

No. 288 C, dated Army Head Quarters, Lawrencepore, the 16th January 1873.
From—MAJOR GENERAL P. S. LUMSDEN, C. S. I., Quarter Master General,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to report, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, that in conformity with the sanction of the Government of India, as conveyed in Military Department letters No. 61 of 3rd August, Camps Instruction, and No. 440 of 12th October 1872, the troops as per margin (with the exception of the 39th Foot, temporarily detained at Rawul Pindee, on account of a case of small-pox) were concentrated by the 1st January around Lawrencepore, and distributed as detailed in the accompanying sketch.

CAMPS OF EXERCISE.

		Strength	Horses.	Guns.
	ARTILLERY DIVISION.			
Royal Horse Artillery Brigade.	B-A Royal Horse Artillery ...	136	170	6
	D-A " " ...	129	162	6
	B-F " " ...	147	179	6
Field Battery Brigade	A-8th Royal Artillery ...	98	112	6
	H-8th "	136	170	6
	D-16th " ...	131	110	6
	3-23rd "	74	5	7
Mountain Battery Brigade.	113th " ...	79	177	6
	Enlisted Natives ...	121	...	...
	Peshawur Mountain Battery	158	112	4
	Hazara " " ...	155	113	4
	CAVALRY DIVISION.			
1st Brigade ...	4th Hussars ...	312	368	
	9th Bengal Cavalry ...	310	320	
	10th " Lancers ...	343	358	
2nd Brigade ...	5th Lancers ...	314	373	...
	1st Punjab Cavalry	328	346	
	15th Bengal "	415	428	
3rd Brigade ...	5th " " ...	375	387	
	The Guides " ..	267	381	
	16th Bengal " ...	392	405	...
	1ST INFANTRY DIVISION.			
1st Brigade ...	39th Foot ...	774	...	...
	The Guides ...	553	...	...
	23rd Pioneers ...	578	...	...
2nd Brigade ...	58th Foot ...	613	...	...
	4th Sikh Infantry ...	555	...	...
	19th Native Infantry ..	540	...	...
3rd Brigade ...	14th " ...	360	...	...
	25th " ...	430	...	...
	2ND INFANTRY DIVISION.			
1st Brigade ...	55th Foot ...	412	...	...
	36th Native Infantry ...	585	...	...
	1st Punjab " ...	516	...	...
2nd Brigade ...	36th Foot ...	748	...	...
	12th Native Infantry ...	636	...	...
	15th " ...	545	...	...
	3RD INFANTRY DIVISION.			
1st Brigade ...	70th Foot ...	645	...	...
	29th Native Infantry .	633	...	...
	5th Goorkhas ...	581	...	...
2nd Brigade ...	2-60th Rifles ...	657	...	...
	22nd Native Infantry ...	374	...	...
	30th " ...	507	...	...
	Sappers and Miners ...	411	...	...

2. The preliminary operations of the force have been confined to the working separately of the several arms, the Artillery being concentrated, with the exception of the Mountain Battery Brigade, at Hajee Shah, the Cavalry at Shumshabad, and the Infantry Divisions respectively at Hussan Abdal, Gondul and Jullalia.

3. The Mountain Battery of Artillery has been located at Hussan Abdal, where the features of the country present a very suitable field for development of the specialities of this important branch.

4. The original position selected for the Artillery at Hameed, on the level plain of Chuch, not presenting sufficient diversity of ground to allow of the practice of judging dis-

tance and taking up positions, it was altered to Hajee Shah, to the southward of which the undulating country is of the most perfect description for the purpose required.

5. The Artillery Batteries and Regiments of Cavalry will now join their respective divisions, where the force will be distributed as per margin at Hussan Abdal, Gondul and Jullalia, under the command, respectively, of Major General Sir H. Tombs, K. C. B., V. C., Major General McMurdo, C. B., and Major-General Macdonell, C. B.

Distribution of the Force with all arms combined for Field Manœuvres.

1st Division—Hussan Abdal.

Major General Sir H. Tombs, K. C. B., V. C., *Commanding.*

Cavalry Brigade ...	4th Hussars. The Guides Cavalry. 10th Bengal Lancers.
Artillery Brigade ...	B-F Royal Horse Artillery. H-8th Field Battery. 3-23rd Heavy Battery. 1-13th Mountain Battery.
1st Infantry Brigade ...	39th Foot. The Guides Infantry 23rd Pioneers.
2nd Infantry Brigade ...	58th Foot. 4th Sikh Infantry. 19th Native Infantry.
3rd Infantry Brigade ...	14th Native Infantry. 25th "

2nd Division—Gondul.

Major General W. M. S. McMurdo, C. B., *Commanding*

Cavalry Brigade ...	5th Lancers. 1st Punjab Cavalry. 15th Bengal Cavalry.
Artillery Brigade ...	B-A Royal Horse Artillery. D-16th Field Battery. Peshawur Mountain Battery.
1st Infantry Brigade ...	55th Foot. 1st Punjab Infantry. 36th Native Infantry.
2nd Infantry Brigade ...	36th Foot. 12th Native Infantry. 15th " "

3rd Division—Jullalia.

Major General A. Macdonell, C. B., *Commanding*

Cavalry Brigade ...	5th Bengal Cavalry. 9th " 16th "
Artillery Brigade ...	D-A Royal Horse Artillery. A-8th Field Battery. Hazara Mountain Battery.
1st Infantry Brigade ...	70th Foot. 29th Native Infantry. 5th Goorkhas.
2nd Infantry Brigade ...	2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles. 22nd Native Infantry. 30th " "

6. The Head Quarters of the Army, the General Hospital of British and Native Troops; the Engineer and Ordnance Parks; the Head Quarters Sappers and Miners are established, with the Commissariat Department, at Lawrencepore.

A field ground telegraph connects Shumshabad with Head Quarters, while aërial lines have been established to all the other camps.

Trestle bridges have been constructed over the Chel stream in the Gondul Camp, and on the line of communication with Shumshabad.

A temporary suspension wire bridge of 100 feet span is now also in course of construction by the Sappers at Gondul over the same river.

Norton's pumps have been sunk for use in the Gondul and Hussan Abdal Camps, as also at the Hutti encampment.

The difficult hilly country on the extension of the Gundgurh range between the Hussan Abdal and Jullalia positions has been successfully opened out by a direct gun road constructed by the 23rd Pioneers.

A detachment of signallers has been steadily at work since the commencement of operations, and, in addition to flags, heliographs are now being experimented upon.

Preparations are in hand for the bridging of the Indus during the final operations according to the means that may be available.

7. The Commander-in-Chief has just inspected the Artillery and Cavalry preparatory to their dispersion to different divisions. The former under Colonel Arbuthnot have been most usefully occupied in practising the employment of Artillery in masses.

8. A most interesting trial of the effect of Artillery on wings of Infantry in column and line, represented by matting at unknown distances up to 2,800 yards, has just been most successfully concluded, and will be duly reported on hereafter.

9. His Excellency has been specially pleased with the working of the Cavalry under the command of Colonel T. Wright, C. B., who has most zealously labored to instruct all under his command in the field duties required of this arm of the service.

10. Brigadier Generals of Infantry have, in the meantime, been equally industrious with their respective commands, endeavouring as far as possible to apply the new system of drill as laid down by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

11. The Commander-in-Chief now proposes to leave the Major Generals to carry out divisional manœuvres for a period of about ten days with the three arms.

12. His Excellency then purposes to detach a Brigade of Infantry with a Mountain Battery to occupy a selected village position on the Gundgurh range, and to cause it to be attacked by two Brigades with Mountain Artillery, advancing from Jullalia and Hussan Abdal.

13. For the more extensive operations, the field selected by His Excellency is the country between Attock and Hurreepore.

The last period allowed for the camp will be devoted to extended manœuvres.

No. 823 C, dated Hussan Abdal, the 17th February 1873.

From—LIEUT. COLONEL F. S. ROBERTS, Deputy Quarter Master General,

To—The Secretary to the Govt. of India, MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of this Office letter No. 288 C of 16th January, I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief to report for the information of Government the breaking up of the Camp of Exercise at Hussan Abdal on the 12th February.

2. The troops are now on their way to their respective quarters.

3. It will be in the recollection of Government that, owing to the existence of cholera at Peshawur, it was considered advisable to postpone the assembly of the Camp from the 1st December to the 1st January.

4. It is to be regretted that this change was necessary, as the 1st of December would have been a more suitable date with regard to the weather and the cultivation.

5. The present season has been an exceptionally favorable one, but the register of the rainfall gives a lower average in December and the early part of January than in the succeeding six weeks.

6. The crops during the last fortnight have advanced so rapidly as to induce the Commander-in-Chief to alter the more extended manœuvres which were originally planned to concentrate on Lower Hazara, and to restrict them to ground already traversed in the less fertile neighbourhood of the Trunk Road.

7. The conduct of the troops has been most exemplary, not a single case of misbehaviour towards the people of the country having been reported. The result has been that the population, who received the concentration of the force with some feelings of anxiety and alarm, now express themselves as extremely well pleased; they have shown the most friendly confidence, and have exerted themselves cheerfully to give every assistance in their power in furnishing supplies, and have followed the movements of the troops with lively demonstrations of interest and pleasure.

8. The Commander-in-Chief feels much indebted to the Surveyor General for the liberal supply of maps of the country which have proved to be most correct, and have been used for the conduct of all operations and the guidance of Officers and troops.

A large number (400 copies) have been distributed among the Staff and Regimental Officers.

9. The report of the Inspector General of Hospitals of Her Majesty's British Forces will be forwarded through the usual channel.

The health of the troops has been excellent. Those that were suffering from Peshawur fever rapidly improved on coming into the Camp. The convalescents, of whom there were more than two hundred, were first moved to Attock, where they benefitted by the change, and from thence were drafted into Camp by detachments as they became fit to move.

10. The establishment of the General Hospital in the buildings of the former cantonment of Lawrencepre, supplemented by tents, proved very successful, and ensured an amount of comfort to the sick and convalescents, which could not otherwise have been obtained. The tarpaulins for the floors of the tents proved a valuable protection.

11. Bell tents and Sepoy pals were used in substitution for the soldiers ordinary tent, and proved quite sufficient for the accommodation of troops in this part of India in the cold season; but although Bell tents shelter a greater number than could be covered by the same weight in any other form, yet, even with a double fly, they are not suitable for the extreme heat of India in the plains.

12. The pals with double flys especially made up at Cawnpore for trial with Mountain Batteries, and capable of sheltering from six to eight men, are still being experimented upon; a report of the result will be made hereafter.

13. The want of shelter of any description for the syces and grasscutters of British Batteries and Regiments of Cavalry was severely felt during cold and rainy weather.

14. Communication by Electric Telegraph has on this occasion been extensively applied between distant Camps by ærial lines, and by the field wire with the advance and disconnected portions of the force. The conveyance of the Field Telegraph on wheeled carriage broke down shortly after the assembly of the Camp, but by the ingenuity and resource of the Royal Engineers and the Corps of Sappers, measures were immediately adopted for substituting in the first place camels, and eventually mules, instead of carts: a telegraph depending on wheeled carriage would fail in any war carried on in rough country without roads.

15. The system of Army signalling has been largely employed both by flags and by the use of the Heliograph, special reports on which will be duly submitted hereafter.

16. Bridging by means of Biragos' trestles has been practised, and a chain bridge was thrown over the Chel stream, while the Sappers also constructed a bridge of boats, with pontoon superstructure, across the Indus at Mandoria, and further prepared all the means for a passage of the Indus by a flying bridge at Nilab.

17. On appropriate occasions shelter trenches, rifle pits and batteries have been constructed by the troops.

18. The postal arrangements throughout the Camps have been excellent, as also have been those for accelerating the conveyance of Officers and sick men to and from the Camp of Exercise. In the absence of any rail, these duties have been of very considerable importance, and reflect great credit on Mr. A. G. Faichnie, the energetic Superintendent of the Postal Department.

19. The Telegraph Department afforded very useful assistance in co-operating with the military lines and in supplementing them with their own instruments, stores, &c., when necessary.

20. The exertions of the Commissariat Department deserve the greatest praise. The supplies for the troops have never failed, while the energy of private enterprise has filled the several bazaars.

21. The manœuvres which followed the divisional operations, already referred to in this Office No. 288C of 16th January 1873, have extended from Attock and Nilab on the Indus, along the line of the Trunk Road to the Margulla Pass. They consisted of two operations, the result of which will be transmitted as a separate communication.

22. These movements have been carried out with the greatest interest and cheerfulness by both Officers and men, and it affords the Commander-in-Chief great satisfaction to testify to the efficiency and soldierly bearing of the troops, among whom the Regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force have held a high place.

23. The Officers of the Madras and Bombay Armies and the Hyderabad Contingent, attending the manœuvres, have most cordially joined their efforts to the Staff of the Bengal Army, in rendering every assistance in their power to promote the objects of the Camp of Exercise; and His Excellency gladly avails himself of this opportunity of acknowledging gratefully the aid they have afforded to the General and Umpire Staff.

24. It is impossible for the Commander-in-Chief to express too highly his sense of the cordial assistance given by the Civil authorities of the Punjab.

25. After the close of the operations, the whole force was reviewed on the Boorhan plain on the 11th instant.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and the Envoy from Yarkund were present; also the Commissioners and other Civil Officers of the Peshawur and Rawul Pindee Districts, accompanied by a very large assemblage of Chiefs with their followers. These Chiefs represented the whole of the North-West Frontier, including Hazara, Khagan, Ensufzaie, several Affreedie tribes, and the Trans-Indus clans, including even many Wuzeeries from the Suliman mountains.

His Excellency believes that the political effect of the display could not fail to be very valuable.

26. The appearance of the whole force was admirable and the discipline excellent, except in one or two instances, in which the excitement of a few men, under the novelty of the circumstances, carried them away.

These occurrences will be duly noticed, and His Excellency confidently hopes that they will never happen again.

27. The Commander-in-Chief feels it due to the Officers and men of all ranks to bear testimony to the zeal with which they have endeavoured to profit by the valuable opportunities of military instruction afforded by the Government in so liberal a manner. Lord Napier of Magdala congratulates the Government on the success which has attended these Camps, and the increased interest in military subjects which they have excited throughout the Army.

No. 361 *of* 1873.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentleman to be Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service :—

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon Russick Lall Dutt, M. D.,—date of arrival at Fort William, 22nd November 1872.

No. 362 *of* 1873.—The services of Assistant Surgeon R. L. Dutt, M. D., of the Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date he may have assumed charge of his duties under that Government.

No. 363 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

2nd Cavalry.

Lieutenant H. C. Hamilton, Squadron Subaltern, 1st Cavalry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain R. Attley, deceased.

1st Cavalry.

Captain F. Weldon, Officiating Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Cavalry, to be Squadron Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant H. C. Hamilton.

No. 364 *of* 1873.—Supernumerary Surgeon Sydney Charles Courtney, M. D., of the Medical Department, is brought on the establishment of Surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 365 *of* 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments to complete the establishment, subject to the Officers passing an examination in drill :—

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Mr. James Arthur Aldis, to be Captain.
Mr. William Trego Webb, to be Lieutenant.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 26th March 1873.

No. 2 *of* 1873.—The following Quarantine Rules, submitted by the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, having been approved by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, are published under the provisions of Section 2, Act I of 1870 :—

Rules relating to quarantine for the ports mentioned in Schedule A hereto annexed.

The following rules, made by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, in pursuance of the provisions contained in Act I of 1870, are hereby promulgated for general information :—

I.—The master or other person in charge of any vessel, about to enter any of the ports mentioned in Schedule A annexed hereto, in which any case or cases of cholera, yellow fever, Asiatic plague, small-pox, or other disease dangerous to the general health, may have occurred within a period of ten days previous to the date of the arrival of such ship or vessel at any of the ports aforesaid, shall notify this fact by hoisting a signal, which signal shall be in the day time a yellow flag at the fore, and in the night time two lighted lanterns, one over the other, at the same mast-head ; and such master, or other person as aforesaid, shall not take up anchoring ground within the said port without having obtained the previous sanction of the Master Attendant or other officer in charge of the port, nor without such leave shall he hold any communication with the shore or with any shipping within the said port.

II.—Whenever the master or other person in charge of any vessel, about to enter any of the ports aforesaid, is unable to produce a clean bill of health obtained from the proper authority at the port last visited, he shall notify this fact to the Master Attendant or other officer in charge of the port, by hoisting a signal as aforesaid, and thereupon the Master Attendant or other officer in charge of the port may, on the report of the Health Officer or other officer appointed by the Local Government in that behalf, suggesting or warranting the adoption of such a measure, refuse to permit the master or other person as aforesaid to anchor his vessel within the ordinary limits of the said port, and may forbid all communication between the vessel and the shore until a quarantine of observation, not exceeding twenty-four hours from the receipt of the report of the Health Officer or other officer appointed by the Local Government in that behalf, shall have been enforced.

III.—It shall be the duty of the Health Officer or other officer appointed by Government in that behalf, to proceed without delay on board any vessel about to enter any of the ports aforesaid in which any case or cases of cholera, yellow fever, Asiatic plague, small-pox, or other disease dangerous to the general health, shall have occurred, within ten days previous to the date of the arrival of such vessel as aforesaid, or whenever the master or other person in charge of any vessel is unable to produce a clean bill of health from the port last visited, and such Health Officer or other officer as aforesaid shall inspect the crew and passengers of every vessel as aforesaid, and make careful enquiry as to the nature of the disease then existing on board every such vessel, and make a report thereon to the Master Attendant or other officer in charge of the said port.

IV.—Upon the receipt of the report of the Health Officer or other officer appointed by the Local Government in that behalf, the Master Attendant or other officer in charge of the port shall determine whether any passengers or merchandize may be landed, or whether the master or other person in charge of such vessel shall be required to a proceed to a quarantine anchorage, or to put out to sea, or to anchor beyond the limits of the port in such place as may be appointed for that purpose by the Master Attendant or other officer in charge of the port, or to undergo a quarantine of observation.

V.—Whenever cholera, yellow fever, Asiatic plague, small-pox, or other disease dangerous to the general health, shall be actually prevailing amongst any of the crew or passengers of any vessel as aforesaid, and none of those diseases shall exist at the time in the neighbourhood of the port which the said vessel about to enter or has entered, it shall be the duty of the Health Officer or other officer appointed by Government in that behalf, to report this state of the facts to the Master Attendant or other officer in charge of the port. Thereupon the Master Attendant or other officer in charge of the port shall require the master or other person in charge of such vessel as aforesaid, to take the said vessel out to sea for a period of ten days, or to anchor at any place, to be appointed for that purpose, for a period of ten days.

VI.—All persons on board vessels in quarantine are hereby prohibited from communication with the shore beyond the limits of any place which may be set apart for performing quarantine on shore, or with any vessel in the roadstead or vicinity of the roadstead, unless the permission of an officer duly authorized by the Local Government in that behalf, shall have been previously obtained; and all persons are hereby prohibited from going on board any vessel in quarantine, unless the permission of an officer duly authorized by the said Government in that behalf shall have been previously obtained.

VII.—It shall be lawful for every officer, duly authorized by the Local Government in that behalf, to appoint a sufficient number of subordinates for the purpose of enforcing these rules at the expense of the owners of such vessels, and the master or other person in charge of such vessel shall pay the subordinates so appointed, and defray all expenses incurred in pursuance of this rule. It shall be the duty of the officer in charge of the Custom House to refuse port clearance to such vessels until all such demands be discharged.

VIII.—It shall be lawful for every officer, duly appointed as aforesaid, with the sanction of the Local Government, to appoint as many places for performing quarantine on shore as may be required, and to provide accommodation at such places for passengers on board any vessel to which these rules are applicable, at certain fixed fees, to be determined from time to time by the Government, which fees shall be payable by the master or other person in charge of such vessel. No person shall be permitted to leave the place so appointed within ten days from the date of last case of the disease for which quarantine was enforced, unless with the previous sanction of the said officer duly authorized as aforesaid.

IX.—Disobedience to any of the above Rules Nos. I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VIII will subject the offenders, and all persons aiding or abetting him, to a prosecution under Section 271 of the Indian Penal Code.

SCHEDULE A.

(Referred to in Rule I.)

Rangoon.	Sandoway.
Moulmein.	Tavoy.
Akyab.	Mergui.
Kyouk-phyoo.	Bassein.

No. 3 of 1873.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain A. Baker, Deputy Master Attendant, to officiate as Master Attendant and Superintendent of the Government Dockyard, Calcutta, with effect from the 3rd December 1872, *vice* Captain S. G. Boon, deceased, as a temporary arrangement and until further orders.

The 28th March 1873.

No. 4 of 1873.—The following Notice received from the Colonial Secretary, Cape of Good Hope, is published for general information :—

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—No. 631, 1872.

Office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, 23rd December 1872.

The following Notice by the Harbour-master of Port Elizabeth respecting the blinking of the existing Light on the Bird Islands is published for general information.

C. ABERCROMBIE SMITH,
Commissioner.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Bird Island Lights.

Notice is hereby given that a new Lighthouse is in the course of erection at the Bird Islands, and that the new Building having reached the height of the upper Light, the Light will be blinked between the bearings of S. and S. by W. ½ W. by compass from a ship.

Vessels passing inside the Islands at night are therefore warned of this until the new Light is exhibited.

PORT OFFICE, PORT ELIZABETH, *9th December* 1872.

F. SKEAD,
Harbour-master.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 24th March 1873.

No. 207.—Mr. R. H. Trotter, Controller of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year under Section 7 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th April next, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. H. Harding, Controller, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, Central India, is appointed Controller of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

Mr. W. A. Billings, Deputy Controller, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Controller, Public Works Accounts, Central India, during the absence of Mr. Trotter, or until further orders.

No. 208.—Baboo Greeja Bhooshun Mookerjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, is transferred to the Rajpootana (State) Railway.

Baboo Nibarun Chunder Chatterjee and Lalla Kanhya Lall are appointed to the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, as Accountants, 4th Grade. The appointment of Lalla Kanhya Lall is on probation.

No. 209.—Mr. G. A. Thomson, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Mysore, is reduced to the rank of Overseer, 1st Grade.

No. 210.—Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue is appointed an Accountant of the 4th Grade on probation, and posted to Hyderabad.

No. 211.—Mr. J. Robertson is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

The 25th March 1873.

No. 213.—The services of Lieutenant F. L. Graves, R. A., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 214.—Mr. J. S. Howell, Overseer, 1st Gradè, Rajpootana, is transferred to the Western Rajpootana Railway Survey.

No. 215.—Lieutenant W. Johnstone, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Holkar (State) Railway, passed the prescribed examination in the Native languages according to the Departmental Standard on the 10th March 1873.

No. 216.—Major C. J. Mead, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, assumed charge of the Agra to Gwalior Railway Survey from Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Superintending Engineer, Agra District Rajpootana (State) Railway, on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

No. 217.—Mr. C. Campbell, Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley (State) Railway, availed himself of the furlough granted him in Notification No. 10, dated 6th January 1873, on the afternoon of the 10th instant, and of the subsidiary leave on the afternoon of the 25th February last.

The 26th March 1873.

No. 219.—Mr. J. D. Douglas, Overseer, 1st Grade, Oudh, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 15th March 1873.

No. 220.—Mr. T. Richtsteig, Accountant, 3rd Grade, on probation, attached to the Indus Valley (State) Railway, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

Mr. G. Pruce is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and is posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 221.—Mr. W. Scott is appointed an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to Mysore.

No. 222.—Mr. D. C. Gordon, Deputy Controller, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Controller of Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, during the absence of Captain Westmorland, or until further orders.

Mr. T. W. Scott, Assistant Controller, 2nd Grade, Punjab, is re-transferred to the Executive Establishment as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and is posted to the Irrigation Branch of that Province.

Mr. A. R. Becher, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, is transferred to the Accounts Branch, with the rank of Assistant Controller, 1st Grade, and is posted to the Punjab. Mr. Becher will officiate as Deputy Controller during the absence of Captain Westmorland, or until further orders.

No. 223.—The following Notification in the Military Department is re-published for information and guidance in the Public Works Department :—

No. 249 *of* 1873.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;
No 14. *London, 30th January* 1873.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

Para. 1.—I have received and considered in Council your Military letter No. 200 of the 26th September 1872, containing proposals to enable Officers of Royal Engineers employed in India to qualify for the Military examinations prescribed by Horse Guards General Order No. 52 of 1872, to be passed previous to promotion.

2.—In reply, I have to acquaint your Government that I have sanctioned the following arrangements :—

I.—That Royal Engineer Officers in the Public Works Department in India may be allowed to take special leave for three months in India on full pay, in order that they may be attached to some corps for military duty; such leave to be considered as service in all respects.

II.—That all Lieutenants and Captains of the Royal Engineers, when on furlough in England, shall be allowed, in addition to their furlough, to spend a certain time on duty at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, drawing English pay and extra pay as laid down at page 45 of the Revised Army Regulations, together with servant's allowance at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* a day.

The "certain time" above referred to is to be a maximum of six months after the first eight years of service in India qualifying for furlough, and three months after the second period of six years.

The time passed at Chatham on duty will not be allowed to reckon as a qualification for furlough.

Officers on furlough, who may prefer to spend a part of their furlough at the school, will not be subject to any reduction of their furlough pay.

III.—That the same advantages be accorded to Officers of Royal Engineers on leave on medical certificate, the time to be passed at Chatham in their case being regulated on the above principle, the period, however, not being less than three months.

3. In accordance with the suggestion of Lord Napier of Magdala, a certificate of proficiency will be required in all cases to authorize the time passed in study at Chatham to count as service in India.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) ARGYLL.

The 27th March 1873.

No. 224.—Captain J. Dundas, V. C., R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Neemuch (State) Railway to the Military Works Branch.

No. 225.—The under-mentioned Officers of Royal Engineers are appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, and posted as follows :—

Lieutenant R. F. Moore	...	...	Military Works Branch.
" W. Peacocke	...	...	Military Works Branch.
" R. H. Brown	...	...	Bengal Irrigation Branch.
" R. O. Lloyd	...	...	British Burmah.
" E. W. Creswell	...	...	N. W. P., Irrigation Branch.

No. 226.—Mr. F. W. Papworth is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Supervisor of the 1st Grade and posted to the Holkar (State) Railway. The appointment has effect from 27th February 1873.

The 28th March 1873.

No. 227.—Mr. F. H. Landon, temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Neemuch (State) Railway, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from 4th January 1873.

No. 228.—Mr. F. H. Landon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Neemuch (State) Railway, is granted six months' leave under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 229.—Messrs. E. Blackwell and J. Gilmore are appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department, the former as an Overseer of the 2nd Grade, and the latter as a Sub-Engineer of the 2nd Grade, with effect from 15th November 1872 and 7th January 1873, respectively, and are posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 230.—Baboo Thakur Das Ghosh is appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Overseer of the 1st Grade and posted to Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

No. 231.—Captain K. C. Pye, R. E., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th April next.

Captain W. Shepherd, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, will officiate as Assistant Secretary in the Railway Branch during Captain Pye's absence, or until further orders.

No. 232.—Captain H. McV. Crichton, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Bengal to the Military Works Branch.

No. 233.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 186 of the 18th instant, transferring Baboo Radhica Persaud Mokerjee from the Military Works Branch to Bengal, *for* "Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade," *read* "Executive Engineer, 4th Grade," and after the word Bengal add the words "Provincial establishment."

TELEGRAPH.

The 24th March 1873.

No. 212.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 83, dated 5th ultimo, granting Mr. C. B. P. Gordon, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, two years' furlough, *for* 1st April 1873, *read* 27th March 1873.

The 25th March 1873.

No. 218.—Mr. T. Wittkugel, Chief Mechanician, Mekran Coast and Sub-Marine Telegraph, is granted six months' leave on private affairs under Section 5, Supplement F, of Civil Leave Code, also preparatory leave, not exceeding 30 days, under Section 10 and Rule 1 of Section 11, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R. A.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1872.

Commencing with the present number, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta every Saturday, until further notice.

All communications and remittances should be addressed to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

By a recent order of Government all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*. To all subscribers, therefore, who shall not have paid in advance for 1873 by the 31st December next, the *Gazette* will be discontinued.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum ...	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th March 1873.

No. 21.—Erratum.—Sergeant M. Murphy and Private M. Hanron, Overseers, 1st Grade, joined the Rawul Pindee (Special) Division, Military Works, on the 6th, and not on the 7th September 1872, as notified in Public Works Department, Military Works, Notification No. 10, dated 19th October last.

The 24th March 1873.

No. 22.—Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Dansey, Barrack Master, Bareilly Division, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from 1st April 1873.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

1st Circle.

Calcutta, the 28th March 1873.

No. 4.—Mr. C. H. Berry, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, joined the Barrackpore Division on the forenoon of 12th March 1873.

W. S. TREVOR, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 1st Circle, Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Allahabad, the 19th March 1873.

No. 12.—Mr. J. H. Rivett, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, appointed in Government of India Notification No. 8, dated 10th February 1873, reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 4th instant, and has been posted to the Saugor Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 12th idem.

JOHN L. WATTS, *Major, R. E.,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

Amballa, the 18th March 1873.

No. 7.—Mr. E. C. O'Sullivan, Probationary Overseer, 3rd Grade, posted to the Dugshai Division in this Office Notification No. 5 of 4th March 1873, joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 13th March 1873.

J. P. L. ANDERSON,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

8th Circle.

Rawulpindee, the 15th March 1873.

No. 495.—Captain C. Crawford, R. E., posted to the Second Rawulpindee Division, 8th Circle, Military Works, Public Works Department, per Notification No. 11, dated Simla, 18th February 1873, joined the 8th Circle on the 4th March 1873.

C. E. SHEPHERD, *Captain, B. S. C.,*
Personal Asstt. to Supdg. Engineer,
8th Circle, Military Works.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 17th March 1873.

No. 69.—Mr. A. Brereton, appointed an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 141 of 27th February 1873, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 15th instant, and is attached to the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief.

The 18th March 1873.

No. 71.—Mr. R. Rippons, appointed as temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to this line by Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 117 of 18th February 1873, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 20th instant, and is posted to the Larkhana Division, Upper Scinde District.

No. 72.—Mr. W. F. Pegler is appointed a temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 16th instant, and is posted to the Khanpore Division, Mooltan District.

A. C. B. WITHER,
Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 22nd March 1873.

No. 31.—With reference to *Gazette of India* (Part II) Notification No. 24, dated 8th March 1873, transferring Mr. Sub-Engineer P. Bradley from the Jheelum Bridge Division of the Rawul Pindee District to the Chenab Section, this Subordinate left the former Division on the forenoon of the 12th March 1873 and joined the latter Section on the 13th March 1873.

A. GRANT,
Offg. Chief Engr., P. N. (S.) Railway.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY SURVEY.

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 5th March 1873.

Wanted a few good Draftsmen. Send applications with specimens, terms, references, and copies, not originals, of testimonials to

JAMES COLLET,
Supdg. Engr., W. Rajpootana Railway Survey.

Notice

Is hereby given that the Remittance Transfer Receipts on other Treasuries will from this date be issued, bearing a lower series of numbers commencing from 25651.

The last ended with No. 26650.

AJMERE TREASURY;
The 19th March 1873.

BHAGRAM,
Extra Asst. Commr. in charge of Treasury, Ajmere.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The under-mentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

Charles Edward Orman, late a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps, died 16th September 1872.

Robert Peel McAlvy, late a Staff Assistant Surgeon of the British Medical Service, died 12th October 1872.

Alfred Mosenthal, late a Lieutenant in H. M.'s 96th Regiment of Foot, died 29th July 1872.

Robert Wyllie, late of Knoll House, Sandgate, in the County of Kent in England, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Retired List, Bengal Establishment, died 7th October 1872.

HIGH COURT;
CALCUTTA,
The 17th March 1873.

NOTICE.

Admitted claims against the under-mentioned estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual :—

ESTATES.	Claims or Dividend.	Rates of Dividend per Rupee.
* Dubble, William, late an Inspector in the service of the East Indian Railway Company	Claims ...	In full.
Harris, F. M. M., Captain, late in the General List of Infantry ...	Funds paid away in part satisfaction of a preferential claim ; simple creditors need not apply.	
* Johnson, J. C., late an Engineer in the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway	Claims ...	In full.
Jones, G. M., late Collector of Customs at Muttra, in the North-Western Provinces	1st Dividend ...	At 2 as. 10 p.
Thomson, G. N. A., late an Extra Assistant Commissioner, Umballa	1st Ditto ...	At 6 as. 4⅓ p.

N. B.—Persons interested in the surplus of the estates marked * are requested to make immediate application to the Administrator General, forwarding documentary evidence of their claims.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this office.

HIGH COURT;
CALCUTTA,
The 19th March 1873.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 17th, 1873 ...	...	...	157	60,032	34,41,487
„ 18th, „ ...	...	...	157	60,121	34,41,487
„ 19th, „ ...	...	...	157	60,259	34,41,487
„ 20th, „ ...	...	...	157	60,362	34,41,487
„ 21st, „ ...	...	...	157	60,547	34,41,487
„ 22nd, „ ...	...	...	157	60,892	34,41,487

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 24th March 1873.

H. HYDE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Mint Master.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th March 1873.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up ...				2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...				15,03,331	8	9
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,21,24,474	11	10	4,12,35,623	6	11
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	1,91,11,148	11	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,48,38,741	15	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.				7,56,480	12	3
Sundries				5,90,895	8	10
TOTAL ...				9,09,25,073	4	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...				1,44,47,862	1	6
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				59,13,723	2	11
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches				39,35,647	1	9
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches ...				2,10,10,866	9	0
Dead Stock				11,53,270	8	10
Stamps				14,733	11	0
Balances with other Banks ...				8,73,533	10	0
Sundries				2,38,897	3	1
Bullion				8,57,796	14	0
				4,84,46,330	14	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,06,59,692	3	2	4,24,78,742	6	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches...	3,18,19,050	2	11			
TOTAL ...				9,09,25,073	4	2

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 27th March 1873.

F. A. GILLAM,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the week ending 27th March 1873.

PROVINCE.	Number of Banks open.	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	WITHDRAWALS. No.	Amount, Principal. Rs.	A.	P.	Amount, Interest. Rs.	A.	P.	BALANCE. Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	50	88	8,645	5	10	27	3,106	6	2	29	3	5	3,45,262	9	2
N.-W. Provinces ...	13	63	2,423	8	0	9	1,465	2	6	14	3	10	1,01,451	4	2
Punjab	15	25	2,437	6	0	5	355	11	0	2	4	0	86,541	11	1
Oude	12	9	1,614	0	0	3	635	0	0	...			59,532	4	3
Central Provinces ...	5	0	0	0	0	3	942	0	0	...			53,636	5	5
British Burmah ...	10	9	1,885	0	0	9	1,502	3	11	16	7	9	32,624	15	9
Berar	2	6	390	0	0	...	...			...			20,337	10	5
India	3	3	225	0	0	...	...			...			31,699	15	0
TOTAL ...	110	203	17,620	3	10	56	8,006	7	7	62	3	0	7,31,086	11	3

CALCUTTA,
The 27th March 1873.

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Comptroller General.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

REGISTER No.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5514 ...	A/59 08887 ...	500 ...	Baboo Wootum Chunder Banerjee.
5515 ..	A/91 73146 ...	100 ...	Bhugwan Sing.
	A/95 63488 ...	50 ...	
5516 ...	I/9 94412 ...	5 ...	Baboo Nobodip Chunder Seal.
5519 ...	A/90 64786 ...	100 ...	The Deputy Commissioner, Maunbhoom.
	A/91 65579 ...	100 ...	

CALCUTTA CIRCLE,—*continued.*

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed,—continued.		
5520 ...	A/88 64025 ...	50 ...	Baboo Radhagobind Podar.
5525 ...	A/87 48834 ...	1,000 ...	E. A. Roussac, Esq.
	,, 48835 ...	1,000 ...	
	,, 48836 ...	1,000 ...	
	,, 48837 ...	1,000 ...	
	,, 47146 ...	1,000 ...	
5526 ...	A/87 42684 ...	1,000 ...	Ditto.
	A/89 09999 ...	500 ...	
	,, 10861 ...	500 ...	
5531 ...	A/81 52529 ...	100 ...	Sudderooddy Mistry.
5533 ...	L/4 11885 ...	10 ...	R. Hayne, Esq.
5534 ...	A/88 30016 ...	50 ...	Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.
	L/12 38857 ...	20 ...	
	L/10 22513 ...	5 ...	
5535 ...	A/91 93025 ...	100 ...	Messrs. Colvin, Cowie & Co.
5536 ...	L/18 57819 ...	20 ...	J. M. McDonnell, Esq.
	,, 54917 ...	20 ...	
5539 ...	A/87 43606 ...	1,000 ...	Baboo Nund Coomar Bose.
	,, 44583 ...	1,000 ...	
	,, 44878 ...	1,000 ...	
	,, 45110 ...	1,000 ...	
5540 ...	A/91 16913 ...	100 ...	Sunkur Parey.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
5507 ...	A/87 44508 ...	1,000 ...	Nursing Dass Tibrawallah.
5508 ...	A/98 09108 ...	10 ...	Gobin Ram Ninnuck Doss.
5509 ...	L/9 18212 ...	5 ...	Baboo Jadubchunder Roy.
5510 ...	A/88 76343 } wrongly joined	20 ...	Baboo Rajkisto Paul.
	,, 78534 }		
5511 ...	A/80 34833 ...	10 ...	Baboo Nobinchunder Biswas.
	A/81 81900 ...	20 ...	
5512 ...	A/93 45722 ...	50 ...	Baboo Beerchund Dutt.
5513 ...	A/94 12572 ...	20 ...	Baboo Womesh Chunder Roy.
5517 ...	A/49 65185 } wrongly joined	10 ...	Baboo Soonderloll Seal.
	,, 65184 }		
5517½ ...	L/4 44654 } ditto...	10 ...	R. Allen, Esq.
	,, 44653 }		
5518 ...	L/9 05924 ...	10 ...	A. Sainlyves, Esq.
5521 ...	L/8 12780 ...	10 ...	Dr. C. M. Russell.
5522 ...	L/7 43588 } wrongly joined	20 ...	S. S. Shooker, Esq.
	,, 43834 }		
5524 ...	A/94 98077 ...	20 ...	Baboo Khetternath Chowdry.
5527 ...	A/91 55488 ...	100 ...	Baboo Nobinkissen Ghose.
	,, 55487 ...	100 ...	
	,, 55486 ...	100 ...	
	A/94 55834 ...	50 ...	
	A/81 42602 ...	20 ...	
	L/7 17488 ...	20 ...	
	A/98 89994 ...	10 ...	
5529 ...	L/8 84515 ...	10 ...	Baboo Radhanath Bose.
	,, 76738 ...	10 ...	
5530 ...	L/4 52206 ...	20 ...	Baboo Kadernath Roy.
	,, 52207 ...	20 ...	
5541 ...	L/10 74395 } wrongly joined	5 ...	F. G. Gotting, Esq.
	,, 74396 }		
5542 ...	A/88 24875 ...	50 ...	Mr. D. Emile.
5543 ...	A/94 43353 ...	20 ...	The Manager, Equitable Coal Company, Limited.
	L/4 97838 ...	10 ...	
5544 ...	A/88 23516 ...	10 ...	The Resident Engineer, East Indian Railway, Jumalpore.
5545 ...	A/95 97613 ...	20 ...	Mrs. L. Cones.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
CALCUTTA,
The 27th March 1873.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

LAHORE CIRCLE.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
39 ...	E/8 35964 ...	100 ...	Captain George C. Bird, Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry, Kohat.
	,, 35968 ...	100 ...	
40 ...	A/84 02306 ...	100 ...	Fazul Rasool, City Superintendent of Police, Lucknow.
	,, 02307 ...	100 ...	
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
35 ...	A/84 04934 ...	100 ...	Mrs. M. St. Paul, Superioress Convent, Sealkote.
38 ...	E/8 33141 ...	100 ...	Sazawar, Contractor of Wood, Lahore.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
LAHORE,
The 22nd March 1873.

E. SIMPSON BYRNE,
Deputy Accountant General.

MADRAS CIRCLE.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.		
		Rs.	
	B/78 17650 ...	20 ...	P. Ramnarrain Ponday, Taluq Overseer, Repully, Kistna District.
495 ...	,, 86462 ...	20 ...	
	B/50 39134 ...	20 ...	Mr. G. E. Wiffen, Sub-Engineer, Cuddalore.
	,, 47343 ...	20 ...	
503 ...	,, 53875 ...	20 ...	
	B/84 96254 ...	50 ...	
	H/5 06266* ...	20 ...	

* Trichinopoly.

ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.;
FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 17th March 1873.

H. BIGGS,
Offg. Asst. to the Accountant General.

CALICUT CIRCLE.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Note wholly lost or destroyed.	
	Rs.	
J/5 24254 ...	20 ..	Mrs. G. Rose of Calicut.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.	
	Rs.	
J/5 20487 ...	10 ...	P. Ramnarrain Ponday.
J/3 21611 ...	50 ...	Mr. G. E. Wiffen.
J/4 32283 ...	100 ...	S. Chennarsappah.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
CALICUT,
The 20th March 1873.

S. B. FERNANDEZ,
Acting Deputy Collector.

BOMBAY CIRCLE.

REGISTER NO.	NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes wholly lost or destroyed.		
1872-73. 136 ...	M/1 42280 ...	Rs. 5 ...	Mr. Rowjee Prabhâker Bhâve, 5th Assistant, Sattara High School, Sattara.
	„ 42281 ...	5 ...	
	Note partially lost or destroyed.		
1872-73. 128 ...	C/79 92215 ...	Rs. 100 ...	The Agent, Oriental Bank Corporation, Pondicherry.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT.; BOMBAY, *The 19th March* 1873.

E. W. S. LOGIN,
Assistant to Commissioner.

KURRACHEE CIRCLE.

NO. OF NOTES.	VALUE.	NAME OF CLAIMANT.
	Notes partially lost or destroyed.	
G/7 22215 ...	Rs. 10 ...	Assistant Surgeon W. C. Gasteen, H. M.'s 66th Regiment, Kurrachee.
„ 32922 ...	10 ...	

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE; KURRACHEE, *The 18th March* 1873.

J. GIBBONS,
Assistant Deputy Commissioner, P. C., S. C.

Notice.

Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of the following material for the Sutlej Bridge Indus Valley (State) Railway:—

30,000 (thirty thousand) maunds of Sukkur limestone.

30,000 (thirty thousand) maunds of limestone from the neighbourhood of Pinddadun-Khan.

30,000 (thirty thousand) maunds of Jhund or Keekur charcoal.

The deliveries from each direction to be made at the minimum rate of 5,000 (five thousand) maunds monthly, commencing with the month of July, so that the whole shall be delivered by the end of December 1873.

The charcoal also to be delivered in six monthly quotas of 5,000 (five thousand) maunds each.

Distinct tenders should be made for each of the three above operations, and an earnest deposit of Rs. 500 to be lodged with each tender, which will be returned to those whose tenders are not accepted.

A deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from all payments in addition to the deposit of Rs. 500, and the sum thus accumulated will remain in the hands of Government until the contracts are completed, when it will be repaid to the contractor.

The two limestone contracts will not be given to one individual, but the charcoal supply and one limestone contract may be obtained by the same contractor.

Sealed tenders will be received up to and on the 31st March 1873, and will be opened in the presence of those who may wish to attend at noon on the 1st day of April 1873.

The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Further information may be obtained on application to the undersigned at Adamwahan.

R. HEENAN,
Superintendent of Works, Sutlej Bridge.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GOVERNMENT SIMLA PASSENGER DAK.

UMBALLA AND KALKA ROAD.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1873.

From the 1st April to the 31st of May 1873, arrangements have been made for booking Express Passenger Dâks from Umballa to Kalka, at the Calcutta Post Office,* under certain rules and conditions, of which a printed copy can be obtained on application to the Post Master, Calcutta.

* Post Master's room, east verandah, between the hours f 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

It is expected that about twelve Express Dâks can be supplied daily, and the charge per dâk will be Rs. 30.

From the 1st April, two ordinary vans carrying mails will leave the Umballa Post Office, one in the morning at or about 6 A. M., and the other in the evening at or about 6 P. M. In each of these vans, four seats will be available for passengers (if the weight of the mails admit) at a charge of Rs. 6 per seat.

F. R. HOGG,

Offg. Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.

N. B.—For conditions respecting the booking of dâks in Calcutta, see paragraph 11 of the Rules.

The 28th March 1873.

Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Abyssinia*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 30th March, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Scotia*, will be closed at this Office on Monday, the 31st March, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at this Office on Wednesday, the 2nd April, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close on Friday, the 4th April 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 3rd.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7·30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M., and after 8 up to 9 P. M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, China, and Japan, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 5th April, at 7 P. M.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending the 22nd March 1873.

Bontein, Mrs. E.
Bush, G. H.
Berkeley, Mrs. A.
Burnham, Mr.
Bayley, Mrs. G.
Bruce, Mrs. J. E.
Chamber, Lt.-Col. R. Y.
Correya, M. A.
Caddy, R.
Cannan, Mrs.
Dilziell, Mrs. J. E.
Darkin, Miss S.
Davidson, Capt.
D'Souza, M.
Forbes, J. C. M.
Fraser, A. B.
Falconer, H.
Flashman, T.
Forbes, Capt. W. E.
Farr, W. B.
Graves, N. F.
Gomes, Mrs. C.
Glasson, Mrs. J.
Garrett, Mrs. V.
Hayes, Miss.
Haldane, E.
Holland, Mrs.
Hime, R. D.
Halliday, J.
Hughes, F. Williams.
Heily, Mrs.
Jennins, C.
Jaspers, Mrs.
Lawrie, E.
Langan, R. P.
Montressor, C. C.
May, Rev. B. T.
Macarthur, J. L.
Mathews, J.
Manuk, M. Z.
Pearson, Miss.
Pascal, E. M.
Pompeo, Signor P.
Parker, Mrs. M. J.
Rago, M. F.
Rajkisto Newghy and Bros.
Roderick, C.
Rajah Bejoy Kissore Roy Bahadoor.
Ram Chunder Dey.
Sago, H.
Templeton, Miss.
Towers, W.
Treacher and Co.
Vogel Hagedorn and Co.
Williams, J.
Williamson, Mrs. C.
Wiltshaw, Mrs. H.
Wood, J. F.
Williams, J.
Wade, T. A.
Webber, Dr. F. V. B.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Bowles, F. A.
Drapes, J. B.
Finch, Col.
Francis, A.
Gray, A.
Gahagan, H.
Gorman, R.
McClinchey, R.
Nulty, Mrs.
Orbel, W. Monsieur.
Renor, J.
Stretton, Capt. W. G.

E. A. ROUSSAC,

Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements & Notices by Private Individuals & Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Notice.

The Government Promissory Note No. 2061 of 9768 of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60 for Rs. 1,600 originally standing in the name of Nilmoney Mitter and last blank endorsed by the said Nilmoney Mitter. Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon has been stopped in the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application made to the Bank for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favor of Praunkissen Dey.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th March 1873.

PRAUNKISSEN DEY.

Stolen.

The following Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. Loan standing in the name of Brojogobind Shaw :—

No. 8475 of 17794 of 1842-43 for Rs. 500.
„ 11380 of 17794 of 1842-43 for „ 700.

SWINHOE, LAW & CO.

Destroyed by White Ants.

Government Promissory Note No. 004327 of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 1872 for Rs. 500 in my name.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th March 1873.

DENOBUNDHOO BHADOORY.

Notice

Is hereby given that the under-mentioned Government Securities have been lost, and all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the Notes in any way :—

No. 037331 of 1865, 1st May, for Rs. 500.
„ 037332 of 1865, „ „ 500.
„ 037333 of 1865, „ „ 500.

FURRUCKABAD ;
The 5th March 1873.

DOORGAPURSHAD.

Destroyed.

Two Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 5438 and 5439 for Rs 1,000 each of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55, belonging to my father, Ramkissen Biswas, suffered damage and are considered as destroyed notes. I applied to the Superintendent, Public Debt Office, for its renewal in my name.

SHAMA CHURN BISWAS.

Partial Destruction.

A Government Promissory Note, No. 8653 of 1842-43 of 4 per cent. Loan for Rs. 1,000.

EDWARD A. GILBERT.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870, in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpúr.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th March 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:

It was also ordered in Council that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, be published in English, Marhátthí and Hindí in the *Central Provinces Gazette*:—

No. 6 OF 1873.

A Bill to extend the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, to the Central Provinces.

Preamble.

FOR the purpose of extending the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1873, to the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Extension of Act IV of 1873 to Central Provinces.

1. The said Act shall extend to the Central Provinces, but subject to the following modifications, that is to say—

(*a*.) The title and preamble, section one, paragraph one, and section two, shall be read as if, after the word 'Panjáb,' the words "and Central Provinces" were inserted.

(*b*.) Section one, paragraph two, shall be read as if, for the words "under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb," the words "respectively under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb, and the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces," were substituted.

(*c*.) In sections four, five, six and seven, after the words "*Panjáb Gazette*" (wherever they occur), the words "or *Central Provinces Gazette*, as the case may be," shall be inserted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under section 21 of the Panjáb Municipal Act (XV of 1867), that Act was at various times extended to several towns in the Central Provinces for five years from the date of each extension. Act IV of 1873, which replaces Act XV of 1867 in the Panjáb, has been made exclusively applicable to that Province, and thus there will soon be no Act under which municipal rates or taxes can be raised or expended in any town of the Central Provinces. It is therefore necessary to pass an Act to supply a fresh legal basis on which the action of Municipal Committees may rest. As the Panjáb Act of 1867 has hitherto served for the Central Provinces, and has been found to work well, it is considered best to extend to those Provinces the new Panjáb Act, which is a modification of the former one.

CALCUTTA, 26*th February* 1873. } A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th March 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a fortnight:

It was also ordered in Council that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, be published in English, Urdú and Hindí in the *North-Western Provinces Gazette*:—

No. 7 OF 1873.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Village Police in the North-Western Provinces.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Village Police in the North-Western Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Village Police (North-Western Provinces) Act, 1873:"

It extends only to the territories under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Commencement.

2. So much of section twenty-one of Bengal Regulation XX of 1817 as relates to the Village Watchmen of the North-Western Provinces, and sections eighteen, nineteen and twenty of Act No. III of 1869, are hereby repealed.

Repeal of enactments.

3. The nomination to the post of Village Policeman shall be made by the zamíndár of the village, or, where there are more zamíndárs than one by the lambardár as their representative, and where there are more lambardárs than one, the opinion of the majority (unless there is some special provision to the contrary in the village administration paper) shall prevail.

Right of nomination of Village Policemen.

4. Every person authorized to nominate a person to the office of Village Policeman shall, within fifteen days after the occurrence of a vacancy in the office, nominate a proper person to the vacant post, and communicate the nomination to the Magistrate of the District.

Obligation to nominate.

5. The person so nominated shall, after due enquiry into his age, character and ability, be appointed or rejected by such Magistrate at his discretion, or by some officer authorized in that behalf.

Discretion to appoint or reject nominee.

6—(*a*.) In default of such nomination within the said fifteen days, the Magistrate of the District shall appoint such person as he thinks fit to the vacancy.

Power to Magistrate to appoint.

(*b*.) If the nomination has been made within the said fifteen days, but the nominee is rejected, the person authorized to nominate a person to the office of Village Policeman, shall within fifteen days from the date of such rejection, nominate another person to the vacant post; and in default of such nomination, or if such nomination has been made, but the nominee is again rejected, the Magistrate of the District shall appoint such person as he thinks fit to the vacancy.

Procedure in case of rejection of nominee.

7. Every Village Policeman shall perform the following duties:—

Duties of Village Policemen.

(*a*). He shall give immediate information to the officer in charge of the police-station within the jurisdiction of which the village is situate, of every unnatural, suspicious, or sudden death occurring in the village of which he is Chaukídár;

of each of the following offences occurring in such village (that is to say)

murder, culpable homicide, rape, dacoity, theft, mischief by fire, house-breaking, counterfeiting coin, causing grievous hurt, riot,

and all attempts and preparations to commit, and abetments of, the said offences.

(*b*.) He shall keep the Police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray.

(*c*.) He shall arrest all proclaimed offenders, and all persons whom he may find in the act of committing any offence specified in clause (*a*) of this section.

(*d*.) He shall observe, and from time to time report to the officer in charge of the police-station within the jurisdiction of which the village may be situate, the movements of all bad characters in such village.

(*e*.) He shall report to the officer in charge of such police-station the arrival of suspicious characters in the neighbourhood.

(*f*.) He shall supply any local information which a Magistrate or any officer of police may require, and shall promptly execute all orders legally issued to him by competent authority.

8. Whenever a Village Policeman arrests any person, he shall forthwith take him to the police-station within the jurisdiction of which his village is situate; provided that, if the arrest is made at night, such person shall be so taken, as soon as possible, on the following morning.

Procedure on arrest by Village Policeman.

9. The Magistrate of the District may dismiss any Village Policeman for any misconduct or neglect of duty.

Dismissal of Village Policeman.

10. Every Village Policeman guilty of any wilful misconduct in his office or of neglect of duty, such misconduct or neglect not being an offence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code;

Acts punishable.

or withdrawing from the duties of his office without permission, or without having given previous notice for a period of two months;

or guilty of cowardice,

or offering any unwarrantable personal violence to any person in his custody;

or violating any of the rules that may under section eleven be framed by the Local Government in pursuance of this Act,

shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three months' pay, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to both.

Penalty.

11. The Local Government may from time to time frame further rules for the discipline of the Village Police, and for carrying out generally the purposes of this Act, and breach of such rules shall be punishable as an offence under this Act.

Rules under Act.

12. All fines levied under this Act on Village Policemen shall be credited to the Chaukídárí Fund of the District in which they are employed.

Fines to be credited to Chaukídárí Fund.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The only two laws at present in force for the appointment of village-watchmen, for the definition of their duties, and for enforcing penalties for neglect thereof, are section 21, Regulation XX of 1817, and sections 18, 19 and 20 of Act III of 1869.

The provisions of the latter Act are of special and not of general application, being applicable only to watchmen appointed under that Act. Those of the former, however good, are not of themselves sufficient. But the two combined, with certain alterations and additions, give excellent materials for one consolidated Act on the subject.

So long as the village-watchmen of these Provinces were remunerated by the small pittance in money, grain, or land, which they formerly received, it was hard to expect much of them, or to subject them to a severer penalty for neglect of duty than that prescribed by Regulation XX of 1817, namely, dismissal from their posts. But now that these men have been put on a regular footing, and receive fixed monthly salaries, it seems proper that they should, as regards their appointment, discipline, and general management, be subjected to rules similar to those adopted for village-watchmen, paid under Act III of 1869, while such portions of the old law, Regulation XX of 1817, as defined correctly their present duties and responsibilities, should be re-enacted. The present Bill has been framed with the above views.

CALCUTTA, *23rd February* 1873. } J. F. D. INGLIS.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th March 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a week:—

No. 8 OF 1873.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Cargo-boats plying for hire within the Port of Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, under the Consolidated Customs Act, No. VI of 1863, section one hundred and sixty-two, the Chief Officer of Customs of the port of Calcutta is empowered to issue licenses for, and to make registration of, cargo-boats plying within the limits of such port, under the rules, and on payment of the fees, therein referred to: And whereas it is expedient to transfer such power from the said Chief Officer to the Conservator of the said port; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Transfer of power to license and register cargo-boats.

1. The power hereinbefore recited shall henceforward be exercised by the Conservator of the Port of Calcutta in lieu of the Chief Officer of Customs of the said Port.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

When the Government of Bengal proposed that three-fourths of the charge of the River Police should be paid out of port revenues, the Port Commissioners agreed on certain conditions, one being that the nett proceeds realized from the registration of cargo and passenger-boats should be made over to them.

To this condition the Government of Bengal, with the concurrence of the Government of India, so far as the condition referred to cargo-boats, assented, charges of registration being also transferred. At present the law requires that cargo-boats shall be registered by the Collector of Customs, and passenger-boats by the Commissioner of Police; but it is considered advisable to amalgamate the establishments employed upon these duties, and to place them under the Port Commissioners as Conservators of the Port of Calcutta. The object of the present Bill is simply to remove the legal difficulty in the way of the proposed amalgamation.

A. HOBHOUSE.

CALCUTTA; *The 26th February* 1873. }

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th March 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:

No. 9 OF 1873.

N. W. P. AND OUDH MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

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A Bill to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and for the police, conservancy and local improvements, and for education and for the levying of rates and taxes, in the places to which this Act may be extended; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873:"

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being respectively under the government of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces and under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of enactments.

2. Acts Nos. XVIII of 1864 (*to provide for the appointment of a Municipal Committee for the City of Lucknow*), XXII of 1865 (*to amend Act No. XVIII of* 1864), XV of 1867 (*to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the Panjáb, and for other purposes*), and VI of 1868 (*to make better provision for the appointment of Municipal Committees in the North-Western Provinces, and for other purposes*) are repealed.

But all extensions and appointments made, and all limits defined, under any of the said Acts shall be deemed to be respectively made and defined under this Act.

And all assessments, bye-laws, rules and regulations of any kind relating to matters provided for by this Act, which may heretofore have been made and approved by the Local Government, shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

And all proceedings taken under any such assessment, bye-law, rule or regulation shall be deemed to be as valid as if they had been taken under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Committee."

"Committee" means a Municipal Committee appointed under the provisions of this Act;

"Municipality."

"Municipality" means any town or towns to which this Act may be extended.

Power to extend Act.

4. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare its intention to extend this Act, or any of its provisions, to any town or towns in the territories under such Government.

Any inhabitant of such town objecting to such extension may, within six weeks from the date of the said publication, send his objection in writing to the Secretary to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall take such notice into consideration.

When six weeks from the said publication have expired, the Local Government, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (where such objections have been so sent) if in its opinion they are insufficient, may, by like notification, effect the proposed extension.

Power to define limits of places to which Act extends.

5. For the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, define the limits of any town, and may include within the limits of such town any railway-station, village, building or land in the vicinity:

Provided that no cantonment shall, without the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, be included within the limits of any town for the purposes of this Act.

The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare to be united for the purposes of this Act any two or more towns, and may also declare by what name the municipality so formed shall be designated.

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES.

Appointment of Committees.

6. In any municipality to which this Act shall have been extended, the Local Government may appoint or direct to be appointed by election, for such period not exceeding two years as to it may seem fit, any number of the inhabitants of such municipality, to be members of a Committee for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

The persons so appointed shall continue in office for two years or until their successors shall have been appointed, and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

In cases where the Local Government directs the appointment to be by election, it may fix the time and manner of the election and the qualification of the electors, and generally may make such rules as it shall think fit for regulating the election.

Removal of members.

7. The Local Government may from time to time remove any of the members of the Committee so appointed who shall desire to be discharged, or refuse or become incapable to act, or be convicted of an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of not less than six months.

Addition of members.

8. The Local Government may also, if it think fit, on the recommendation of the Committee, add to their number, and may fill up vacancies occurring among them.

Every member so appointed shall have the same powers, and be subject to the same liabilities, and vacate his office, and be eligible for re-appointment, as if he had been originally appointed a member under section six.

Ex officio members.

9. In addition to the members appointed as aforesaid, the Local Government shall have power to appoint, by notification in the official Gazette, *ex officio* members of the Committee for every place in which they exercise their offices and to which this Act shall have been extended:

Provided that the number of such *ex officio* members shall not be more than one-third of the total number of the Committee.

Appointment of president and vice-president.

10. The Local Government may also appoint the president and vice-president, or either of them, of any Committee, or sanction the election by any Committee of one of their members as president or as vice-president.

Appointment of secretary.

The Committee may appoint any one of their members or any other person to be their secretary.

Notification of appointments.

All appointments made under this section shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

CHAPTER III.

OFFICE AND MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES.

Committee to have an office.

11. The Committee shall have an office, where they shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month.

Rules as to meetings.

12(*a*). The president, or in his absence the vice-president, shall take the chair at every meeting of the Committee. In the absence of both the president and vice-president, the members present may elect a chairman for the occasion.

(*b*). The meetings shall be either general or special.

(*c*). The president or vice-president may, whenever he thinks fit, and he shall, upon a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth in number of the members, convene a meeting.

(*d*). Notice shall be given of every such meeting, and when the meeting is to be special, at least three days' notice thereof shall be given. Every notice shall state the general nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting proposed to be called.

(*e*). The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a general meeting shall be three.

(*f*). The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting shall be one-half of the total number of members at the time of the meeting; and at least two-thirds of such quorum shall consist of non-official members.

(*g*). If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if summoned by the president or vice-president, shall be dissolved.

(*h*). In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place. And if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present, it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

(*i*). All business may be transacted at a general meeting which this Act does not require to be transacted at a special meeting.

(*j*). All questions which may come before the Committee at any meetings shall be decided by a majority of votes. Every member shall have one vote. In case of equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(*k*). Such decisions shall be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, and shall be published in some local English or vernacular newspaper, or in such other manner as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

Correspondence between Committee and Local Government.

13. All correspondence between the Committee and the Local Government shall pass through the Commissioner of the Division.

The Commissioner of the Division shall be entitled to make such suggestions for the consideration of the Committee as he may deem fit; and the Committee shall furnish him with any information he may call for connected with the duties imposed upon them by this Act.

CHAPTER IV.

POWERS OF COMMITTEES.

Power to make assessments and levy taxes.

14. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may from time to time make in this behalf,

every Committee intending to impose taxes for the purposes of this Act shall from time to time give notice of such intention, and shall in such notice define the persons or property within the municipality to be taxed for the purposes of this Act, and the amount or rate of the taxes to be imposed hereunder.

Any inhabitant of such town objecting to such notice may, within a fortnight from the date of the said notice, send his objection in writing to the Chairman of the Committee, and the Committee shall take such objection into consideration and report their opinion thereon to the Local Government.

When a fortnight from the date of the said notice has expired, if no such objections have been sent as aforesaid, or (where such objections have been sent in) if, in the opinion of the Committee, they are insufficient, the Committee may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, to be notified in the official Gazette, define the persons or property, or the amount or rate of the taxes aforesaid, and may then at a special meeting impose such taxes accordingly.

The Committee may, at a special meeting, with the same sanction, cancel or vary any tax so imposed.

Specification of taxes.

15. Such taxes may (subject to the rules or orders last aforesaid) be all or any of the following:—

(*a*).—A tax on houses, buildings and lands according to the annual value thereof, not exceeding seven and-a-half per cent. of such value:

(*b*).—A tax on professions and trades:

(*c*).—Taxes on carriages, horses, mules, elephants, camels, bullocks and asses:

(*d*).—Tolls on carriages, carts and animals entering the limits of the municipality:

(*e*).—An octroi on articles brought within the said limits for consumption or use therein: Provided that a list of such articles shall have been submitted to and approved by the Local Government: Provided also, that the Local Government may exempt from the octroi any such articles intended for consumption or use by any class of persons or animals.

Imposition of other taxes.

16. If the Committee desire to impose any other or further tax than such as is hereinbefore specified, they may do so with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council.

Taxes to be confirmed.

17. No tax shall be collected until the assessment thereof has been confirmed by such persons and in such manner as the Local Government appoints.

Rules for confirmation and collection of taxes.

The Local Government may from time to time make rules as to the persons by whom, and the manner in which, any assessment of taxes under this Act shall be confirmed and for the collection of such taxes.

The Local Government may from time to time repeal, alter or add to such rules.

No rate invalid for defect of form.

18. No rate on property made under this Act shall be invalid for defect of form, and it shall be enough, in any such rate on property, or any assessment of value for the purpose of making such rate, if the property rated or assessed shall be so described as to be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

Rules and Bye-laws.

Power of Committees to make rules.

19. Every Committee may at a special meeting make rules consistent with this Act, for regulating the time and place of their meeting, the conduct of their business, the restriction of the amount or objects of expenditure under section thirty-one, the division of duties among the members of the Committee, the salaries, appointment, suspension and removal of the officers and servants of the Committee, and other similar matters.

Enforcement of rules and regulations.

20. The Committee may appoint one or more of their number to carry out their resolutions, and to enforce the rules and bye-laws made under the provisions of this Act for the protection of the public health, or they may appoint a special officer for such purposes.

Power to make bye-laws as to nuisances, and registration of births, marriages and deaths.

21. The Committee may at a special meeting make bye-laws for defining, prohibiting and removing nuisances which are not public or common nuisances under the Indian Penal Code, or under Act No. V of 1861 (*for the regulation of Police*), and for the securing of a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths, and for carrying out all or any of the purposes of this Act.

The Committee may from time to time at a special meeting repeal, alter or add to such bye-laws.

Confirmation of bye-laws.

22. No bye-law and no alteration or repeal of, or addition to, a bye-law shall have effect until it has been confirmed by the Local Government.

Publication of bye-laws.

23. All bye-laws made under this Act and all rules made under section nineteen, and all alterations and repeals of, and additions to, such bye-laws and rules shall be published for such length of time and in such manner as the Local Government from time to time directs.

Nuisances.

Power to prohibit repetition or continuance of nuisances.

24. Every Committee may enjoin within the limits of the municipality any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance.

Every such injunction shall be deemed to have been made by a public servant.

Power to remove nuisances.

25. Every Committee which the Local Government authorizes in this behalf may, so long as such authorization continues, exercise the powers of a Magistrate of a District as described in section 521 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the removal of nuisances, and in the exercise of such powers shall follow the procedure prescribed in sections 521 to 528 (both inclusive) of the same Code.

Purchase and Sale of Land.

Power to buy and sell land for purposes of Act.

26. Any Committee may at a special meeting, and with the previous sanction of the Local Government, purchase land for the purposes of this Act, and may, at a like meeting and with the like sanction, sell any portion of such land which is not required for the purposes aforesaid, and convey the same in the names of the president and two of the members of the Committee.

Receipts.

The receipt of the president and any two members of the Committee for any monies paid to them upon any such sale shall effectually discharge the persons paying the same therefrom, or from being concerned to see to the application thereof, or being accountable for the non-application or misapplication thereof, and the proceeds of any such sale shall be applied for the purposes of this Act.

Controlling Power of Local Government.

Cancellation and suspension of proceedings of Committee.

27. The Local Government may by order cancel, suspend or limit any of the acts, proceedings or rules of any Committee.

Abolition of taxes.

28. The Local Government may also abolish any tax which shall have been sanctioned under the provisions hereinbefore contained, but not so as to entitle any person to a refund of money paid in respect of such tax.

CHAPTER V.

RIGHTS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF COMMITTEES.

Municipal Fund.

Municipal fund.

29. All sums received by the Committee of any municipality to which this Act extends, and all fines levied under this Act, and all receipts from property entrusted to and managed by the Committee, shall constitute a fund which shall be called the Municipal Fund of such municipality, and shall, together with all property which may become vested in such Committee, be under their control, and shall be applied by them as trustees for the purposes of this Act.

Custody and disbursement of Municipal Fund.

30. The funds of every Committee shall be kept in the Government Treasury of the District, or in the Bank (if any) to which the Government Treasury business shall have been made over.

No disbursement of such funds or any part thereof shall be made except under the signature of the president or vice-president and one other member of the Committee.

Duties of Committees.

31. Every Committee, subject to such rules restricting the amount or the objects of expenditure as it shall make at a special meeting, and so far as the Municipal Fund at their disposal will permit, shall, after providing out of such fund for a police establishment in the manner hereinafter mentioned, keep the public streets, roads, drains, tanks and water-courses of the municipality for which they are appointed, clean and in repair,

and may cause such streets and roads or any of them to be watered and lighted,

and may construct and provide for the management of poor-houses, dispensaries, market-places and other works of general utility,

and generally may do all acts and things necessary for the purposes of conservancy and general utility within their municipality.

The Committee may also make provision, by the establishment of new schools or the aiding of already existing schools, or otherwise, for the promotion of education in their municipality.

Contracts.

32. Every contract made on behalf of any Committee in respect of any sum exceeding twenty rupees, or in respect of any property exceeding twenty rupees in value, shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the president or vice-president and at least two other members of the Committee, of whom one shall be an *ex officio* member. Unless so executed, it shall not be binding on the Committee.

Municipal Police.

Provision for police.

33. Every Committee shall provide in the first place from its funds for the maintenance of the police establishment in the municipality.

The municipal police shall be appointed under such Act of the Governor General in Council as may be applicable to the town, and their number shall be fixed by the Committee in consultation with the Inspector General of Police, subject to the final decision of the Local Government.

Police to aid in carrying out orders regarding nuisances.

34. Every officer of police in any municipality to which this Act shall have been extended shall have power to take into custody without a warrant any person who, within his view, commits any of the offences mentioned in section 34 of Act No. V of 1861 (*for the regulation of Police*), and shall be bound to carry out the orders issued by the Committee for the prohibition and prevention of public nuisances, or nuisances defined to be such by any bye-law made under this Act.

Annual Reports.

Annual reports and statements to be submitted.

35. Every Committee shall annually, or oftener if directed by the Local Government to do so, submit statements of their receipts on account of and disbursements from the Municipal Fund, and also reports of all works executed or proceedings taken by them under the authority of this Act.

The Committee shall also submit, at such time and in such form as may be directed by the Local Government, an estimate of their probable receipts for the financial year next following, with proposals for their expenditure.

An abstract of such estimate and proposals shall, on being so submitted, be published in such manner as the Local Government from time to time directs.

Rules as to cost and class of works.

36. The Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act, as to the cost and the class of works which the Committee may execute, and the Committee shall be legally bound to obey such rules.

Public Highways.

Right of Committee in public highways.

37. All public highways in any municipality in which this Act is in force, not specially reserved by Government, together with all erections thereon and all materials thereof, shall be vested in and belong to the Committee.

Land required for Public Purposes.

Acquisition of land for municipal purposes.

38. When any land within the limits of any municipality to which this Act is extended is required for the construction or improvement of a highway, for the promotion of the healthiness of the neighbourhood, or for any other public purpose, if the Committee cannot agree with the owner for the purchase thereof, the Local Government, on the recommendation of the Committee, may notify in the local official Gazette that such land is required under the provisions of the Land-Acquisition Act, 1870, and on payment by the Committee of the compensation awarded under such Act, the land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

Suits by and against Committees.

Suits by and against Committees.

39. Every Committee shall sue and be sued in the name of their president.

Members not personally liable for contracts made by Committee.

40. No member of a Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Committee, but the funds from time to time in the hands of the Committee shall be liable for and chargeable with all contracts made in the manner above provided for.

Liability of members for breach of trust.

41. Every member of a Committee shall be liable for any misapplication of money entrusted to the Committee to which he shall have been a party, or which shall happen through or be facilitated by the neglect of his duty, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same in such Court as the Local Government directs as for money due to Government.

Notice previous to suing Committee or their officers.

42. No suit shall be brought against a Committee or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the office of the Committee, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff.

Unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such suit shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of the suit and not afterwards.

If any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall, before suit is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

CHAPTER VI.

PENALTIES AND PROSECUTIONS AND RECOVERY OF TAXES.

Penalty on member or servant of Committee being interested in contracts made with Committee.

43. No member of a Committee or servant of a Committee shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract made with the Committee, and if any such person be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or in employment as such member or servant, and shall be liable to a fine of rupees five hundred:

Provided that no person shall by reason of being a shareholder in or member of any incorporated or registered Company be deemed interested in any contract entered into between such Company and the Committee.

Penalty for infringement of bye-laws or non-payment of fines.

44. Whoever infringes any bye-law made and confirmed as directed in this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty, and in the case of a continuing infringement, to a fine not exceeding rupees five, for every day after notice from the Committee of such infringement.

In default of payment of any fine imposed under this section, the defaulter shall, in the case of a continuing infringement, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month; and in any other case, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding eight days.

Prosecutions.

45. Prosecutions under this Act for infringements of rules or bye-laws may be instituted before any Magistrate by the Committee or any person authorized by the Committee in this behalf.

Recovery of taxes.

46. All arrears of taxes imposed under this Act may be recovered as if they were fines, in the manner prescribed in section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill is to provide a permanent municipal law for the towns of Oudh. The late Panjáb Municipal Act, XV of 1867, was experimentally extended to several of those towns, but that Act provided that the term for which it was to run should be only five years from the date of the extension. The consequence is that these terms are in the course of expiry, and fresh legislation is required. As to the form of this legislation, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh prefers that the North-Western Provinces Municipal Act, VI of 1868, should be followed rather than the Panjáb Municipal Act. The Bill accordingly repeals and re-enacts, with four modifications, the North-Western Provinces Municipal Act, and makes it applicable to Oudh as well as to the territories to which it originally applied.

The modifications above referred to are as follows: *first*, a provision that any inhabitant of any town in which the Local Government proposes to establish a municipality may formally object, and

that such objection shall be duly considered before taking any further steps; *secondly*, a provision that the power to impose municipal taxes shall be exercised subject to rules made by the Government of India; *thirdly*, a provision that any inhabitant of a town in which the proposed Act is in force objecting to any proposed assessment or rate may formally object, and that such objection shall be duly considered both by the Municipal Committee and the Local Government; and, *fourthly*, an express provision that, besides the taxes specified in the Bill, any other tax may be imposed with the previous sanction of the Local Government and the Government of India.

The first, second and third of the above provisions are taken from the recent Panjáb Municipal Act, IV of 1873; the fourth is only for the purpose of putting into clearer terms what was intended to be, and has been treated as, the effect of the North-Western Provinces Act.

A. HOBHOUSE.

CALCUTTA;
The 14th March 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 13 of 1873.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. VIII of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 1st Mar. 1873.	For week ending 2nd Mar. 1872.	Total from 1st January to 1st Mar. 1873.	Total from 1st January to 2nd Mar. 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873. *a.*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Guaranteed.						
15th March 1873 ...	East Indian, Main	5,71,349	5,97,816	48,01,311	56,54,837	...	8,53,526
Ditto ...	„ Jubbulpoor	40,138	45,204	3,30,200	3,49,657	...	19,457
Ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	66,849	55,633	4,84,273	4,12,660	71,613	...
1st March 1873 ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund	18,660	6,818	1,27,110	49,979	77,131	...
8th Ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	1,11,000	1,01,110*b*	7,96,506	8,15,949*b*	..	19,443
Ditto ...	Madras	1,53,009	1,25,052	12,05,500	10,29,953	1,75,547	...
Ditto ..	Great Southern of India	22,287	14,827	2,08,105	1,33,727	74,378	...
Ditto ..	Carnatic	785	508	5,036	4,772	264	...
15th March 1873 ...	Great Indian Peninsula*	5,54,182	5,07,360	43,25,204	44,53,183	...	1,27,979
Ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,19,229	1,62,612	9,24,067	13,10,278	...	3,86,211
	TOTAL ...	16,57,788	16,16,940	1,32,07,312	1,42,14,995	...	10,07,683
	State.						
15th March 1873 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern	2,033	1,991	17,345	16,889	456	...
Ditto ...	Nulhatee	2,459	(No return)	15,367	(No return)	15,367	...
	TOTAL ...	4,492	1,991	32,712	16,889	15,823	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	16,62,280	16,18,931	1,32,40,024	1,42,31,884	...	9,91,860

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.

a Two days less than in the previous year.

b Exclusive of steamer earnings.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBEE SEASON 1872, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1872.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of February 1873.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals.		Dalwa Rice irrigation.			Tobacco, Cotton, Hulder, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden produce.			Oil-seeds and Pulses.			Sugarcane and other crops.			Grand total of area leased up to end of the month (total of columns 8, 11, 14 and 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.			Inches during month.	Inches up to date.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	High Level Canal, Range I ...	675	283·2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	*Nil*	76·06	57·74	The average discharge shown in column 5 is for 26 days of February 1873. Returns not received. The area leased, if any, will be included in next month's Return.
	Ditto ...	Kendrapara ...	1,262	517	156	473	629	674	1,029	1,703	24	13	37	...	16	16	2,385	...	*Nil*	76·06	57·74	
	Ditto ...	Taldunda ...	1,300	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	*Nil*	76·06	57·74	
	Ditto ...	Machgong ...	650	27·21	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	*Nil*	76·06	57·47	
South-Western ...	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Nil*	58·50	Not available.	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	240	...	162	562	724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	724	...	*Nil*	36·95	Ditto.	Water given gratis. *See* last Return.
				Total...	318	1,035	1,353	677	1,037	1,714	24	13	37	...	16	16	3,120					

The 19*th. March* 1873.

F. T. HAIG, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 27th MARCH 1873.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The outturn of the harvest generally is satisfactory, except in some divisions of the North-Western Provinces, where it is below the average, especially in Jhansi. Prices are steady everywhere, with a slight downward tendency in Central and Western India. Rain is wanted in Bengal. From Madras unfavourable reports of the public health continue to be received.

Presidency or Province.	District.	Date of District Report.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from Local Government or Administration.	State of Agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
MADRAS ...	Krishna ...	March 26 ...	*Nil*	March 27 ...	Water-supply limited; crops still suffering from grub; prices slightly risen; market well supplied; small-pox and fever prevalent.	General prospects satisfactory, except in regard to health.
	Karnul ...	" 26 ...	"	" 27 ...	Failure of dry crops general; markets tolerably supplied; fever prevalent; dengue in two taluks.	
	Nagapatam ...	" 26 ...	"	" 27 ...	Rivers almost dry; water scanty; crops in good order; harvest fair; markets well supplied; prices rising; health good.	
	Trichinapali ...	" 26 ...	"	" 27 ...	Water-supply sufficient; crops in good order; harvest below average; markets well supplied; prices slightly risen; small-pox and dengue in some places.	
	Calicut ...	" 25 ...	"	" 27 ...	Lands being ploughed; markets well supplied; prices almost steady; small-pox continues.	
	Sind.					
	Karachi ...	March 26 ...	...	March 27 ...	Rabi crops very good; wheat 11·19 sers; rice 7·46 sers.	
	Shikarpur ...	" 26 ...	...	" 27 ...	Weather warm; dust-storm on 20th and 21st; wheat 14·8.	
	Gujrat.					
	Ahmadabad ...	" 26 ...	...	" 27 ...	Wheat 12·7; bajri 19·1.	
	Kaira ...	" 26 ...	...	" 27 ...	Rabi crops good; cotton middling; bajri 16·7; rice 8·6.	
	Bharoch ...	" 26 ...	...	" 27 ...	All crops reaped, except cotton in some places; bajri 19 sers.	

BOMBAY ...	Surat ...	"	26 ...	...	"	27 ...	Cotton and a few other crops are being picked or reaped; wheat 10·75 sers.	
	Khandesh and Nasik.								
	Khandesh ...	"	26 ...	...	"	27 ...	Weather hot; bajri 19·75 sers.	
	Nasik ...	"	26 ...	...	"	27 ...	Weather hot; rice 9; bajri 19 sers.	
	Deccan.								
	Ahmadnagar ...	"	26 ...	...	"	27 ...	Bajri 22·1 sers.	
	Puna ...	"	26 ...	...	"	27 ...	Hot weather commenced; all crops harvested; bajri 16·42 sers.	
	Sholapur ...	"	26 ...	...	"	27 ...	Weather very warm; late crops harvested; jowari 26·5 sers.	
	Satara ...	"	26 ...	...	"	27 ...	Same as before, but weather hot.	
	Southern Maratha Country.								
	Belgam ...	"	26 ...	...	"	27 ...	Weather fair; cotton being reaped; jowari 20 sers.	
	Kaladghi ...	"	26 ...	...	"	27 ...	Late crops reaped; cotton yield middling; picking progressing; jowari 31·6.	
	Dharwar ...	"	26 ...	...	"	27 ...	Harvest of late crops nearly over; cotton crop middling; picking commenced; jowari 19·1 sers.	
	Kattiawar and Gaikawar Territory.								
	Rajkot ...	"	26 ...	...	"	27 ...	Hot weather commenced; late crops collected, brought for sale; outturn good; cotton-picking nearly over; bajri 17·75 sers.	
	Wadwan ...	"	26 ...	...	"	27 ...	Hot weather commenced; cotton-picking over; bajri 16; wheat 15 sers.	
	Baroda ...	"	26 ...	...	"	27 ...	Cotton-picking and ginning progressing; winter crops almost stored; bajri 15 sers.	
BENGAL ...	Bardwan ...	March	25 ...	*Nil*	March	27 ...	Weather fair, but getting hot. Crops,—spring crops reaped and gathered; grain market cheaper.	*Public health.* Bardwan,—fever decreasing; cholera still prevalent in Cutwa sub-division. 24-Parganas,—health generally good; cholera is reported to have broken out at Canning and other places in the Bariepore sub-division; it has abated in the Diamond Harbour and Baraset sub-divisions. Dacca,—small-pox broken out in Manikgunge sub-division. Patna,—cases of cholera and small-pox reported from parts of the district. Bhagalpur,—general health good, but small-pox is prevalent here and there. Kamrup,—public health good.
	24-Parganas ...	"	25 ...	"	"	27 ...	Weather,—heat becoming oppressive owing to want of rain; south-west wind prevalent generally in the mornings and evenings. Crops,—no crops on the ground except tobacco, melons and other vegetables, which are partially cultivated; rain is wanted.	
	Dacca ...	"	25 ...	0·05	"	27 ...	Weather fine; rain in parts of the district. Crops,—prospects of crops on the whole more favorable.	
	Patna ...	"	25 ...	*Nil*	"	27 ...	Weather cool for the time of the year. Crops,—the weather has been favorable to the gathering of the crops, which is being fast completed.	

	District.	Date of District Report.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	Date of report from Local Government or Administration.	State of Agricultural prospects.	Remarks of Local Government or Administration.
		March 25 ...			...ll in various parts of the ...—rabi crops turning out ex-	
BENGAL—*continued.*	Cuttack				...ather very hot; rainfall at Jajpur sub-division. Crops flourishing.	
	Kamrup			27 ...	A slight shower of rain during the first-half of the fortnight; weather close, nights and mornings cloudy. Crops,—sugarcane almost all cut; áús paddy is being sown.	
N.-W. PROVINCES ...	.....	March 27 ...	...	March 27 ...	Harvest ended in Benares, Allahabad and Jhansi; outturn below average generally, especially in Jhansi; better in Rohilkhand and Meerut.	
PUNJAB ...	Delhi ...	March 26 ...	*Nil*	March 28 ...	Crops doing well.	
	Ambala ...	„ 26 ...	„	„ 28 ...	Agricultural prospects bad for want of rain.	
	Jalandhar ...	„ 26 ...	0·10	„ 28 ...	State of crops good.	
	Lahor ...	„ 26 ...	*Nil*	„ 28 ...	Crops good on irrigable land; indifferent on unirrigated land.	
	Multan ...	...	„	...	.....	
	Rawal-Pindi ...	...	0·75	„ 28 ...	Agricultural prospects fair.	
	Peshawar ...	...	1·10	„ 28 ...	Agricultural prospects favorable.	
OUDH ...	Lucknow ...	March 26 ...	*Nil*	March 27 ...	Crops being cut and threshed; preparation being made for the sowing of sugarcane.	
	Faizabad ...	„ 26 ...	„	„ 27 ...		
CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	Raipur ...	March 22 ...	0·45	March 27 ...	Rabi, excepting wheat, nearly all harvested; some damage done by hail-storms on 15th and 17th.	
	Bilaspur ...	...	2·13	„ 27 ...	Rabi crops suffered from the rain.	
	Sambalpur ...	...	1·41	„ 27 ...	Rain has enabled people to plough their fields.	
	Nagpur ...	March 26 ...	...	„ 27 ...	Rabi harvested; threshing and winnowing progressing.	
	Wardha ...	.....	...	„ 27 ...	Threshing rabi nearly completed.	
	Jabalpur ...	March 26 ...	...	„ 27 ...	Wheat and gram cutting; prices falling.	
	Nimar ...	„ 26 ...	...	„ 27 ...	Prospects favorable; prices stationary.	
	Narsinghpur ...	.....	0·20	„ 27 ...	Plentiful rabi harvest; prices falling.	

	Hushangabad	...	...	...	...	„	27	..	Wheat suffered slightly, but prospects fair.
	Betul	...	...	...	...	„	27	..	Wheat and gram threshing; sugarcane growing well.
HAIDARABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS ...	East Berar ...	...	March	27 ...	...	„	27	...	Kharif and rabi crops brought to market; prices falling.
	West Berar ...	...	„	26 ...	...	„	27	..	Rabi harvest gathered; outturn good.
RAJPUTANA ...	No report.								
CENTRAL INDIA ...	Indore	...	March	26 ...	...	March	27	..	No change since last return; health good.
	Gwalior	...	„	26 ...	*Nil*	„	27	..	Weather clear; days windy; public health good.
	Ratlam	...	„	26 ...	„	„	27	...	Opium prospects as before.
	Nimach	...	„	26 ...	...	„	27	...	Public health good; rabi prospects good.
	Baghalkhand	...	„	26 ...	*Nil*	„	27	...	Crops average.
	Satna	...							
MYSOR AND COORG ...	Bangalore	...	March	27 ...	*Nil*	March	27	..	Crops in good condition.
	Mysor	...	„	25 ...	„	„	27	...	Standing crops require early rain; dengue prevailing in the town of Mysor and in the Mysor and Ashtagram taluks.
	Coorg	...	„	27 ...	„	„	27	...	Prospects of cardamom and coffee crops good; vaishaka or May crops thriving.

Agricultural prospects generally fair.

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